The Present State of
ENGLAND.

The Present State of
ENGLAND.

ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR, THE

Present State

OF

ENGLAND:

With Divers

REMARKS

UPON

The Ancient State thereof.

By *EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE*,
Doctor of LAWS.

The Eighteenth Edition, with great Additions and Improvements.

In Three PARTS.

Spartam quam nactus es hanc orna.

LONDON,
Printed by *T. Hodgkin*, for *R. Scot*, *R. Chiswell*, *M. Gillyflower*, and *G. Sawbridge*. MDCXCIV.

TO THEIR
Most Excellent Majesties

WILLIAM III.

AND

MARY II.

OF

Great Britain, France, and *Ireland,*

KING and QUEEN,

Defenders of the Truly Ancient Catholick, and Apostolick Faith.

This Eighteenth Impression of THE PRESENT STATE *of* ENGLAND, *is most Humbly Offered.*

By EDW. CHAMBERLAYNE,
Doctor of Laws.

THE BOOKSELLER TO THE READER.

THE greateſt part of this Impreſſion was wrought off in the Year 1693. and great care was taken that it ſhould be very accurate; but extream niceneſs in fitting ſome particular Sheets for the Preſs, hinderd the whole 'till the Year 94. came upon us, which, however it fares with the Seller, will prove no ſmall Advantage to the Buyer; for he hath not only all the Improvements which were deſigned for the Year 93. but the Liſts Corrected likewiſe by way of Supplement for this Year 94. ſo that he hath all the benefit which could have been expected from Two ſeveral Editions.

'Twas once reſolved to give the Reader a very particular Account of a Book called, The new State of England, and the pretended Author of it; but the matter is now ſo very Notorious, that there is no need of any

any thing but to give the Reader an Account what Advantages *this Book hath received by this Impression above any heretofore.*

The whole hath been very carefully reviſed, *and the* Method improved; *that which was* antiquated *is left out, and a great part* added; *as a ſuccinct Account of all the* Biſhopricks *of* England *and* Wales *by themſelves, of all the* Counties *of* England *and* Wales *very ſatisfactorily in Fifteen Leaves, reciting the* Dioceſs, *the* Circumference, *a gueſs at the* Acres *and* Houſes, *the Condition of the* Air *and* Soil, *the* Character *of the People, the* Rivers, Commodities, Manufactures, Rarities, *number of Pariſhes and Towns, Names of* Noblemen's Seats, *and many other things of Note: Here is added likewiſe a large* Character *of the* People, *a great many Remarks concerning* Religion, *an Abſtract of the* 39 Articles, *a large Chapter of* Trade; *many things of Note relating to the* Court, *to* Heraldry, Law, Natural Philoſophy, Mathematicks, Government *Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military*, Clergy, Cuſtoms *of the Country*, Diſenters *in Religion*, London, Univerſities, &c. *and many other things very conſiderable,*

Farewel.

THE

Place this betwixt the Preface and the Table.

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A Deſcription OF ENGLAND IN GENERAL.

CHAP I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimenſions, Diviſions.

Name.] ENGLAND, the better part of the beſt Iſland in the whole World, with *Scotland*, called by ancient Writers *Albion*, *White*; ſo termed, probably, by the firſt Diſcoverers of it, from its White Clifts (*a verbo* לבן 3ª. *Conj.* הלבין *albuit*, ἄλφον. *Feſt. album.*) from whence the Snowy Hills between *France* and *Italy* are called *Alpes*. Afterward in the times of *Lucretius* and *Julius Cæſar*, *Britannia*, from *Brith*, which in the Old *Britiſh* Tongue ſignifies *Painted*, (for the ſame reaſon that ſome of them were

afterwards called *Picts*, from Painting their Skins in a manner terrible to their Enemies) was, about 800 years after the Incarnation of *Christ*, (by Special Edict of King *Egbert*, Descended from the *Angles*, a People of the Lower *Saxony*. in whose Possession the greatest part of this Country then was) Named *Angle* or *Englelond*, thence by the *French* called *Angle terre*, by the *Germans Engeland*, and by the Inhabitants *England*.

Climate.] Is Situated between the Degrees 17. and 22 Longitude, Equal with *Brettany* and *Normandy*, in *France*, and between 50 and 56 of *Northern* Latitude, Equal with *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, Lower *Saxony*, and *Denmark*; advantageously for Traffick to all parts of the World.

The Longest Day in the most *Northern* part is 17 Hours, 30 Minutes, and the Shortest Day in the most *Southern* parts, is almost 8 Hours long.

Dimensions.] It is in Length from *Berwick* to the Lands-End, 386 Miles, its Diameter from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, 320 Miles; in Breadth from *Sandwich* to the Lands-End, 279; in Compass (by reason of the many Bays and Promontories) about 1300 M. in Shape Triangular; Contains, by Computation of Mr. *Houghton*, 39938500 of Acres, 1175951 Houses, is almost ten times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half, and in Comparison of *France*, is as 30 to 82. The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, is computed at 7500000, besides the Rent of Houses.

Division.] That part of *Britain* now called *England*, was, in the time of the *Romans*, Divided into *Britannia prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, and *Maxima Cæsariensis*. The first of these contained the *South* part of *England*, the second all that *Western* part now called *Wales*, and the third the *Northern* parts beyond *Trent*.

When the *Britains* had received the Christian Faith under King *Lucius* about the year 180, they divided the same (for the better Government Ecclesiastical) into three Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *viz.* the Archbishoprick of *London*, that contained *Britannia prima*, the Archbishoprick of *York*, which contained that part called, *Maxima Cæsariensis*; and the Archbishoprick of *Caerleon*, an ancient great

great City of *South-Wales* upon the River *Uske*, under which was *Britannia Secunda*. Afterward the Heathen *Saxons* over-running this Country, and dividing it into 7 Kingdoms (the King of *Kent* being first Converted to the Christian Faith by St. *Austin*, who lived and was buried at *Canterbury*) the Archiepiscopal See of *London* was there placed, and the other at *Caerleon*, was Translated to St. *David's* in *Pembroke-shire*, and at last Subjected to the See of *Canterbury*: The *North* part of *England* and all *Scotland*, was put under the Archbishop of *York*, and all *England* divided into Dioceſſes; and about the year 630, it was, for better Order and Government, distinguished into Parishes, by the Care and Pains of *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, almost 200 years before it was divided into Counties or Shires, by King *Alfred*, by whom also those Shires, (so called from the *Saxon* word *Scyre*, a Partition or Division) were Subdivided into Hundreds, which at first contained Ten Tythings, and each Tything Ten Families.

At present, *England*, according to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, is divided first into two Provinces, or Archbishopricks, *viz. Canterbury* and *York*; these two Provinces into 26 Dioceſſes, which are again divided into 60 Archdeaconries, and those into Rural Deaneries, and those again into Parishes: of which there is in both Provinces, 9913. hereof 3845 are Churches impropriate.

CHAP. II.
Of the Bishopricks of England.

THE Archbishoprick of *CANTERBURY* is a Province containing almost all the *South* part of *England*, from the Rivers *Trent* and *Humber*; its Dioceſs only part of *Kent*, and divers peculiar Churches amidst other Dioceſſes. It was Founded by *Ethelbert* the first Christian King of the *Kentish Saxons*, *Anno Dom.* 596. in the Person of St. *Austin* the first Apostle of the *English*. Valued in the King's Books at 4233 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* 3 *q.* — Chief Seats belonging

longing to this See are *Lambeth-House*, and *Croyden Pallace*, both in *Surrey*. The Archbishop's Palace in *Canterbury* lies in ruins.

The Archbishopriek of *YORK* is a Province containing the *North* part of *England*, from *Humber*, *Dee*, and *Trent*; its Dioceſs *Yorkshire* and *Nottinghamshire*. Was Founded about the Year 652 by *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* in the Perſon of *Paulinus* his Queen *Ethelburga*'s Chaplain, the firſt Apoſtle in the *Northern* parts of this Land. The Biſhoprick of *Hagnſtald* was taken out of it by King *Ecgfrid*, and loſt back again in the *Daniſh* Wars. Value 1000 *l.* Chief Seat *Biſhopſthorp* in *Yorkſhire*.

Biſhoprick of *LONDON*, Founded about the Year 606 by *Sebert* and *Ethelbert*, Kings of the *Eaſt* and *Kentiſh Saxons* in the Perſon of *Melitus* Apoſtle of the *Eaſt Saxons*. This Dioceſs contains *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and part of *Hartfordſhire*, and hath not been altered ſince its firſt inſtitution. Value 1117 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seats *London Houſe* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet London*, and *Fulham Houſe*, *Middleſex*.

WINCHESTER, taken out of the Dioceſs of *Dorceſter*——That of

Dorceſter was a large Biſhoprick whoſe See was at *Dorceſter* near *Oxford*, Founded by *Kinglis* or *Kingils*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Weſt Saxons*, about the Year 640 in the Perſon of *Berinus* or *Birnius* an *Italian* Prieſt, who was ſucceeded by *Agilbert* a *Frenchman*, promoted thereto by *Renwald* Son of *Kingils*, who afterwards diſliking the broken and bad *Engliſh* of *Agilbert*; divided the Biſhoprick into two; one to continue in the See of *Dorceſter* under *Agilbert*, and the other he Founded at

WINCHESTER about the Year 660 in the Perſon of *Wina*, another *Frenchman*, but who could ſpeak better *Engliſh*. *Agilbert* diſcontented at this diviſion, left *England*, and ſo the two Biſhopricks were united again both in the See of *Wincheſter*. King *Ina* afterwards added his Conqueſts of the *South Saxons*, and the Biſhoprick of *Selſey* to it; ſo it became a vaſt Biſhoprick containing both Kingdoms of the *South* and *Weſt Saxons*.

But about the Year 704. *Ina* took out of it the Biſhoprick of *Sherborne*, which was afterwards divided into

into the Biſhopricks of *Wells*, *Ramesbury*, *Kirton* and *Bodman*; but *Ramesbury* in *Wiltſhire* was reunited to *Sherborne* in Biſhop *Herman* by *Edward the Confeſſor*. *Bodman* was tranſlated to St. *Germans*, and after that united with *Kirton*, by King *Canutus*. *Anno* 711 the Biſhoprick of *Selſey* was reſtored to it for the *South Saxons*. But ſtill

WINCHESTER continues a large Dioceſs, containing *Surrey* and *Hampſhire*, the Iſles of *Wight*, *Jerſey*, *Guernſey* and *Aldernay*. Value 3885 *l.* 3 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Farnham* Caſtle in *Surrey*, *Wolveſey-Houſe* in *Wincheſter*, *Chelſey-Houſe* in *Middleſex*.

In the Year 733. *Dorceſter* was again made a Biſhops See, and its Dioceſs taken out of *Litchfield*.

LITCHFIELD, Founded by *Oſwy* King of *Northumberland* in the Perſon of *Diuma* a *Scotchman*, *Anno* 656. raiſed to an Archbiſhoprick by King *Offa* in *Adulph*, and had Authority over *Wincheſter*, *Hereford* &c. But this dignity of the See did not ſurvive *Adulph*; the See was removed, *Anno* 1075 to *Cheſter*, and by *Robert de Limeſey*, *Anno* 1095 to *Coventry*, the reſidence of many of the ſucceeding Biſhops, on which account it hath now the Title of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Out of this Dioceſs were taken the Biſhopricks of *Worceſter* and *Sidnaceſter* by King *Ethelred*, and ſoon after *Anno* 733. Thoſe of *Leiceſter* and *Dorceſter*. Laſtly by *H.* 8. that of *Cheſter*, which continues, as well as *Worceſter*.

This Biſhoprick of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* at preſent contains all *Staffordſhire*, and *Darbyſhire*, and part of *Warwickſhire*, and *Shropſhire*. Value 703 *l.* 5 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats *Litchfield-Cloſe*, and *Eccleſhal-Caſtle* in *Staffordſhire*.

Sidnaceſter, and *Leiceſter* became afterwards united to *Dorceſter*, and *Dorceſter* tranſlated to *Lincoln*.

LINCOLN, begun at *Dorceſter* by *Oxford*, and brought hither by *Remigius* (the Son of a Prieſt) by Order of a Synod at *London*, which Ordain'd, That the Sees of Biſhopricks ſhould be removed from ſmall and decayed Towns, to Cities of greater Note and Reſort. It contained then the middle of *England*, between *Thames* and *Humber*; but *Hen.* 5. took out of it the Biſhoprick of *Ely*, and *Hen.* 8. thoſe of *Oxford* and *Peterborough*. At

this day belong to it *Lincolnſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, and part of *Hartfordſhire*, being the largeſt Biſhoprick of *England*. Value 830 *l.* 18 *s.* 1. *d.* Seats, *Bugden* in *Huntingtonſhire*, and *Lincoln-Palace* in *Lincoln*.

ELY, taken out of *Lincolnſhire* by *Hen.* 5. tranſlating hither *Harvey* Biſhop of *Bangor*; contains only *Cambridgſhire*. Value 2134 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* Seats. *Ely-Houſe* in *Holborn*, *London*; *Ely-Palace* in *Ely*; *Wisbich Caſtle* in *Wisbich*, *Cambridgeſhire*.

SARISBURY, tranſlated from *Sherborne* by the aforeſaid *Herman*, in the reign of *William the Conqueror*; contains now *Wiltſhire*, and *Barkſhire*. Value 1367 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Sarisbury Palace* in *Wiltſhire*.

EXCESTER, tranſlated from *Kirton* in *Devonſhire*, under, *Leofricus* by *Edward the Confeſſor*; which *Kirton* was taken out of *Sherborne* as afore in the Perſon of *Adulph*, by *Edward* the elder. Value 1566 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* Seat, *Exeter Palace* in *Exeter*.

WELLS, taken out of *Sherborne*, and Founded by *Edward* the elder, Monarch of the *Engliſh Saxons* in *Athelm*, afterwards in the reign of *William Rufus*, the See was removed by *John de Villula* to *Bath*, retaining to this day the Name of *Bath* and *Wells*; contains only *Somerſetſhire*. Value 527 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* Seats, *Wells Palace*, and *Barnwell* in *Somerſetſhire*.

CHICHESTER, firſt Founded in *Selſey*, by *Edilwalch* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *South Saxons*, in St. *Wilfride*, the Exiled Archbiſhop of *York*, afterwards united to *Winchester*, and about the Year 711 divided again and reſtored to *Selſey*, and laſtly by virtue of the aforementioned Synodical Decree at *London*, removed to *Chicheſter* the chief Town of the Diocеſs under Biſhop *Stigand*. It contains only *Suſſex*. Value 677 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Seat. *Chicheſter Palace* in *Suſſex*.

NORWICH, Founded firſt at *Dunwich*, *Anno* 630. by *Sigibert* King of the *Eaſt Angles* in the Perſon of *Fœlix* a *Burgundian*; afterwards divided into two Biſhopricks, viz. of *Dunwich* and *Elmham*. Long time after this joined again by King *Edwin* in *Athelf* at the See of *Elmham*; removed from thence by Biſhop *Herfaſt* in the time of *William the Conqueror* to *Thetford*, and from thence 1086 by Biſhop *Herebert*

bert to *Norwich*. In this Dioceſs are *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*. Value 499 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.* Seats, *Norwich Palace* and *Ludham Hall* in *Norfolk*.

WORCESTER was taken out of *Litchfield* in the Year 679. by *Ethelred* King of the *Mercians*, *Boſelus* being the firſt Biſhop; contains *Worceſterſhire*, and part of *Warwickſhire*. Value 1049 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.* Seats, *Worceſter Palace*, and *Hartlebury Caſtle* in *Worceſterſhire*.

HEREFORD Dioceſs was Founded *Anno* 680. in Biſhop *Putta*; contains *Herefordſhire*, and part of *Shropſhire*. Value 768 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* Seat, *Hereford Palace* in *Hereford*.

ROCHESTER, Founded in the Year 606 by *Ethelbert* firſt Chriſtian King of *Kent* in the Perſon of St. *Juſtus*; contains part of *Kent* only. Value 358 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.* Seat, *Bromley-houſe* in *Kent*.

OXFORD, taken out of *Lincoln*, 1541 by *Hen.* 8. The firſt Biſhop was *Robert King* Abbot of *Ouſney*; contains *Oxfordſhire*. Value 354 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Cuddeſdon* in *Oxfordſhire*.

PETERBOROUGH, taken out of *Lincoln* likewiſe by *Hen* 8. Its firſt Biſhop was *John Chambers*, Abbot of *Peterborough*; contains *Northamptonſhire*, and *Rutlandſhire*. Value 414 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* Seats, *Peterborough Caſtle*, and *Caſtor* in *Northamptonſhire*.

GLOCESTER, taken out of *Worceſter* by *Hen.* 8. whoſe firſt Biſhop was *John Wakeman*, Abbot of *Teuksbury*; contains *Gloceſterſhire*. Value 315 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* Seat, *Gloceſter Palace* in *Gloceſter*.

BRISTOL, Founded by *Hen.* 8. *Paul Buſh* the firſt Biſhop; contains the City of *Briſtol*, and County of *Dorſetſhire*. Value 383 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Briſtol Palace* in *Somerſetſhire*.

LANDAFF, Founded by *Dubritius* its firſt Biſhop, in the reign of *Aurelius Ambroſius*. about the Year 490; contains *Glamorganſhire*, *Monmouthſhire*, *Brecknockſhire*, and *Radnorſhire*. Value 154 *l.* 14 *s.* 1 *d.* Seats, *Mathern Palace* in *Monmouthſhire*, and *Landaff Palace* in *Glamorganſhire*.

St. *DAVIDS*. The aforeſaid *Dubritius* afterwards upon the Foundation of the Archbiſhoprick of *Iſca Silurum*

or *Caerleon* in *Monmouthſhire*, was removed thither. His ſucceſſor in this See *St. David*, got it removed in the reign of King *Arthur* to *Meneva* or *Mender*, call'd afterwards in honour of this Learned and Pious Prelate who ſo oppoſed and vanquiſhed the *Pelagian* Hereſy, *St. DAVIDS*. This Metropolitan See was afterwards made ſubject to that of *Canterbury*; it contains *Pembrokeſhire*, *Cardiganſhire*, and *Caermarthenſhire*, Value 457 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* Seat, *Abergilly* in *Caermarthen*.

St. *ASAPH*, Founded by *Malgo* King of the *Britons*, *Anno* 560. in the Perſon of *Kentigern* the *Scotch* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, and took its Name from St. *Aſaph* the ſecond Biſhop; contains *Denbighſhire*, and *Flintſhire*. Value 187 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* Seat, St. *Aſaph* in *Flintſhire*.

BANGOR, the time of its Foundation is not certainly known, but the firſt Biſhop on record was *Herveus* (in the reign of *Hen.* 1.) who was afterwards tranſlated to *Ely*. Value 131 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.* Seat, *Bangor Palace* in *Carnarvon*.

In the Province *of* YORK.

DURHAM, begun at *Lindisfarne* or *the Holy Iſland*, in *Aidan* the *Scot*, by *Oſwald* King of the *Northumbrian Saxons*, tranſlated to *Durham*, with its Biſhop *Edmond* in the reign of *Ethelred*; contains *Durham*, and *Northumberland*. Value 2821 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* Seats, *Durham Palace*, and *Aukland Caſtle* in *Durham*.

CARLILE, taken out of *Durham* by *Hen.* 1. who named *Athaulphus* the firſt Biſhop thereof; contains *Weſtmorland*. Value 531 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* Seat, *Roſe Caſtle* in *Cumberland*.

CHESTER, taken out of *Litchfield* by *Hen.* 8. The firſt Biſhop was *John Bird*, Provincial of the Friar *Carmelites*; contains *Cheſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Richmondſhire*, with part of *Cumberland*. Value 420 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Seats, *Cheſter Palace* in *Cheſter*, and *Wigan* in *Lancaſter*.

MAN. The Iſle was appointed to be a Biſhoprick by Pope *Gregory* 4.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Description of the several Counties of ENGLAND.

ENGLAND, including that part of it which is called *Wales*, is divided according to its Temporal Jurisdiction into Fifty two Counties or Shires, and those into Hundreds, Laths, Rapes or Wapentakes (as they are call'd in some Counties) and those again into Tithings.

Bedfordshire,

Is in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, 73 Miles in circumference; contains about 260000 of Acres, and about 12170 Houses: The Air is temperate, the Soil, especially in the *North* part, fruitful. Its principal Rivers are *Ouse* and *Ivel*: The whole Country is well stored with Corn and Cattle; some of its chief Commodities are Butter, Cheese, and Poultrey. It hath in it 116 Parishes, and 10 Market Towns. *Bedford* the Shire town, 38 Miles from *London* is most noted; *Dunstable* for Larks, *Woburn* for Fuller's-Earth. It has many noble Seats, as *Wrest-House*, and *Harrold*, the Earl of *Kent*'s; *Woburn Abbey*, the Earl of *Bedford*'s; *Pletsho* and *Melchborn* the Earl of *Bullingbrook*'s; *Turvey* the Earl of *Peterborough*'s; *Ampthil* and *Clophil* the Earl of *Ailesbury*'s; *Hawnes*, Lord *Carteret*'s.

Berkshire,

Is in *Salisbury* Diocess, 120 Miles circumferenee; contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil plentiful; the whole County is well stored with Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Wooll, and Wood, especially Oak; its chief Rivers *Thames*, *Isis* and *Kennet*. It contains 140 Parishes, and 12 Market Towns: The chief in note are *Reading*, 32 Miles from *London*, for Cloth and Malt; *Abbington*, a large Town, hath a Free-School well endowed; *Hunger-*

Hungerford for Trouts and Craw-Fish; *Newbury* for Broad-Cloth; *Farendon* a Market; *Windsor* is famous for its Castle which is one of the King's Palaces, and the College of the *Knights of the Garter*; situated Strongly and Pleasantly; of late curiously adorned by King *Charles* II. with the excellency of modern Painting and Carving: It hath many other fine Seats, as *Swallowfield*, the Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Hamstead-Marshal* and *Ashton-Park*, the Earl of *Craven's*; *Wyghtham*, the Earl of *Abbington's*; *Hurley*, the Lord *Lovelace's*.

Buckinghamshire,

In *Lincoln* Diocess, in circumference 138 Miles; contains about 441000 of Acres, and 18390 of Houses: The Air good, the Soil rich; its principal Rivers, *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Coln*; its chief Commodities are Corn, Sheep, and Oxen. *Buckinghamshire Bread* and *Beef* is a Proverb for their goodness. It hath 185 Parishes, and 15 Towns; the most noted are *Buckingham* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*; *Ailsbury* near a rich Vale; *High-Wickham* for good building; *Newport-Pagnal* for Bone-lace; *Eaton* a Village within a Mile of *Windsor*, hath a College nobly Endowed, hath a Provost the Reverend Dr. *Zachary Cradock*, and eight Fellows, besides Choristers, *&c.* and a Free-School now one of the most flourishing in *England*, where are 60 King's Scholars, taught and maintained *gratis*, and sent yearly to the University as Places become void; Founded by *Hen.* 6. Its chief Seats are *Buckingham-House*, and *Whaddon-House*, both belonging to the late Duke of *Buckingham*; *Cheynes*, Earl of *Bedford's*; *Ashbridge*, the Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Latimers*, Earl of *Devon's*; *Wing* and *Ethrop*, Earl of *Carnarvon's*; *Quarendon*, Earl of *Litchfield's*; *Woburn* and *Over-Winchendon-House*, Lord *Wharton's*.

Cambridgeshire,

In the Diocess of *Ely*, 130 Miles in circumference; contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses: The Air moist, the Soil of divers sorts; its principal Rivers *Ouse*,

Ouſe, *Cam*, and *Grant*; Its Commodities, Corn moſt Excellent, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, and Saffron; its Manufactures Paper and Baskets: The *Northern* parts is called the Iſle of *Ely*: The whole contains 163 Pariſhes, and eight Market Towns; the moſt noted are *Cambridge* the Shire Town, 44 Miles from *London*, for its noble Univerſity; *Ely* Biſhop's Seat, for its Minſter; *Newmarket*, reſorted to by the Court for Hunting, Racing, *&c.* *Royſton* for Mault: Its chief Seats are *Thorney Abby*, Earl of *Bedford*'s; *Newmarket-Houſe*, Earl of *Suffolk*'s; *Catlidge*, Lord *North* and *Grey*'s.

Cheſhire,

In the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*, 112 Miles in Cir. contains about 720000 Acres, and 24054 Houſes, is a County Palatine; the Air is wholſome, the Soil good, the Men called the Chief of Men, are famous for Strength, the Women for Beauty; the Gentry are here very numerous and eminent for Ancientry, Loyalty and Hoſpitality; its Rivers *Dee* and *Weever*; its Commodities, Corn, Cattle, Cheeſe, Fiſh, Fowl, Metals, Salt and Mill-ſtones; Contains 68 Pariſhes, and 13 Towns, the chiefeſt is the City of *Cheſter*, 140 Miles, from *L.* peculiar for its Galleries, upon which the whole City is built: *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich*, for Salt-Pits, *Maxfield* for Buttons & *Congleton* for Gloves: Chief Seats are *Clifton*, or *Rock-Savage*, and *Frodsham-Caſtle*, E. of *Rivers*'s; *Gawsworth* and *Aldford*, E. of *Macclesfield*'s; *Dutton*, Ld. *Gerard*'s; *Dunham-maſſey*, E. of *Warrington*'s.

Cornwall,

In the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, in Cir. 150 M. contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houſes: The Air is clear and ſharp, the Valleys rich in Corn and Paſture, and the Hills in Mines of Copper and Tinn, not without Gold and Silver: The Men are Strong and Boiſterous, great Wreſtlers, Healthy, great eaters of Garlick This County is Enricht likewiſe by the great number of Fiſh, eſpecially Pilchards, which are taken on theſe Coaſts; here are Porcpiſces and Seels; its other Commodities are

French

French or Bearded Wheat, and other Corn: Fowl in great abundance, Woodcocks especially; the fine Blew Slat, which the *French* call *Ardois*; Transparent Pibbles, like Diamonds; and formerly Ambergreese in considerable quantities: here's plenty of *Rosa-solis*, and Sage, Hysop and Rosemary, growing wild on the Sea-Cliffs; as also Samphire, and Eringo Roots, or Roots of Sea-Holly. It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as *Falmouth*, vastly Spacious, *&c.* The Chief Rivers are *Tamer*, *Camell* and *Fale*. It contains 161 Parishes, and 27 Towns, the Chief is *Launston*, or *Lancestion*, 170 Miles from *London*. Its Seats of most Note are *Clifton*, *Stow*, *Stanbury*, *Wolston* and *Lanow*, all the E. of *Bath*'s; *Truro* and *Laubydrock*, E. of *Radnor*'s; *Boconock*, Ld. *Mohun*'s; *Trerise* Ld. *Arundel*'s; with divers Seats of Gentry, amongst which, *Mount Edgecomb* is a Noble and Pleasant one, belonging to the Heir Male of Sir *Rich. Edgecomb*.

Cumberland,

In the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, in Cir. 168 Miles; contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses: The Air is sharp, the Soil fruitful, the Hills for Feeding, and the Valleys for Corn. It has divers Rivers, the chief is *Eden*. In this County have been found many *Roman* Antiquities: Here is Fowl and Fish in great plenty; in the Mussels are found Pearls; here are great Mines of Copper, and about *Newland* and *Keswick*; Black-Lead is found at *Keswick* likewise, the only place, some say, for it in *Europe*. It contains 58 Parishes, and 15 Towns; the City *Carlisle* a Bishops See, has a fine Cathedral Church, Castle, and Trade; 235 Miles from *London*: *Cockermouth* is noted for Broad-Cloths, *Perth* for Tanners, *White-Haven* for Coals and Salt, this having been a Frontier County to *Scotland*. The Houses of the Nobility and Gentry, are built for the most part, Castle-wise; the most noted are *Greystock-Castle*, and *Drumbugh-Castle*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Cockermouth-Castle* Duke of *Somerset*'s; *Noward-Castle*, Earl of *Carlisle*'s; *Kirk-Oswald* and *D' Acre-Castle*, Earl of *Sussex*'s.

Derby-

Derby-shire,

In the Dioceſs of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumf. contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houſes. The Air and Soil good, eſpecially the *South* and *Eaſt* parts; the *North* and *Weſt* are Hilly; its Rivers *Trent* and *Derwent*. This County is ſtor'd with Corn, Cattle, and Wood: here are Mines of Alabaſter, Marble, Chryſtal, Mill-ſtone, and Wheeſtone: it has Pit-Coal, Iron, and Lead, the beſt in *England*, in great plenty: in ſome places are Antimony: Here are 106 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Derby*, well built, large, populous, and rich; 97 Miles from *London*: its Chief Seats *Bolſover-Caſtle*, late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Haddon*, Earl of *Rutland*'s; *Chatsworth* and *Hardwick*, Earl of *Devon*'s; *Bretby*, Earl of *Cheſterfield*'s; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scarſdale*'s; *Shirly*, Lord *Ferrers*'s; *Stavly*, late Lord *Frejchville*'s. Among the Wonders of this Shire, *Buxton-Well* has two Springs, one of Hot and the other of Cold Water: the *Peake* is Notorious for its three ſtrange Caves of prodigious Shapes and Dimenſions, call'd, *The Devil's Arſe*, *Elden-hole*, and *Pool's-hole*.

Devon-shire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houſes; the Air ſharp and healthful, the Soil Hilly, Woody, and Fruitful, as it is Manur'd with Earth fetch'd from the Sea-ſide: its Rivers *Tamer*, *Turridge*, *Ex*, *Taw*, and *Dant*: the Men are ſtrong and active: its Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wooll, Sea-Fiſh, and Fowl, Kerſies, Serges, and Bone-lace; beſide the production of its Mines, Lead and Tinn, and ſome quantities of Silver, and Load-ſtone, formerly on *Dartmore* Rocks. It has divers excellent Harbours for the Navy-Royal, as, *Dartmouth*, *Plymouth*, &c. It contains 394 Pariſhes, and 32 Towns: the Chief Town is *Exeter*, a very large well-built City, 138 Miles from *London*, a Biſhops See; hath a Noble Cathedral Church, and ſtrong Caſtle: it hath a good Trade, for Serges eſpecially, in which they deal for 10000 *l.* a Week. Its Chief Seats

are

are *Wenberry* and *Potheridge*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bedford-House* in *Exeter*, Earl of *Bedford's*; *Bideford*, Earl of *Bath's*; *Chudleigh*, Lord *Clifford's*.

Dorset-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference; contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses; a pleasant Country, the Air Healthy, the Soil Rich, both in Pasturage and Corn-fields; the Rivers *Stowre*, famed for Tenches, *Frome*, &c. its Commodities are, Corn, Cattle, Wood, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, and Free-Stone, with some Marble. In the Isle of *Purbeck* is Marble and Tobacco-pipe Clay, worth at *London* 30 *s.* a Tunn: It hath 248 Parishes, and 19 Towns; the Shire Town is *Dorchester*, Noted for Trade; 85 Miles from *London*: *Shaftsbury* for its fine Prospect and Market; *Shirborn* for the curious Workmanship of its Church: *Birtport* for Hemp and Cables: *Pool* is well built and Rich: The Chief Seats are *Hook-Castle*, Duke of *Bolton's*; *Cranborn-House*, Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Shirborn-Castle*, Earl of *Bristol's*; *Wimborn St. Giles*, Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Buckland*, Lord *Pawlet's*; *Ashley La Friery* near *Dorchester*, *Winterborn*, Sir *Martin Frome*, *Whitfield*, Lord *Hollis's*. *Portland* is an Isle near this County, Eminent for its Quarrys of durable Free-Stone.

Durham,

In the Diocese of *Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference; contains about 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses; is a County Palatine, the Royalty whereof belongs to the Bishop, therefore 'tis called, *The Bishoprick of* Durham: The Air is sharp, the Soil divers; the *East* Rich, the *South* Moorish, the *West* Rocky: 'Tis very rich in Coal-pits; hath some Lead and Iron Mines, not without Silver, in the *West* parts. Rivers, *Tine*, *Ware*, *Derwent*, *Tees*: hath 118 Parishes, and 6 Towns: The City of *Durham* is 209 Miles from *London*: the Bishops See, whose Palace is a fine Castle: *Bishop-Awkland* is Noted likewise for its Castle, and good Air: *Darlington* for three Pits near it, of a wonderful Depth, called *Hell Kettles*: It has divers good Seats, as, *Lumly-Castle*, Earl of *Scarborough's*; *Henckowle*, Earl of *Faulconberg's*.

Esser,

Eſſex,

In *London* Dioceſs, 146 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houſes: Its Air is Temperate, but towards the Sea and *Thames*, Moiſt and Agueiſh: the Soil in ſome places is ſo Rich, that after three years bearing Saffron, it will bear good Barley for almoſt 20 years together without Dunging. Its Rivers are *Thames*, *Stower*, *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Lea*, *Crouch*, *Roding*. At *Stratford* by *Bow*, is a Bridge, the firſt of Stone in *England*? Built by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the Firſt, on the River *Lea*, and call'd *Stratford-Bow*, from its Arch, which was a piece of Architecture, perhaps new to the *Engliſh* Nation. This County has abundance of Corn, Cattle, Wood, Saffron, Fowl and Fiſh: 'tis of Note likewiſe for Cloaths, Stuffs, and Hopps: Here is 415 Pariſhes, and 21 Towns; the moſt Noted are *Colcheſter*, 43 Miles from *London*; a Town of great Antiquity, pretending to have given Birth to *Lucius*, *Helena* and *Conſtantine* the Great, the firſt Chriſtian King, Empreſs and Emperour in the World: 'Tis now large, and has a great Trade for White Bays, and Oyſters: *Chelmsford* is the Aſſize Town: *Harwich* is Noted for its Harbour, neareſt of any to *Holland*; *Walden* for Saffron. Here, over-againſt *Graveſend* in *Kent*, ſtands *Tilbury-Fort*, a ſtrong Block-Houſe, upon the *Thames*. Its Chief Seats are *Audley-end*, a Noble and Royal Palace: *New-Hall*, late Duke of *Albemarle*'s: *Bentley*, Earl of *Oxford*'s; *Cheſterford*, Earl of *Suffolk*'s; *Cr[illegible]-Hall*, Earl of *Dorſet*'s; *Leez Priery*, Earl of *Manchester*'s; *St. Oſith*, Earl of *Rivers*'s; *Havering*, Earl of *Lindſey*'s; *Park-Hall*, Earl of *Angleſey*'s; *Moulſham-Hall*, and *Fryery*, and *Biſhops-Hall*, Lord *Fitzwater*'s; *Writtle-Park*, *Toorndon*, *Ingarſton-Hall*, and *Cranham-Park*, Lord *Petre*'s; *Goſfield-Hall*, *Epping-Place*, Lord *Grey* of *Wark*'s; *Eaſton-Lodge*, and *Aſhdon*, Lord *Maynard*'s; *Tolesbury*, Lord *Howard*'s of *Eſcrick*; *Lawford Hall*, Lord *Crew*'s.

Glocesterſhire,

In *Gloceſter* Dioceſs, 138 Miles from *London*; contains about 800000 Acres, 26764 Houſes: The Air ſweet, the

Soil

Soil fruitful: Its Rivers *Severn*, *Wye*, *Stroud*, *Isis*, *Avon*: its chief Commodities are Corn, Wooll, Iron and Steel, Timber, Bacon, Sider and Salmon: its Manufacture, Clothing, for which the Sheep of *Cotswold* have so fine a Wool, that the Spanish Strain (tis said) came from a Present *Ed.* 4. made of these Sheep to *Alphonso* King of *Spain*: Here is 280 Parishes and 26 Towns; the City of *Glocester* 81 miles from *London*, is a Bishops See, and hath a fine Cathedral Church. In this County likewise stands the greatest part of *Bristol*, one of the biggest and best Traded Cities of *England*, which is a County of its self, and contains above 5000 houses. *Stroud* is noted for fair Buildings, and dying of Scarlet, and *Tewksbury* for Woollen Manufactury and Mustard balls. Near *Bristol* is a place called *St. Vincent's Rock*, where are plenty of hard transparent Stones, resembling Diamonds, which some take to be *Fluores* or Melting-stones. At the bottom thereof is a hot Medicinal Well; its noblest Seats are *Badminton* and *Wollastans-Grange*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Stowel*, Earl of *Strafford's*; *Berkley-Castle*, Earl of *Berkley's*; *Camden House*, Earl of *Gainsborough's*; *Over-Norton*, Lord Viscount *Say* and *Seal's*; *Kempsford*, L. Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Corse-Court* and *Cockbury*, Lord *Coventry's*.

Hant or Hampshire.

In the Dioceſs of *Winchester*, 100 miles in circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses, the Air temperate, the Soil rich: Here is plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Honey and Bacon; its Rivers *Stowr*[illegible]*n*, *Ichin*, *&c.* Its chief Manufactures are Kerſies and [illegible]. Here are 253 Parishes and 16 Towns; the Shire Town (though it be a County of it self) is *Southampton*, a good Port, 60 miles from *London*. *Winchester* is a Considerable City 54 miles from *London*, the Assize Town; it has a fine Cathedral Church, a noble College and Free-School; hath a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 School-masters, and 70 Scholars, richly endowed: Likewise here is a magnificent Palace begun by King *Charles* II. but not finished. *Portsmouth* is a strong Citadel and Harbour, *Weymouth* a brave Harbour: the chief Seats are *Basing-house*, *Abbots-stone* the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Farnborough-place*, the Earl of *Angleſey's*; *Rockborn-house*,

houſe, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Whorwell*, the Lord *Delaware's*; *Moltesſont*, Lord *Sands's*; *Breamore*, Lord *Brooke's*.

South of this County, and belonging to it, lies the Iſle of *Wight*, 60 Miles in Circumference; its Militia the beſt Diſciplin'd in *England*; plentiful in Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Hares, Conies, and Wild Fowl: its Wool is next in fineneſs to that of *Cotswold*: It has 36 Pariſhes, and 3 Towns; 1. *Newport*, large and populous; *Cowes* and *Carisbrook* are two places near it, Fortified each with a Caſtle; ſo is 2*d*. *Sandham*, and 3*d*. *Yarmouth*, a fair ſtrong Town: *Spithead*, between *Portsmouth* and the Iſle of *Wight*, is a place where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendevouz.

Hartford-ſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 451000 Acres, and 16569 Houſes: The Air is ſweet and healthful, the Soyl for the moſt part Chalky, but fruitful in Corn, Graſs, and Wood: Its Rivers *Coln*, *Lea*; its chief Commodities are Wheat, Barley, and Mault: It has 120 Pariſhes, and 18 Towns, moſt of them very good; the Shire Town is *Hartford*, 20 Miles from *London*: *Barnet* is noted for Medicinal Waters; *Berkhamſted* for its ancient Caſtle, chief place of Reſidence formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwall*; *Hitchin* for its School, *Ware* for a Canal, which furniſhes *London* with New-River Water: Its chief Seats are *Theobalds*, a Royal Palace; *Moor-Park*, the late Duke of *Monmouth's*; *Hatfield-houſe*, *Hartford-Caſtle*, *Bygrave*, *Cheſthunt*, *Quick's-Wood*, all the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Caſhiobury*, *Haddam-Hall*, Earl of *Eſſex's*; *Totteridge*, Earl of *Angleſey's*; *Holloway-houſe* at St. *Albans*, Earl of *Marlborough's*; *Aldenham*, Lord *Hollis's*, and a vaſt number more it hath of Gentlemens Houſes.

Hereford-ſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Hereford*, 102 Miles in Circumference; contains about 660000 Acres, and 15006 Houſes. The Air is good, the Soyl exceeding fruitful: its Rivers are *Wey*, *Arrow*, *Lug*, *Frome*: This Country exceeds in 4 things, Wheat, Wood, Wool, and Water; in which laſt, Salmons are plentiful. This County is famous for Cyder, eſpecially for

Red-streak. It hath 176 Parishes, and 8 Towns; the most noted are the City of *Hereford*, the Shire Town, a Bishop's See, 105 Miles from *London*: Here is the Bishop's Palace, a Cathedral Church, College, and Hospital: *Lemster* noted for Bread, and the best Wool in the World: *Kyneton* for Narrow Cloths: At *Marly-Hill* was that Notable Earth-quake, 1571, when 26 Acres of Land intirely moved about from place to place, three days together, overturning a Steeple, and many Trees which stood in its way. Its Chief Seats are *Goodrich-Castle*, *Penyard Castle*, and *Eckleswall-Castle*, the Earl of *Kent*'s; *Wilton*, *Aconbury*, and *Dewswell*, the Lord *Chandois*'s.

Huntington-shire,

Is in *Lincoln* Diocess, 67 Miles in Circumference; contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses: The Air is divers, for the most part Moist: It is generally of a Fertile Soil; in former times very Woody: Its Rivers *Ouse*, and divers lesser: Its Chief Commodities are Corn and Cattle: It contains 79 Parishes, and 6 Towns; the Shire and Assize Town is *Huntington*, 48 Miles from *London* having a good Free School: *St. Ives* and *St. Neots*, are in great Esteem for their Neighbouring Medicinal Waters; *Godmanchester* for brave Husband-men. Its Chief Seats, *Kimbolton-Castle*, the Earl of *Manchester*'s; *Hintchingbrook*, the Earl of *Sandwich*'s; *Great-Gidding*, Lord *Rockingham*'s.

Kent,

Is in the Diocess of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, 160 Miles in Circumference; the Pleasantest County in *England*, the People of it first Civiliz'd of any, and boast they never were Bondmen, *i. e.* never held their Land in Villainage; contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houses. It was formerly a Kingdom of it self; is now divided, by a usual Proverb, into 3 parts; *The* Downes *have Wealth without Wealth*, *the* Marish *or* Marsh *parts*, *Wealth without Health*; *the* Middle *Health and Wealth*. It is Commodated with 2 vast Rivers, *Thames* and *Medway*, besides the *Stowre*, *Darent*, and other lesser ones. Its Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Fruit, especially Pippins and Cherries the most Celebrated in

the

the World: Wold and Madder for Dyers, Hopps, Wood, Flax, Saintfoyl, Samphire, near *Deal*; Fowl and Fish; the *Medway*, which in one part runs under ground, yields Precedence to no River, except the *Thames*, for choiceſt Salmon; and *Forditch* Trouts, near *Canterbury*, are incredibly large: The Manufacture for Cloth has been much greater than now, when 1000 *l.* a year was thought no invidious an Eſtate for a Cloathier or a Yeoman of this County; but here are ſome Yeomen have ſtill great Eſtates: Thoſe parts called the Iſles of *Thannet* and *Sheppy*, are well ſtored with Sheep and Corn: At *Egerton*, where there is now a Petrefying Spring, and *Sellenge*, about 100 years ago were Medicinal Waters, which at *Sellenge* are lately retrieved. It contains 408 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns: The City of *Canterbury* is the Archbiſhops See, and a County of it ſelf, 44 Miles from *London*; its Cathedral Church is one of the fineſt in *England*, noted for its rich Window, (deſtroy'd by the Rebels,) and Tomb of *Thomas Becket*: Here is a Dean and 12 Prebendaries, a Free School of Royal Foundation, and ſeveral Hoſpitals: this City is partly inhabited by *Walloons*. *Rocheſter* is a City and Biſhops See, 27 Miles from *London*, noted for its Cathedral Church, and Stately Stone Bridge, the ſecond for Magnificence in *England*; Built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Hen.* IV. At *Chatham* is the Harbour for the Navy-Royal: *Maidſtone* is the Aſſize Town, noted likewiſe for Thread and Hopps: *Dover* for its Caſtle and Mole; *Feverſham* for its Trade by Boys to *London*; *Tunbridge* its Medicinal Waters; *Wye* its Free School, *Sevennock* its Free School, and Hoſpital; *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, are 4 of the Cinque-Ports, the 5*th*. *Haſtings*, and its two Appendages, *Winchelſea* and *Rye*, are in *Suſſex*: Theſe Towns have all great and diſtinct Privileges; their Burgeſſes are called Barons of the Cinque-ports. In the Proceſſion of a Coronation, they Support the Canopies over the King and Queen, and afterwards have on that day, a Table at the King's Right hand, and have the Canopy for their Fee. Chief Seats are *Greenwich*, a Palace-Royal: *Knowl*, the Earl of *Dorſet*'s; *Penſhurſt*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*'s; *Eaſtwell*, in the Pleaſanteſt Park of the Univerſe, and *Moat*, near *Canterbury*, the Earl of *Winchelſea*'s; *Hoathfield* and *Silam*, the Earl of

Thannet's; Chevenning, the Lady D' Acre's; Lingsted-Lodge, Lord Tenham's; Leeds-Castle and Greenway-Court, Lord Culpepper's; Allington-Castle and Maidstone-Palace, Lord Astley's; Lees-Court, Lord Rockingham's; Cobham-Hall, Lady Clifton's; Hever-Castle, Lord Walgrave's. The Priviledges of Gavel-kind belonging to this County are Threefold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to Sell or Alienate. 3. Thô the Father be Convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance: hence that Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough.* These three Privileges, Granted to them by *William* the Conquerour, are denominated *Gavel-kind, quasi* give all Kin, *i. e.* the Kindred.

Lancashire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Chester*, 170 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses; a County Palatine: The Air is serene and sharp; the Soil divers; the Mooriſh part is not very Fruitful, but this County is ſtored with all ſorts of Proviſion; the Rivers *Merſey*, *Ribble*, *Lon*, *Irk*, and *Irwell*: The Inhabitants are healthful, the Men are ſtrong, the Women beautiful. The Chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Oxen eſpecially, thoſe of this County and *Sommerſet-ſhire*, are the ſtateliest in *England*; Fowl, Fiſh, Pit-Coals (which ſerve not only for Fuel, but to make curious Utenſils, little inferiour to Jett) and Flax: The Chief Manufactures are Woollen Cloaths, Cottons, and Ticking. Here are but 36 Pariſhes, (moſt of them being exceeding large, therefore ſupplyed well with Chappels of Eaſe) and 26 Towns: The Shire Town is *Lancaſter*, 187 Miles from *London*. *Liverpool* is a Sea-Port Town, and of late very much frequented: *Manchester* is a Town of very great Trade for Woollen and Linen Manufactures: Chief Seats are *Cletherow-Caſtle*, late Duke of *Albemarle*'s; *Knowlesby*, *Latham-Hall*, *Croſt-Hall*, *Greenhalgh-Caſtle*, *Pilkinton-Stand*, *Burſco-Abby*, the Earl of *Darby*'s; *Halſal*, the Earl of *Macclesfield*'s; *Hornby-Caſtle*, Lord *Morley*'s; *Wood-Acre-Hall*, *Scorton-Hall*, *Aſhton-Hall*, Lord *Gerard*'s.

Leiceſter-

Leiceſter-ſhire,

Is in *Lincoln* Dioceſs, 96 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 18702 Houſes. The Air is Mild and Healthy, the Country Champain, the Soil divers, very Rich in Paſtures; it abounds likwiſe with Peaſe and Beans, to a Proverb, *Leiceſter-ſhire Bean-Belly*; Wood, Pit-Coal, and Wool, of its Sheep the largeſt in *England*. Its Rivers *Stowre*, *Reek*, and *Swift*; it has 192 Pariſhes, and 12 Towns, *Leiceſter* the Chief Town, 80 Miles from *London*. *Aſhby-de-la-zouch* is noted for its fine Tower. Its Chief Seats are *Garington*, the late Duke of *Albemarle*'s; *Burbage*, the Earl of *Kent*'s; *Aſhby-de-la-zouch* and *Donington-Park*, the Earl of *Huntington*'s; *Broadgate*-Hall and *Grooby*, the Earl of *Stamford*'s; *Stanton-brudenel*, the Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Stanton-herald* and *Ragdall*, Lord *Ferrers*'s; *Aſhby-ſolvile*, Lord *Carington*'s.

Lincoln-ſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, 180 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houſes; Divided into Three Parts, *Holland*, *Lindſey*, and *Keſteven*. The Air on the *South* and *Eaſt* parts, is Thick and Foggy, and the Soil Fenny and Barren: the *Weſt* and *Northern* parts are Pleaſant and Fertile. The Rivers *Weland*, *Trent*, *Humber*, *Nen*, *Wytham*. The Chief Commodities are fat Cattle, Wool, Horſes, Fiſh and Fowl in great plenty. It contains 630 Pariſhes, and 35 Towns; *Lincoln* is the Shire Town, the Biſhops See, a County of it ſelf, was once the greateſt City perhaps, in *England*, but now is much decayed, yet ſtill is great and populous; 104 Miles from *London*: It has a Stately Cathedral Church, in which is one of the biggeſt Bells of *England*, called *Tom* of *Lincoln*. *Wainfleet* is noted for its School, *Boſton* for its Port and Harbour, and *Grantham* for its Steeple, whoſe heighth ſeems to make it ſtand awry. The Chief Seats are *Belvoyer-Caſtle*, part in *Lincoln*, and part in *Leiceſterſhire*, Earl of *Rutland*'s; *Sempringham* and *Tatterſhall-Caſtle*, Earl of *Lincoln*'s; *Normanby*, Earl of *Mulgrave*'s; *Grimſthrop*, *Earesby*, Earl of *Lindſey*'s; *Blankrey*, Lord *Widdrington*'s; *Worlby*, Lord *Bellaſiſe*'s; *Oſgodby*, Lady *Bellaſiſe*'s.

Isle of Man,

Lying Westward of *Lancashire* and *Cumberland*, about 29 Miles Long, and 9 Broad; is a Principality held by the Earl of *Darby*, of the Crown of *England*; the Proprietor was Anciently called King, but of late Lord of *Man*; is a Distinct Bishoprick: The Bishop, who is not reckon'd among the 26 of *England*, is Nominated by the Lord of the Isle, Confirmed by the King, and Consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*; but not holding his Temporalities immediately of the King, is no Lord of Parliament. The Air is Cold, the Soil indifferent Fruitful: Here is plenty of Oats, Cattle, Fish and Fowl. It has 17 Parishes, 2 Castles, and 5 Towns. Its Government is Peculiar.

Middlesex,

Is in the Diocess of *London*, 81 Miles in Circumference; contains about 247000 Acres, and 100136 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholsome Air, and Fertile Soil, much improved by Compost brought from *London*. Its Rivers *Thames* and *Colne*; its Commodities, Cattle, Corn and Fruit; has 73 Parishes, and 4 Towns, besides *London* and *Westminster*, of which See more hereafter. Its Chief Seats are, besides those in *London* and *Westminster*, *Hampton-Court*, a most Magnificent Structure, part of which his present Majesty has pulled down, and is Re-edifying with greater Solidity and State: *Kensington*, the late Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, bought by his present Majesty, and greatly inlarged for their Majesties Residence in the Winter. *Cambden-house* at *Kensington*, is the Nursery of his Highness the Duke of *Glocester*; *Sion-House* belongs to the Duke of *Somerset*; the Duke of *Beaufort*, the Earl of *Lindsey*, and the Lord *Cheyne*, have each a House at *Chelsey*. *Cambray* is the Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Holland-house*, near *Kensington*, the Earl of *Warwick*'s and *Holland*'s. At *Highgate* is the Earl of *Kingstone*'s; at *Cranford* is the Earl of *Berkley*'s; *Mordent-house* at *Parsons-Green*, is the Earl of *Monmouth*'s; *Sutton-Court*, the Earl of *Faulconberg*'s; *Drayton*, the Lord *Pagett*'s, at *Hackney*, the Lord *Brooks*'s; *Whitton*, Lord *Bellasise*'s; at *Twittingham*, Lord *Berkley*'s; at *Highgate*, Lord *Hollis*'s.

Pon-

Monmouth-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *Landaff*, 80 Miles in Circumference; contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses: The Air Healthful and Temperate, the Soil Hilly and Woody, yet very Fertile. Its Rivers *Monnow*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Rumney*. Its Chief Commodities, Cattle and Corn. It has 127 Parishes, and 7 Towns. *Monmouth* the Shire Town, is 100 Miles from *London*, a fair, large, and well-built Town. Its Chief Seats are *Troy-house*, *Monmouth-Castle*, *Ragland-Castle*, *Chepstow-Castle*, *Chepstow-Grange*, and *Tinturn-Abby*, the Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Abergavenny-Castle*, Lord *Abergavenny*'s; *St. Julians*, Lord *Herbert*'s of *Cherbury*.

Norfolk,

Is in *Norwich* Diocese, 140 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. The Air is sharp, the Soil divers, most part Clayish, or of a fat Chalk; the Spring and Harvest are here not very forward. Its Rivers *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Tare*, and *Frin*: The People are Industrious; the Gentry eminently Loyal to the Crown. The Commodities are Corn, Wool, Conies, Honey, Saffron, of which the best is about *Walsingham*; and on the Sea Coasts are abundance of Herrings: Jet and Amber are sometimes found on the Shore. Its Chief Manufactures are Woollen and Worstead, Stuffs and Stockings. It has 660 Parishes, and 31 Towns; *Norwich* the Shire Town, 90 Miles from *London*, a Bishop's See; is Eminent for *Norwich* Stuffs made there, of which they vend yearly to the value of 100000 *l.* and of Stockings 60000 *l.* Here is a Cathedral Church, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s and the Bishop's Palaces. Here is a Hospital for 100 Poor Men and Women; fair Cloysters, and a fine Market-Cross. *Yarmouth* is a strong Town, and excellent Harbour; *Lynn*, a fair Town, and Wealthy. Chief Seats are *Castle-rising*, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Oxnead-Hall*, *Paston-Hall*, Earl of *Yarmouth*'s; *Raynham-Hall*, and *Stifkey-Hall*, Lord Viscount *Townshend*'s.

Northampton-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 120 Miles in Circumference; contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses.

The Air is Healthful, the Soil is rich in Tillage and Pasturage, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemen in it than any County in *England*; the Gentry likewise are numerous. Its Rivers *Nen*, *Weland*, and *Ouse*. Its Chief Commodities Corn, Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Peter. It has 326 Parishes, and 11 Towns; the Shire Town *Northampton*, 55 Miles from *London*, having suffered much by Fire, is Rebuilt in great Splendor. *Peterborough* is a Bishop's See; *Oundle*, *Higham-Ferrars*, *Wellingborough*, and *Breakly*, have Free Schools. The Chief Seats are *Grafton-Regis*, the Duke of *Grafton*'s; *Burly*, *Worthrop*, and *Walcrby*, the Earl of *Exeter*'s; *Castle-Ashby*, the Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Apthorp* and *Sewlhays-Lodge*, the Earl of *Westmorland*'s; *Drayton*, *Lowick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudborow*, the Earl of *Peterborough*'s; *Althrop*, Earl of *Sunderland*'s; *Dean*, Earl of *Cardigan*'s; *Winwick*, Earl of *Craven*'s; *Holdenby*, Earl of *Feversham*'s; *Boughton* and *Barnwell-Castle*, Earl of *Mountague*'s; *Great Billing*, Earl of *Tomond*'s; *Kirby*, Lord Viscount *Hatton*'s; *Astwell*, Lord *Ferrers*'s; *Easton-Maduit*, Viscount *de Longueville*'s; *Rockingham-Castle*, *Warmington*, and *Stockalboni*, Lord *Rockingham*'s; *Steane*, Lord *Crew*'s; *Dingley*, Lord *Griffin*'s; *Easton*, Lord *Lemster*'s.

Northumberland,

Is in the Diocess of *Durham*, 143 Miles in Circumference; contains about 1370000 Acres, and 12741 Houses; of a sharp and piercing Air, the Soil is rough, Hilly and hard to be Manured, but 'tis dayly improved: Its Rivers are *Tweed* and *Tine*: Its Chief Commodities are Sea-Coal, Fish and Fowl. 'Tis divided into 46 Parishes, which are large, having many of them Chappels of Ease; 11 Towns, the Chief is *New-castle* upon *Tine*, 212 Miles from *London*; it furnishes most of the Sea-port Towns of *England* with Coal, especially *London*, with innumerous many.

Templum, *Portus*, *Castrum*, *Carbo*, *Salina*, *Molaris*,
Murus, *Pons*, *Salmo*, *Schola*, *sunt* Novi *Gloria* Castri.

Berwick is a great strong Town and Island on the River *Tweed*, between *England* and *Scotland*, but to which of the Kingdoms it belongs, is not known. Near and belonging to this County, are divers Islands, the 3 most noted, are *Cockett*, *Farn*, and *Holy-Island*. This being a Frontier County to *Scotland*, most of the great Seats are

are built Caſtle-wiſe, the chief are, *Alnewick-Caſtle*, *Warkworth-Caſtle*, and *Prudhoe-Caſtle*, the Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Ogler-Caſtle*, *Bothal-Caſtle*, and *Hepple-Tower*, the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Morpeth-Caſtle*, the Earl of *Carliſle*'s; *Darwentwater*, *Diſſtone*, the Earl of *Darwentwater*'s; *Wark-Caſtle*, *Chillingham-Caſtle*, *Dunſtaburg-Caſtle*, *Horton-Caſtle*, Lord *Grey* of *Wark*'s; *Widrington-Caſtle*, Lord *Widrington*'s.

Nottingham-ſhire,

Is in *York* Dioceſs, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houſes: has a wholſome Air, and different ſorts of Soil; the *South-Eaſt* part is Fertile, the *Weſtern* Woody. Its Rivers *Trent*, *Iddle*, &c. The chief Commodities here are, Corn, Mault, Liquorice, Pit-Coal, Wood, Fiſh, and Fowl. It hath 168 Pariſhes, and 9 Towns; the Shire Town is *Nottingham*, 96 Miles from *London*; a large well built Town, hath a fine Market-place. Here are many Rooms, Chimneys, Stairs, Windows, *&c.* hewn out of the main Rock, Chambers Floor'd with a Plaiſter, harder than that of *Paris*, made of a Stone, which before it be burnt, is ſofter than Alabaſter. *Mansfield* is of Note for Mault, *Worksop* for Liquorice: *Newark* on *Trent* for Trade: Noble Families are here very numerous; their Chief Seats are, *Worksop*, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Nottingham-Caſtle*, and *Wellbeck-Abby*, the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Rufford*, the Earl of *Halifax*'s; *Clare-Houſe* in *Nottingham*, and *Houghton*, the Earl of *Clare*'s; *Holme Pierre-Point*, the Earl of *Kingſtone*'s; *Shellford*, the Earl of *Cheſterfield*'s; *Newſted-Abby*, *Bullwell-Park*, *Linby*, Lord *Byron*'s; *Averham*, *Kellham*, Lord *Lexington*'s.

Oxford-ſhire.

Is in the Dioceſs of *Oxford*, 130 Miles in Circumference; contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houſes. The Air is ſweet and healthful; the Soil is fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Paſtures. Its Rivers *Thames*, and thoſe two, *Tame* and *Iſis*, from whence the other has its name, beſide the *Charwell*, *Windruſh*, and *Evenlead*. Its Chief Commodities, Corn, Mault, Cattle, Fruit, Wood. It has 280 Pariſhes, and 15 Towns, the Chief is the City of *Oxford*, 47 Miles from *London*, one of the two Nobleſt Univerſities

versities in the World; of which see more hereafter. *Woodstock* is Noted for its Park, Walled in, and the first in *England*: *Tame* for its Free School, *Henly* for Mault, *Witney* for its Free School and Library: the rich and fine Town of *Banbury* for Cheese; *Burford* for Saddles: Its Principal Seats are *Woodstock*, a Palace-Royal; *Cornbury*, the Earl of *Clarendon's*; *Bletchington*, the Earl of *Anglesey's*; *Caversham*, the Earl of *Craven's*; *Dichley* and *Lees-rest*, the Earl of *Litchfields*; *Rycott* and *Chesterton*, the Earl of *Abbington's*; *Broughton*, *North-Newton*, and *Shetford*, Lord Viscount *Say* and *Seal's*; *Sherborn-Castle*, Lord *Abergavenny's*; *Water-eaton*, Lord *Lovelace's*; *Leadwell*, Lord *Carington's*; *Wroxston-Abby*, Lord *Guildford's*.

Rutland-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *Peterborough*, 40miles in Circumference; contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses: has a healthful Air, and fertile Soil; and the most Parks, for its proportion of Land, of any Shire in *England*. Its Rivers are *Welland* and *Wash*; its Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood: It has 48 Parishes, and 2 Towns; *Oakham* the Assize Town, 74 Miles from *London*, in whose Precinct there is this Custom, that if any Nobleman enter it, he forfeits a Shooe from his Horse, unless he redeems it with Money: the other Town is *Uppingham*: both have Free Schools and Hospitals. Its Chief Seats are *Burghley on the Hill*, and *Nunappleton*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Martinsthorp*, the Earl of *Denbigh's*; *Exton-Brook*, *North-Luffenham*, the Earl of *Gainsborough's*.

Shrop-shire,

Is in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, and of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 134 Miles in Circumference; contains about 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. The Air is wholsome, the Soil fruitful, though Hilly and Mountainous towards the *South* and *West* parts, the Inhabitants healthy; Old *Parr* of this County, lived 152 years, and dyed *Anno* 1634. The Rivers *Severn*, *Clun*, *Rea*, *Roden*, *Teme*, *Tern*: Its Commodities are Wheat, Barley, Cattle, Wood, Iron, Pit-Coal. It has 170 Parishes, and

and 15 Towns: The Shire-Town is *Shrewsbury*, 124 miles from *London*; a large, neat, populous Town. *Ludlow* is likewiſe well built. This being a frontier County to *Wales*, had the moſt Caſtles of any in *England*, which are now the Houſes of Nobility and Gentry: The chief are, *Pepper-Hill*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Elleſmer*, the Earl of *Bridgewater*'s; *Stoke* Caſtle, the Earl of *Craven*'s; *Sheſnal*-Manor, the Earl of *Stafford*'s; *High Ercall*, and *Eyton*, Lord Viſcount *Newport*'s; *Botfield*, *Lee*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*'s; *Cherbury*, Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*'s.

Somerſet-ſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Bath* and *Wells*; 204 miles in circumference; contains about 1075000 Acres, and 44686 Houſes: Has divers ſorts of Air and Soil; but for the moſt part this County is very rich in Soil and Paſturage. Its dirty ways make them ſay, *Bad for the Rider, good for the Abider.* Its Rivers *Severn*, *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Torr*, and *Tone*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Lead, Woad for Dyers, and *Briſtol*-Stones. *Mendip*-Hills were found rich heretofore in Lead, now in *Lapis Calaminaris*. The Oxen in this Country vie with *Lancaſhire* for the faireſt in *England*. Its chief Manufactures are Cloth and Serges. At *Chedder* are the beſt and largeſt Cheeſes of *England*, made by the joint Stock of the whole Pariſh. It has 385 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Briſtol*, part of which ſtands in this County, and part in *Glouceſter-ſhire*: *Bath*, a City eminent for its Hot-Baths, ſoveraign in Palſies, Gouts, Rheumatiſms, weakneſs of Nerves, and all ſcrofulous Diſtempers: 94 miles from *London*. *Wells*, a City noted for its Cathedral Church; the Streets well-built and populous. Theſe two Cities jointly are a Biſhop's See. *Taunton* for Cloths; in making of which, 8500 Perſons are here weekly employ'd. *Glaſſenbury* for its ancient Abbey; *Ilchester* likewiſe for Antiquity; *Bruton* for its fine Church, Free-School, and Hoſpital. Chief Seats are *Clevedon-Court*, the Earl of *Briſtol*'s; *Bruton Court*, Lord Viſcount *Fitz-Harding*'s; *Hinton St. George*, *Court of Wick*, *Kenn-Court*, *Walton*, Lord *Pawlett*'s; *Cannington*, Lord *Clifford*'s; *Sutterton*, Lord *Stawell*'s;

Stawell's; at *Claverton*, Sir *William Baſſett's*, 40 Hogſheads of good Wine have been made in one Vintage.

Staffordſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; 141 miles in circumference; contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houſes. The Air is ſharp and healthful; the Soil divers; its Rivers *Trent*, *Churnet*, *Dove*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Tean*, *Sow*, *Pink*, *Manifold*. Its chief natural Commodities are Copper, Lead, Iron, Alabaſter, about *Caſtle Hay*; and Pit-Coal, of which they make curious poliſhed Utenſils. Its moſt conſiderable Manufacture is Nails. It has 150 Pariſhes, and 18 Towns; the moſt eminent are *Stafford*, the Shire and Aſſize-Town; well-built, has a Free-School; 106 miles from *London*; the City of *Litchfield*, 94 miles from *London*; joyntly with *Coventry*, is a Biſhop's See: Hath a fine Cathedral-Church; and *Burton*, a famous Bridge. The chief Seats are *Blore*-Hall, the late Duke of *Newcaſtle's*; *Alton*-Caſtle, the Earl of *Shrewsbury's*; *Newborough*, Earl of *Bridgewater's*; *Stafford*-Caſtle, the Earl of *Stafford's*; *Torowley*, Earl of *Arglaſs's*; *Drayton-Baſſett*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth's*; *Chartley*-Caſtle, Lord *Ferrars's*; *Stourton*-Caſtle, Lord *Stourton's*; *Beaudeſert*, *Sinay*-Park, *Drayton*, Lord *Paget's*; *Rolleſton*, Lord *North* and *Grey's*; *Gerrard's-Bromley*, *Sandon*, *Willow-bridge*, Lord *Gerrard's*; *Hamſtal*, *Ridware*, Lord *Leigh's*; *Dudley*-Caſtle, *Himley*, Lord *Ward's*.

Suffolk,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Norwich*, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houſes: Its Air exceeding good, except towards the Sea; its Soil various; its Rivers *Stowre*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Blithe*, *Orwell*, &c. Its chief Commodities are Butter exceeding good, and Cheeſe in great plenty, Its Manufacture Woollen and Linen-Cloth. It hath 575 Pariſhes, and 30 Towns; the chief *Ipſwich*, 55 miles from *London*; large, populous, well-traded, and cleanly; hath a Free-School and Library. St. *Edmondſbury* is noted for its Free-School, and the majeſtick Ruines

of

of its magnificent Abbey; *Beckley* and *Buddesdale* Free-Schools, of good foundation: *Hadleigh*, *Lavenham*, and *Milden-Hall* have fine Churches. This County hath above 40 Parks. Its chief Seats are *Euston*-Hall, Duke of *Grafton*'s; *Christ-Church* in *Ipswich*, *Sudborn*-Hall, Earl *Suham*'s *Lodge*, Lord Viscount *Hereford*'s; *Denham*-Hall, Lord Viscount *Townshend*'s; *Tostock-place*, Lord *North* and *Grey*'s; *Broom*-Hall, *Culford* Hall, Lord *Cornwallis*'s.

Surrey,

Is in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 112 miles in circumference; contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses. The Air is sweet; the Soil not very fertile towards the middle, but rich in the Skirts. Its Rivers *Thames*, *Mole*, which runs under-ground a mile, *Wandle*, *Wey*. Its Commodities Corn, Box, Walnuts, and near *Ryegate* Fullers-Earth; it is worth 4 *d. per* Bushel at the Pitt. It has 140 Parishes, and 9 Towns; the chiefest are the Borough of *Southwark*, *Guildford*, the Assize-Town, 25 miles from *London*. *Kingston* has a fine Bridge; at *Croydon* is the Archbishop's Summer-Palace, a Free-School and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*; near it are *Banstead*-Downs, frequented for Hunting and Racing. Chief Seats are *Richmond*, *Nonsuch*, and *Otlands*: Palaces Royal; *Albury* and *Waybridge*, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Wimbleton*, Marquiss of *Carmarthen*'s; *Rowhampton*, the Earl of *Devonshire*'s; *Durdance*, Earl of *Berkley*'s; *Flanchford*, Earl of *Plimouth*'s; *Ryegate*, Earl of *Monmouth*'s; *Tooringgraveney*, Lord *North* and *Grey*'s; *Pepper-harrow*, Lord *Hollis*'s. At *Epsom* are celebrated Medicinal Waters; so likewise at *Dulwich*, where is a College and Hospital for a Master, 4 Fellows, 12 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys; a Chaplain, School-Master, and Usher. At *Nonsuch* is a Vein of Earth fit to make Crucibles.

Sussex,

Is in the Diocese of *Chichester*; 158 miles in circumference; contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. The Air is thick, yet esteem'd heathful; the Soil rich, the Land low, the ways in Winter deep. It has divers Rivers; but the

the most considerable is *Arun*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattel, Malt, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Chalk, Fish and Fowl; among which, the delicate *Wheat-ear* Bird is peculiar to this County: A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, a *Chichester* Lobster, an *Amerley* Trout, are famous. Its chief Manufactures are great Guns, and Glass. Here are 312 Parishes, and 16 Towns; the chief is *Chichester*, a Bishop's See, 50 miles from *London*; hath a fine Cathedral Church. *Lewis* is a large Town, were the Assizes are generally held. Chief Seats are *Arundel*-Castle, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Petworth place*, the Duke of *Somerset*'s; *Buckhurst*, *Stoneland*, Earl of *Dorset*'s; *Bollbrook*, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Herstmonceux*, Earl of *Sussex*'s; *Battle*-Abbey, *Cowdrey*, *Poynings*, Lord Viscount *Montague*'s; *Eridge*, Lord *Abergavenny*'s; *Upp-Park*, Lord *Grey* of *Wark*'s; *Ifield*, Lord *Hollis*'s.

Warwickshire,

Is in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 135 miles in circumference; contains about 670000 Acres, and 21973 Houses. The Air is excellent, the Soil rich: Its principal River is *Avon*: Commodities, Corn, Malt, Wooll, Wood, Iron, Coal, and Cheese. The medicinal Water of *Newenham* is purgative with Salt, and astringent with Sugar. It hath 158 Parishes, and 17 Towns; the chief is the fair and large City of *Coventry*, a County of it self; 74 miles from *London*; *Warwick*, the Shire and Assize-Town, 68 miles from *London*; hath a Free-School for Youth, and a College for decay'd Gentlemen: Within 2 miles of this Town is a salt and fresh Spring, within an Ell of one another. *Birmingham* is noted for curious Manufactures in Steel, *Pollesworth* its School. Chief Seats are *Millcot*-House, Earl of *Dorset*'s; *Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*'s; *Newenham-padox*, Earl of *Denbigh*'s; *Wormleighton*, Earl of *Sunderland*'s; *Combe*, Earl of *Craven*'s; *Hewel* Grange, Earl of *Plimouth*'s; *Eltington*, Lord *Ferrers*'s; *Warwick*-Castle, *Knowle*, *Beauchamp-Court*, Lord *Brooks*'s; *Stonely*, *Fletchamstead*, Lord *Leigh*'s; *Wottenwawen*, *Alne*-Lodge, Lord *Carrington*'s.

West-

Westmorland,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Cheſter* and *Carliſle*; 120 miles in circumference; contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houſes. The Air is ſharp, the Soil not very good, mountainous and moory: The South parts are beſt. Rivers *Eden*, *Can*, *Eamon*, *Lon*. Its chief Commodity and Manufacture is Cloth. Here's 26 Pariſhes, and 8 Towns; the chief are *Kendall*, 202 miles from *London*; a rich populous Town, has a Free-School well endowed, and drives a great Trade in Woollen-Cloth, Cottens, Drugets, Serges, Hats, and Stockings. *Kirby-Lanſdall* is a large Town, has a fair Church, Stone-Bride, and good Trade for Cloth: *Appleby* has a Free-School and Hoſpital. Chief Seats are *Arnſhead-Tower*, and *Betham-Hall*, Earl of *Derby*'s; *Appleby*-Caſtle, *Brough*-Caſtle, *Brougham*-Caſtle, *Pendragon*-Caſtle, the Earl *Thanet*'s; *Wharton*-Hall, Lord *Wharton*'s.

Wiltſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Saliſbury*; 140 miles in circumference; contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houſes. A pleaſant and healthful Air and Soil; the Men are Warlike and hardy: Its Rivers *Iſis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. Its chief Commodities are Sheep, Wooll, Wood, and choice Rabbets of *Auburn*-Chaſe. Here's Knot-Graſs, ordinarily 15, ſometimes 20 foot long: Its long Knots will fat Swine. The Woollen Manufacture of this County is very great; it has 304 Pariſhes, and 23 Towns, beſides the City of *Saliſbury*; 70 Miles from *London*; which has one of the fineſt Cathedral Churches in the World, founded by *Oſwald* Biſhop thereof, but built by *Roger* his Succeſſor: It has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Days, and Pillars as Hours in the Year: Its Steeple is the higheſt Spire of *England*: Moſt of the Streets of this City have Rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the famed Wonder of *Stonehenge*: the ſtrange Caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington*, are ſuppoſed to have been the Tombs of ſome great Warriours. *Hendon* and *Clippenham* have great Markets. Its chief Seats are *Marlborough*-Houſe,

House, and *Allington*-House, the Duke of *Somerset*'s; *Eddington*, the Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Wilton* and *Falston*, or *Falterſdown*, the Earl of *Pembroke*'s; *Charleton*, the Earl of *Berks*; *Longleet*, Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*'s; *Wardour*-Caſtle, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*'s; *Damerham*, Lord *Hollis*'s.

Worceſterſhire,

Is in *Worceſter* Dioceſs; 130 miles in circumference: contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houſes: The Air ſweet, the Soil rich for Tillage and Paſturage, eſpecially the Vale of *Eveſham*. Its Rivers *Severn*, *Avon*, *Team*, &c. Its Commodities, Lampreys, Cheeſe, Cyder, Perry, Cherries, Salt. Here are 152 Pariſhes, and 11 Towns; the chief is the City of *Worceſter*, 86 miles from *London*; a Biſhops See; has a fine Cathedral Church, and great Cloth-Trade. *Sturbridge* is noted for its Free-School and Library, and *Kidderminſter* for Stuffs. Chief Seats are *Grafton*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*'s; *Lenchwick*, the Earl of *Craven*'s; *Crombe-Court*, *Alesborough*, *Severn-Stoke*, and *Feckenham*-Lodge, the Lord *Coventry*'s.

Yorkſhire,

Is in *York* Dioceſs, 320 miles in circumference; contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houſes. The Air divers, the Soil generally rich. 'Tis divided into Three Ridings, Eaſt, North, and Weſt, which is the largeſt. Its Rivers *Humber* the conflux of many, *Are*, *Caldor*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nide*, *Ouſe*, *Swall*, *Toure*, *Warf* *Tees*. Its Commodities Corn, Cattel, fine Horſes, Allum, Jett, Lime; Fiſh, Herrings near *Scarborough*; Iron about *Sheffield*; Goats at *Sureby*. Its Manufactures Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and Spurrs. In the North-Riding is a Tract of Land called *Richmondſhire*, whoſe Hills afford Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coal. Its chief Town *Richmond*. Here is in all 563 Pariſh-Churches, with many Chappels of Eaſe, and 49 Towns; the Shire-Town *York*, 150 miles from *London*, is the Second City of *England*, large and beautiful; hath in the middle of it a noble Stone-Bridge over the River *Ouſe*, all of one huge Arch: 'Tis encloſed with a ſtrong Wall; con-

contains 30 Churches and Chappels, beſides a Magnificent Cathedral Church; is an Arch-Biſhops See. This City is governed by a Mayor who has the Title of Lord, which no other Mayor has but he of *London*. *Hull*, otherwiſe called *Kingſton upon Hull*, is one of the moſt impregnable Fortreſſes of *England*. *Sheffield* is noted for Smith's Trade; *Rotheram* for three Schools; Firſt for Languages, Second for Muſick, Third for Writing; *Knaresborough* for Medicinal Waters; *Doncaſter* for knit Waſtcoats, Gloves, and Stockings; *Leeds* for Clothiers; *Sherborn* for its free School; *Pontefract*, *Knaresborough*, and *Ripley* for Liquorice; *Rippon* for Clothiers, and Spur-makers; *Boroughbridge* has near it four huge Pyramidal Stones, a Monument of Antiquity. Here are many excellent Harbours, as *Scarborough*, famous likewiſe for its Medicinal Spaw-Waters; *Burlington*, &c. Chief Seats are *Sheffield*-Mannor, Duke of *Norfolk*'s; *Wreſſel*-Caſtle, Duke of *Somerſet*'s; *Slingsby*-Caſtle, late Duke of *Newcaſtle*'s; *Bolton*-Caſtle, and *Bolton*-Hall, Duke of *Bolton*'s; *Thornhil*, Marquiſs of *Hallifax*'s; *Kiveton*, *Thorp*-Hall, *Wales* Hall, *Harthil*-Hall, Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*'s; *Snape*, Earl of *Exeter*'s; *Markingfield*, Earl of *Bridgwater*'s; *Mulgrave*-Caſtle, Earl of *Mulgrave*'s; *Skipton*-Caſtle, Earl of *Thanet*'s; *Wentworth-Wood*-Houſe, *Tankerſley*, *Tinſley*, *Hooton-Robert*, *Fryer*-Houſe, Earl of *Strafford*'s; *Hendersklelf*-Caſtle, *Grimthorp*, Earl of *Carliſle*'s; *Wharlton*-Caſtle, *Jervaux*-Abbey, Earl of *Aleſbury*'s; *Lawnsborough*, *Boulton*, *Barden*-Tower, Earl of *Burlington*'s; *Hornby*-Caſtle, *Patrick-Brumpton*, *Hackforth*, *Anderby-Le-Miers*, Earl of *Holderneſs*'s; *Cockswold*-Hall, *Oulſtone*-Hall, *Aldwark*, *Murton*, *Newborough*-Abbey, Earl of *Faulkenberg*'s; *Aſton*, *Aughton*, *Wales*-Mannor, *Hardwick*, Lord *Conyer*'s; *Eaſby*-Hall, Lord *Eure*'s; *Aſke*, and *Helaugh*-Mannor, Lord *Wharton*'s; *Wheldrake*, Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*'s; *Holm* in *Spalding*-Moor, and *Dalton*, Lord *Langdale*'s; *Wilton*-Caſtle, Lord *Cornwallis*'s.

WALES

Is generally divided into Twelve Counties.

Angleſey,

IS in the Dioceſs of *Bangor*, 80 Miles in Circumference; contains about 200000 Acres, and 1840 Houſes: An Iſland incompaſſed by the *Iriſh* Sea on all ſides but the *South-Eaſt*, where it is parted from *Carnarvan* by the River *Menai*. How barren ſoever it looks, 'tis nevertheleſs called *The Mother of Wales* for the plenty of good Wheat it produces, and here are Mill-Stones (good ſtore) to grind it. Here, as in *Rumney-Marſh* in *Kent*, and other parts of *England*, are great Timber Trees found lying along under Ground, black like Ebony, and fit for uſe when dried in the Sun. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattel, Fiſh, and Fowl. It has 74 Pariſhes, and two Towns; the chief *Beaumaurice*, 184 Miles from *London*, well built, and a good Harbour for Ships.

Brecknock-ſhire,

Is in *Landaff* Dioceſs, 106 Miles in Circumference; contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houſes. Its Mountains are barren, but its Valleys very Fruitful. Its principal Commodities are, Corn, Cattel, Fiſh, and ſome Otter Furr. It hath 61 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns; the chief *Brecknock*, 124 Miles from *London*; at the meeting of the Rivers *Hodney* and *Usk*. 'Tis a well built Town where the Aſſizes are kept, and hath a good Trade for Clothing. Its chief Seats are, *Crickhowel*-Caſtle, and *Tretowre*-Caſtle, the Duke of *Beaufort*'s.

Cardigan-ſhire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *St. David*'s, 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houſes: A plen-

A plentiful Country, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Lead. Here have been found Mines of Silver, and those pieces of Coin which have the *Prince of Wales's* Arms on them, *viz. Three Ostrich Feathers*, are of this Silver. It hath 77 Parishes, and 4 Towns. The Shire and Assize Town *Cardigan*, is pleasantly seated on the River *Tyivye*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. 'Tis a large populous Town, Walled about and Fortified with a Castle; hath a fair Church, and is 148 miles from *London*.

Carmarthen-shire,

Is in the Dioceſs of St *David's*, 102 Miles in Circumference; contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houſes; not ſo Mountainous as other Counties in *Wales*; abounds with Corn, Graſs, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-Coal, and the beſt Lead. Here are 87 Pariſhes, and 8 Towns. The Shire and Aſſize Town is *Carmarthen*, upon the River *Towy*, with a large Bridge. Here is a Mayor, 2 Sheriffs and Aldermen, all in Scarlet Gowns, with other Enſigns of State, 178 Miles from *London*. Its Chief Seats are *Golden Grove*, and *Emlyn*, the Earl of *Carbury's*.

Carnarvan-shire,

Is in the Dioceſs of *Bangor*, 110 Miles in Circumference; contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houſes; is very ſtrong by Nature, with ſpiry Hills, the higheſt in all *Wales*; is plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fiſh, and Wood. It has 68 Pariſhes, and 6 Towns, all Havens. *Carnarvan* is the County Town, 180 Miles from *London*.

Denbigh-shire,

Is in the Dioceſs of St. *Aſaph*, 116 Miles in Circumference; contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houſes. The *Eaſt* part is naturally fruitful, and the *Weſt* improved with the Aſhes of burnt Turf. The Inhabitants are Cheerful and long Lived. Here is plenty of Rye or Amel-Corn, Goats, and Sheep, and near *Moinglath*, of Lead; It hath 57 Pariſhes, and 4 Towns, the chief *Denbigh*;

which hath a most impregnable Castle. This is a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers; *Wrexham* has a neat Church and lofty Steeple; *Holt*-Castle, is the Seat of the Earl of *Darby*.

Flint-shire,

Is in the Diocess of St *Asaph*, 82 Miles in Circumference; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houses. Its Valleys are very fruitful, and its Inhabitants long Lived. The chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Pit-Coal, Lead, Mill-Stones, and Honey, with which they make good store of Metheglin. It hath 28 Parishes, and 3 Towns. *Flint*, the Shire Town, is so small that it hath not a Market, yet it hath a noble Castle, though now 'tis old and Ruinous. St *Asaph* is an ancient Episcopal See, upon the River *Elwy*, 159 Miles from *London*. *Cajervis* is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being well furnished of it self. St. *Winfrid*'s Well, hard by, is of note for curing Aches, and Lamenesses. Over the head of this Spring is a curious Free-Stone Chappel, 150 Miles from *London*.

Glamorgan-shire,

Is in *Landaff* Diocess, 112 Miles in Circumference; contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The *North* part is Mountainous, the *South* a fruitful Valley called *The Garden of Wales*. Its chief Commodities are Corn, and Cattel. Here are 118 Parishes, and 9 Towns. *Landaff*, 126 Miles from *London*, the Bishop's See, is a City, but so small it hath not a Market. The chief Seats are, *Swansey*-Castle, the Duke of *Beaufort*'s; *Cardiff*-Castle, and *Caerphilly*-Castle, the Earl of *Pembroke*'s; *Coyty*-Castle, the Earl of *Leicester*'s. At *Newton* is a Well which swells up when the Sea Ebbs, and sinks as the Flood encreases.

Merioneth-shire,

Is in the Diocess of *Bangor*, 108 Miles in Circumference; contains about 500000 Acres, and 2590 Houses; extreamly Mountainous, and the Mountains steepy. The Inhabi-

Inhabitants are very Comely. It abounds with Sheep Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. It has 37 Parishes, and three Towns. The chief *Harlech*, 168 Miles from *London*, of Note heretofore for its stately Castle.

Montgomery-shire,

Is in the Diocese of St. *David's*, 94 Miles in Circumference; contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses. Delightful with many Hills and fruitful Valleys, breeds very good Horses, and plenty of Goats. It hath 47 Parishes, and 6 Towns. *Montgomery* the Shire Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly Seated, and has a strong Castle. Its chief Seats are *Powis*-Castle, and *Buttington*-Hall, the Marquis of *Powis's*; *Llymore*-Lodge, and *Llyssin*, Lord *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*.

Pembrokeshire,

Is in the Diocese of St. *David's*, 93 Miles in Circumference; contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses. The *East* part is very pleasant, and the whole County plentiful in all necessaries for Life. Part of it is Inhabited by *Flemings*, placed here by *Hen. 1st.* Their Country is called *Little England* beyond *Wales*. Here is plenty of Fish, Fowl, Pit-Coal, and Marl. It has 45 Parishes, and 9 Towns; *Pembroke* the Shire Town, 195 Miles from *London*, is well Inhabited by Gentlemen and Tradesmen, Fortified with a Wall and strong Castle; St *David's*, the Episcopal See, whose Cathedral-Church was eminent for the highest Roof in *England*, was once a City of good account, but now so ruined that it is not a Market Town.

Radnor-shire,

Is in the Diocese of *Hereford*, 90 Miles in Circumference; contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses: Hath great varieties of Air and Soil, stored with Woods, Rivers, and Meers. Its chief Commodities are Cheese & Horses. It has 52 Parishes, and 4 Towns. *Radnor* the Shire Town, 119 Miles from *London*, hath a Castle. *Prestain* is a large,

well-built Town, where the Assizes are held, 116 Miles from *London*.

Here are in all 25 Cities, 750 great Towns called Market Towns, 9913 Parishes, some of 40 or 50 Miles Circuit, 61 Forests, and about 300 Parks.

The Rents of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is valued at about 8000000 *l. per annum*, and of Houses about half as much; and the Judicious Sir *William Petty* esteems the People and Territories of the King of *England* to be naturally near as considerable for Wealth and Strength as those of *France*, and that a tenth part of the whole Expence of the King of *England*'s Subjects, is sufficient to maintain yearly 100000 Foot, 30000 Horse, 40000 Seamen, and to defray all other Charges of the Government both ordinary and extraordinary if the same were regularly Taxed and Raised. *Polit. Arith.* p. 101.

England, without *Wales*, is divided into six Circuits, allotted to the 12 Judges to hold Assizes twice a year. It is also divided by the King's Justices in *Eyre* of the Forest, and by the Kings at Arms into *North* and *South*; that is, all Counties upon the *North* and *South* side of *Trent*.

CHAP IV.

Of its Air, Soil, *and* Commodities.

Air. THE Air is far more mild and temperate (if not more healthy) than any part of the Continent under the same Climate.

By reason of the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side, and the very often Winds from the huge *Western* Sea, the cold in Winter is less sharp than in some parts of *France* and *Italy*, which yet are seated far more *Southerly*.

And by reason of the continual Blasts of Wind from Sea, the very often interposition of Clouds betwixt the Sun and Earth, and the frequent Showers of Rain, the Heat in Summer is less scorching than in some parts of the Conti-

Continent that lie much more *Northward*, where neither Rain nor Clouds appear for ſome Months, and not much Wind felt.

As in Summer, the gentle Winds and frequent Showers, qualifie all violent Heats and Droughts, and make the Day pleaſant; ſo in Winter the Nights are moſtly ſerene and bright, and the Froſts do only meliorate the Cultivated Soil, and the Snow keeps warm the tender Plants. In a word, here is no neceſſity of Stoves in Winter, nor Grotto's in Summer.

Soil.] It is bleſſed with a very fertile wholſom Soil, watered abundantly with Springs and Streams, and in divers parts with great Navigable Rivers; and many more Rivers might eaſily be made Navigable: It hath few barren Mountains and craggy Rocks, but generally gentle pleaſant Hills riſing with eaſy aſcents, and fruitful Valleys, apt for Corn, Graſs, or Wood. The excellency of the *Engliſh* Soil may be learn'd (as *Varro* adviſed of old) from the Complexion of the Inhabitants, who therein excel all other Nations; or elſe from the high value put upon it by the *Romans* and the *Saxons*, who looked upon it as ſuch a precious ſpot of Ground, that they thought is worthy to be fenced in, like a Garden-Plat, with a mighty Wall, of Fourſcore Miles in length, *viz.* from *Tinmouth* on the *German* Sea, to *Solway-Frith* on the *Iriſh* Sea, and with a monſtrous Dike of Ninety Miles, *viz.* from the mouth of the River *Wye*, to that of the River *Dee*. Laſtly, the excellency of her Soil may alſo be learned from thoſe Tranſcendant Eulogies beſtowed on her by Ancient and Modern Writers, who called *England*, *The Granary of the* Weſtern *World*, *The Seat of* Ceres, *&c.* That her Valleys are like *Eden*, her Hills like *Lebanon*, her Springs as *Piſgah*, and her Rivers as *Jordan*: That ſhe is a Paradiſe of Pleaſure, and the Garden of God. *O fortunata & omnibus terris beatior* Britannia! *te omnibus Cœli ac Soli ditavit Natura: tibi nihil ineſt quod vitæ offendat, tibi nihil deeſt quod vita deſideret; ita ut alter Orbis extrà Orbem poni ad delicias humani generis videatur.* "Oh happy "and bleſſed *Britain*! above all Countries in the World, "Nature hath inrich'd thee with all the Bleſſings of Hea- "ven and Earth: Nothing in thee is hurtful to Man's

"Life, nothing wanting in thee that is desirable; insomuch "that thou seemest another World placed besides, or with- "out the great World, meerly for the delight and pleasure "of Mankind.

Commodities. As it is divided from the rest of the World, so by reason of its great abundance of all things necessary for the Life of Man, it may, without the Contribution of any part of the World, more easily subsist than any of its Neighbouring Countries.

Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis.

First, For wholsom substantial Food, what plenty every where is here of Sheep, Oxen, Swine, Fallow-Deer, Coneys and Hares? It wants not Red Deer, Goats, nor Roes. What abundance are here of Hens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, and Larks? Of Partridge, Pheasants, Plovers, Teals, Widgins, Thrushes, Merles, Field-fares, Ousles, or Black-birds, Wild Ducks, Wild-Geese, Coal-Geese, Swans, Peacocks, Buntings, Snipes, Quails, Woodcocks, Lapwings?

It wants not Sandling, Knot, Curlew, Bayning, Dotterel, Roe, Cur, Ruff, Maychic, Stint, Sea-Plover, Pewits, Red-shanks, Rails, and Wheat-ears, Herons, Cranes, Bitterns, Bustards, Puffins, God-wits, Heath-Cocks, Moor-pouts or Grouse-Thrushes, and Thrustles.

Then for Fish, what plenty of Salmons, Trouts, Lamperns, Loches, Gudgeons, Carps, Tenches, Lampreys, Pikes, Perches, Eels, Breems, Roches, Dace, Flounders, Plaice, Shads, Mullets, Kingstones, Dorees?

What great abundance of Herrings, which in former times kept themselves altogether about *Norway*, but of late take their rounds about Mid-Summer to *Scotland*, *July* to *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, afterwards to the *Thames* mouth, and so round about by *Ireland* back into the *North* Seas in incredible Shoals; as on these Coasts are likewise of Mackrel, Whitings, Cods, Gurnets, Haddocks, Pilchards, Sprats, Oysters for goodness and number almost incredible? We have great plenty likewise of Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Muscles, Cockles, Escalops, Cray-fish, *&c.* We

We want not Soles, Conger, Turbets, Scate, Thornbacks, Mades, Smelts, *&c.*

How doth *England* abound with Wheat, Barley, Rye, Pulſe, Beans, and Oats, with excellent Butter and Cheeſe, Honey, Saffron, and many other choice Commodities for Food, Medicine, and Pleaſure?

The Fields are ſufficiently full of Tares, Vetches, Clover-graſs, Hop-Clover, Sanfoil, Ray-graſs, Trefoil, Cinquefoil, Hops, Wood, Flax, Hemp, Rape ſeed, Lucern, *Dantzick* Flax, Canary ſeed, Muſtard-ſeed, *&c.*

For Drinks, *England* abounds with Beer, Ale, Syder, Perry, Metheglin or Mede, Brandy, made either of Mault or Apples, *&c.*

Here is great plenty of excellent Fruit. Fields, Woods and Hedges, are ſtored with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Wallnuts, Small-nuts, Cheſtnuts, Filberts, Strawberries, Bullace, Sloes, Crabs for Verjuice, Blackberries, Huckleberries, Dewberries, Elderberries, Services, and the like.

But in Orchards and Gardens you have for *Apples*, the Pippin *Kentiſh*, *Kirton*, *Golden Ruſſet*, *Hollard*, *French*, Pear-main, Reinet, Deux-ans or *John*, Queening, Greening, July-flower, Harvey-Apple, Marigold, Early-ripe Junettings, and Quodlings, and innumerable many excellent ſorts for Syder, as Red-ſtreak, Genet-Moyle, *&c.* For *Pears*, the Summer and Winter Bon-Chrêtienne, the Bergamot, Poppering, Bœuries, Orange, Greenfield, Windſor, Lording, Meſſire-Jean, Sugar, Muſque, Catharine, Warden, and forty others.

For *Plums*, Pear-Plum, Damſons, Damazens, Muſſel, Perdrigon, Date, Imperial, St. Julian, Morocco, Great Anthony, Turkey, *&c.*

Cherries: May Cherries, Kentiſh, Black Cherries, Flemiſh, Carnation, Morella, Black-Duke, Heartlib, Cornelians, Black Heart, Morocco, Egriot, *&c.*

Peaches: Nutmegg, Iſabella, Newington, Muſcat, Violet, Roman, Rambouillet, Crown, Bourdeaux, Malacoton, Mignon, Alberge, Syon, Orleans, *&c.*

Apricots divers ſorts.

Nectarines: Murry, Tawney, Red, Roman, Green, Yellow.

Grapes:

Grapes: Ambois, Burgundian, Corinth, Cluſter-Grapes, Frontinac, Muſcats, Early-blew, Raiſon, Parſley, *&c.*

Figs: Scio, White and Purple, Yellow, Dwarf, Blew, *&c.*

Quinces: Barbary, Brunſwick, Portugal.

Gooſeberries: Chryſtal, Early-red, Amber, Engliſh Yellow, White, Dutch.

Corinths all ſorts.

Strawberries: Common Wood, Engliſh Garden, Virginian, White Coped, Long, red, Green, Scarlet, Polonian.

All ſorts of *Raſpis*, *Mulberries*, *Berberries*, *Medlars*, *Services*, *Quinces*, *Filberts*, &c.

The Kitchin-Garden affords many excellent Diſhes, not only of pleaſant Fruit, but of ſubſtantial Food; as Aſparagus, Artichoaks, Aliſanders, Beans, Kidney and Lupine Beans of all ſorts; Beets, Cabbage, Cardons, Carrots, Cauler-flowers, Clary, Cucumbers, Endive, Gourds of all ſorts, Lettuce of all ſorts, amongſt 'em that delicious one of Sileſia, thrives here as if it were its Original Soil. Melons of all ſorts, Mekins, Parſnips, Peaſe of all ſorts, Potatoes, Pompions, Radiſh of all ſorts, Rochambole, Scirrets, Scorzonera, Sellery, Savoy, Turnips.

Nor doth every common Olitory want Baulm, Baſil, Baies, Borrage, Bugloſs, Chervil, Cole-worts, Corn Salad, Creſſes all ſorts, Fennel, Garlick, Hyſop, Horſe-radiſh, Lavender, Leeks, Marjoram, Marigold, Mint, Naſturtiums, Onions, Parſley, Purſlain, Peny-royal; all ſorts of Pot-herbs, and edible Roots, and Salad; Roſemary, Sage, Savory, Scurvy-graſs, Shallot, Spinage, Succory, Sorrel, Thyme.

The Flower-Garden hath Africans, Alaternus, Agnus Caſtus, Almond-Trees, Aloes, Amaranth, Amomum Plinii, Anemonies, Arbutus, Auricula's, Balſamina, Balſamum Mas, Barba Jovis, Belvedere, Bottles, Box, Chalcedon, Candy-tufts, Canna Ind Capſicum, Carnations, Chamæ-Iris, Chamælæa, Ciſtus, Cloves, Colchicum, Columbine, Convolvulus, Crocus, Cedrus Libani, Crown Imperial, Cyanus, Cyclamen, Cypreſs, Cytiſus, Daffodils; Exotics and Ever-greens of innumerable many ſorts; Foxgloves, French Marigolds, Fraxinella, Fritillaria, Firrs, Gentianella, Geranium, Gladiolus, Hedyſarum, Hepatica, Holy-

hoc,

hoc, Holly-ſtriped, Humble-plant, Honey-ſuckles, Hyacinth, Jaſmines, Iris, Junquills, Larks-ſpur, Lentiſcus, Lilies, Limon-Trees, Lupines all ſorts, Lychnis, Laurels, Lauruſtinus, Laburnums, Marum Syriacum, Marragon, Matricaria, Mezerion, Mirabile Peru, Muſcaris, Muſcipula, Myrtils all ſorts, Nigella, Oleander, Orange-Trees, Olive-Trees, Peonies, Paſſion-flower, Polyanthæa, Phillyrea, Pinks, Pomgranate, Pomum Amoris, Poppies double, Pyracantha, Platanus, Primula, Ranunculus, Roſes all ſorts, beſide the Monthly Roſe, blowing in the midſt of Winter; Sea-Ragwort, Spaniſh-Broom, Sena, Stock-gilliflowers, Sweet-Scabious, Sweet Sultan, Sweet-Williams, Senſitive-plant, Tragacantha, Tulips, Tuberoſe, Valerian, Venus Looking-glaſs, Navel-wort, Violets, Wall-flowers, *&c.*

But many of the Exoticks are houſed in Winter; and if ſo, there is ſcarce any Plant in the World but will thrive here, witneſs the *Indian* Fig-Tree, bearing ripe Fruit; and many other curious Exotick Plants in thoſe two celebrated Phyſick-Gardens, that of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and of the *London* Apothecaries in *Chelſey*.

The Woods are not only ſtock'd with large and durable Timber Trees and Pollards, Alder, Aſh, Beach, Birch, Cheſtnut, Elm, Oak, Yew, *&c.* but every where with Medicinal Herbs, which grow plentifully likewiſe in every Foreſt, Lawn, Shaft and Hedge; and what of Phyſical Druggs the Woods and Fields want, the Good-wifes Garden for the moſt part ſupplies.

Alehoof, Angelica, Annis, Adders-tongue, Avens.

Betony, Birth-wort, Biſtort, Broom, Bryony, Burnet, Brook-lime, Blood wort, Bugle.

Chamomil, Carduus, Centory, Comfrey, Celandine, Cammock, Colts-foot, Cowſlip-flowers, Cummin.

Dane-wort, Dill, Dodder, Drop-wort, Devils-bit.

Egrimony, Elder, Epithymum, Eye-bright, Enulacampane.

Fennel, Flea-wort, Fumitory, Feather-few.

Germander, Gromel.

Hellebore, Hore-hound, Harts-tongue.

Juniper, Ivy.

Knee-holm, Knot-graſs.

Lung-wort, Liver-wort, Lily of the Valley.

Madder,

Madder, Maiden-hair, Mallows, Melilot, Mesleltoe of Oak and Hazel, beside that on Fruit-Trees, Mug-wort, Mouse-ear.

Orris.

Plantain, Polypody, Pellitory of the Wall, Poppies.

Rosa-solis, Rue, Rhubarb.

St. Johnswort, Spurge, Saxifrage, Scabious, Scordium.

Tormentil, Tansie.

Violets, Vervain.

Worm-wood, Wild time, Wood-sorrel.

Zedoary, *&c.*

Now of all these things, there is such a constant continuance, by reason of the Clemency of the Climate, that scarce the least Famine, which frequenteth other Countries, hath been felt in *England* these 400 years.

Then for *Rayment*, *England* produceth generally, not only very fine Wooll, which makes our Cloth more lasting than other Country Cloth, and better conditioned against Wind and Weather; but also such great abundance of Wooll, that not only all sorts, from the highest to the lowest, are cloathed therewith; but so much hath been heretofore transported beyond the Seas, that in Honour of the *English* Wooll, that then brought such plenty of Gold into the Territories of *Philip*, surnamed *Bonus*, Duke of *Burgundy*, (where the Staple for *English* Wooll was in those days kept) he instituted (as some write) that famous Military Order of the *Golden Fleece*, at this day in highest Esteem with the whole House of *Austria*.

The Wooll of *Lemster*, *Cotswold*, and the *Isle of Wight*, when truly Manufactured by the *English* Clothiers, doth for Softness and Fineness, vie with the choicest Silks; and altho' *Spanish* Wooll bears a name amongst us, as a thing *far fetch'd and dear bought*; yet the Clothiers and Merchants know that the greatest part of that Wooll, which when Manufactur'd they call *Spanish* Cloth, doth grow in *England*; and so absolutely necessary is *English* Wooll to the making of good Cloth, that the *French* can make no work of their own Wooll, without about one part in three of ours is mix'd with it; so that the Fable of the *Golden Fleece* hath its Moral in *England*, our Fleeces producing so much Riches to us.

This

This abundance and cheapneſs of Wooll in *England*, proceeds not only from the goodneſs of the Soil, but alſo from a freedom from Wolves, and from exceſſive Heats and Colds, which in other Countries create a charge of a conſtant guarding their Sheep, and houſing them by night, and ſometimes by day alſo. And for advancing the Manufactures of Cloth, that neceſſary Earth, called *Fullers Earth*, is no where elſe produced in that abundance and excellency as in *England*.

It wants not Linen for all uſes, at leaſt, not ground to produce Flax and Hemp, although there hath been much Linen imported, with much Paper, and fine Paper made of Linen, to the ſhame and damage of the Nation. But there are lately many Paper-Mills erected, and very much fine Paper made in ſeveral places of *England*; and the Paper-makers are Incorporated by a Royal Patent into a Society. The ſame incouragement hath alſo the Linen Manufacture; and already we have ſo much made at home, as we need not ſend abroad for any.

Beſide, there is in *England* great plenty of excellent Leather for all ſorts of uſes, inſomuch that the pooreſt people wear good Shooes of Leather; whereas in our Neighbouring Countries, the poor generally wear either Shooes of Wood, or none at all; whilſt the pooreſt of our Labourers have not only Shooes, but good ſtrong Leather Boots too, to preſerve 'em from cold when they work in Ditches or other wet places.

For *Building*, it wants not Timber nor Iron, Stone nor Slate, nor Ardoiſe or Blew Slate, Brick nor Tiles, Marble nor Alabaſter, Mortar nor Lime, Lead nor Glaſs.

For *Firing*, either Wood, Sea-Coal, or Pit-Coal, is almoſt every where to be had at reaſonable rates; and alſo Turf. In many places of *England*, a Horſe-load of good Sea-Coal is bought for Twopence, and a great Waggon-load of Oaken Billiting for a Crown.

For *Shipping*, no where better Oak, no where ſuch Knee-Timber, (as they call it) for which four Foreſts are Eminent, and Convenient likewiſe for Portage, *viz.* *New-Foreſt* in *Hampſhire*, near the Sea, *Shirewood* on the *Trent*, *Dean* on the *Severn*, and *Windſor-Foreſt* on the *Thames*.

We

We have likewise great store of Iron to make serviceable and durable Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, and all other uses.

For *War*, for *Coach* and *Waggon*, for *Travelling-Pads*, *Hunting* and *Racing*, no where such plenty of Horses; also for *Plough* and *Pack-Carriage*; insomuch as Mules and Asses, so generally made use of in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, are utterly despised in *England*. Here are great numbers likewise of excellent Milk-Cows; every Peasant almost who rents but ten or twelve Acres of Land, keeps a Horse or Mare to ride upon, and one or two good Cows to supply his Family with Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese. And here it may be of Note to Foreigners, that Geldings are used more than Stone-Horses twenty to one, as being more easily kept, and not so subject to Accidents.

Here are *Dogs* of all sorts, sizes and uses, as Mastiffs, Grey-hounds, Spaniels for Land and Water, Hounds for Stag, Buck, Fox, Hare and Otter; Terriors, Tumblers, Lurchers, Setting Dogs, Curs, Turn-Spits, little Lap-Dogs, *&c.* The Bear and Bull-Dog Mastiffs, seem to be the boldest and strongest creatures of their size in the World; one of 'em will encounter singly a Lyon, Bear, Bull, or any creature they are set upon, and not give over to the last breath of Life. Our *Game-Cocks* likewise are so stout and hardy, that if two of 'em are well match'd, they both become dying Conquerours, by slaying one another; but it is well known both of *English* Cocks and Dogs, that (as if Courage were more natural to the Climate than to the Creature) if they are carried into another Country, after some considerable time they degenerate. *Cats* are here not only very curious to the eye, the *Cyprus* and *Tabby* Cats especially, but of great use to preserve Houses and Barns from Rats, Mice, Weesels, and all sorts of Vermin. Here are likewise divers sorts of *Hawks*, as the Faulcon, Lanar, Lanaret, Lanius, Sparrow-hawks, *&c.*

Moreover, *England* produceth besides, a mighty quantity of Tin, Lead and Iron, some Brass and Copperas, Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris* to make Brass; much Alum, Salt, Hops, Liquorice, Wax, Tallow, Coney-Furs, Salt-Peter, Madder, and Woad for Dying; all sorts of Grass, Flax, Hemp, *&c.* and divers other beneficial Commodities.

modities. It wants not Mines of Silver, yielding more in their ſmall quantities of Oar, and ſo richer than thoſe of *Potoſi* in the *Weſt-Indies*, whence the King of *Spain* hath moſt of his Silver; thoſe yielding uſually but one Ounce and half of Silver in one hundred Ounces of Oar; whereas theſe in *Wales*, *Cornwal*, *Lancaſhire*, and the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, yield ordinarily Six or Eight Ounces *per Cent.* but theſe lying deep, are hard to come unto, and Workmen dear, which is otherwiſe in *Potoſi*.

It wants not *Hot Baths*, as in *Somerſetſhire*, *Darbiſhire*; and abounds in *Medicinal Springs*, as at *Tunbridge*, *Ebſham*, *Scarborough*, *Aſtrop*, *Alton*, *Barnet*, *North-Hall*, *Dullidge*, *Iſlington*, *Sellenge*.

Vineyards have been heretofore common in moſt of the Southern and middle parts of *England*; and *Silks* might be here produced, as it was once deſigned by King *James* the Firſt; but a great part of the Natives, prone to Navigation, ſupplying *England* at a very cheap rate, with all ſorts of Wines, Silks, and all other Foreign Commodities, (according to that of an ancient Poet,

Quicquid amat luxus, quicquid deſiderat uſus,
Ex te proveniunt, vel aliunde tibi.)

it hath been found far better Husbandry to employ *Engliſh* Ground rather for producing Wooll, Corn and Cattel, for which it is moſt proper.

Though ſome Countries excel *England* in ſome things, yet generally there is no one Country under Heaven, whoſe Air is better ſtored with Birds and Fowls; Seas, Rivers, and Ponds with Fiſh; Fields with all ſorts of Corn; the Paſtures with Cattel; the Foreſts, Parks, Warrens, and Woods, with Wild Beaſts (only for Recreation and Food); the Mines with Metals, Coals, Alabaſter, Marble, Free-ſtone, and other Minerals; the Country Farms with Hens, Capons, Turkeys, Geeſe, Ducks, Peacocks, Dove-houſes, Fiſh-Ponds, Coney-Warrens, Pigs, Milk, Fruit, *&c.* Where are fewer ravenous and hurtful Beaſts, fewer Venomous Serpents, or Noiſome Flies and Vermin, fewer Droughts, Inundations or Dearths; fewer Unwholeſome Serenes, Peſtilential Airs, Tempeſtuous Hurricanes,

ricanes, Subterranean Fires, Burning Mountains, or Destructive Earthquakes? And altho' a Pestilence hath formerly visited us once in about twenty years, yet never but when the Contagion hath been brought hither from other Countries: God be prais'd, 'tis now 28 years since we felt that Calamity, and God grant it may never more return. In a word, where is there a greater abundance of all things necessary for Man's Life, and more especially for all kind of Food? insomuch that it hath been judged, that there is yearly as much Flesh and Beer consumed in *England*, by over-plentiful Tables, as would serve three times the Number of People. Add to all this, That being incompassed with the Sea, and well furnished with Ships, and abundance of commodious and excellent Havens and Ports, it excels for Safety and Security (which is no small praise) all the Neighbouring Countries, if not all the Countries in the World; and needs not much to fear any Nation, but only that which grows Potent in Shipping; for they only can deprive us of our main Security, and of an Island can make us as a Continent.

CHAP. V.

Of its Inhabitants, *their Number, Language, Character.*

Inhabitants. *ENGLAND* hath been possess'd by five several Nations, and coveted by many more; and no wonder so fair and rich a Lady should have many Lovers, it being a Country (as was said of the Tree in the midst of Paradise) *good for Food, pleasant to the Eyes, and to be desired.* Whereas the Highlands of *Scotland*, *Biscay*, *Switzerland*, and other like Countries, continue still in the Possession of their *Aborigines*, of the first that laid claim to them, none since judging it worth their pains to dispossess them.

The first Inhabitants in *England* are believed to be the *Britains*, descended from the *Gauls*, whose Language was once

once almoſt the ſame; ſubdued after by the *Romans*, who, by reaſon of their troubles nearer home, were conſtrained to abandon this Country about 400 years after Chriſt: whereupon the *Picts*, Inhabitants of *Scotland*, invading the *Britains*, they call to their aid the *Saxons*, who chaſing away the *Picts*, ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the *Britains*: but theſe not able to endure the heavy yoke of the *Saxons*, after many Battels and attempts to recover their loſt Liberties and Country, retired, or were driven, ſome of them into *Bretaigne* in *France*, (from whence ſome think they firſt came) but moſt of them into the two utmoſt *Weſtern* barren and Mountainous parts of this Country, called afterwards by the *Saxons*, *Waliſhland*, inſtead of *Gauliſhland*; as the *Germans* ſtill call *Italy*, *Waliſhland*, becauſe inhabited by the *Ciſalpine Gauls*; and the *French* call our Country of *Britains*, *Le Pais de Gales*.

The *Saxons* ſolely poſſeſs'd of all the beſt parts of this Iſle, were for a long time infeſted, and for ſome time almoſt ſubdued by the *Danes*, and afterwards wholly by the *Normans*, who drove not out the *Saxons*, but mixed with them; ſo that the *Engliſh* Blood at this day is a mixture chiefly of *Norman* and *Saxon*, not without a tincture of *Daniſh*, *Romiſh*, and *Britiſh* Blood.

Number of Inhabitants.] To give the Reader an exact Account of the Number of People in *England*, will be very difficult, but a near Conjecture may be thus made.

England contains, according to the accurate Calculation of the judicious Mr. *Houghton*, in his Account of the Acres and Houſes, with the Proportional Tax of each County of *England* and *Wales*, Printed *Anno* 1693. 1175951 Houſes. Now allowing to each Houſe one with another, 6 Perſons, there will be found in all, 7055706 Souls, and amongſt them 1000000 of Fighting-men. All the Souls in *France* are computed at 13500000, or at the moſt, 15000000, of which 270000 are Church-men, beſides Nuns; the Clergy of *England* being ſcarce 20000.

Their Language.] The *Engliſh* Tongue being at preſent much refined, exceeding Copious, Expreſſive, and Significant, (by reaſon of a Liberty taken by the Natives, of borrowing out of all other Languages what ever might conduce thereunto) is (as their Blood) a Mixture, chiefly

of the Old *Saxon*) (a Dialect of the *Teutonick*) and the Old *Norman*, (a Dialect of the *French*) not without some savour of the *Britains*, *Romans* and *Danes* Languages.

The *Romans* possessing *England*, caused their Tongue, the *Latin*, to be generally used in this Country.

The *Saxons* succeeding, introduced their Language wheresoever they seated themselves.

The *Normans* afterwards getting possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learn'd at School by the *Saxons*; and for a long time, till 36. of *Edward* the 3d. Laws, Statutes, Pleadings, Sermons, Schools, Writings were in *French*.

The *Latin* Tongue at present is made use of in Court-Rolls, Records, Processes of Courts, in Charters, Commissions, Patents, Writs, Bonds, and some Statutes are still kept in that Language.

The Names of Shires, Cities, Towns and Villages, Places and Men in *England*, are generally *Saxon*; and so are most *Nouns Appellative*, and a great part of the *Verbs*.

In *French*, or rather *Norman*, are still written the Common Laws, and learnt by young Students thereof; all Reports, Pleadings, all Moots and Law Exercises, are wholly *French*; Declarations upon Original Writs, and all Records are written in *French*; some old Statutes are still in that Tongue: In Parliament, the Assent or Dissent to Bills, made by the King, Lords or Commons, is in *French*: Almost all our Terms in Hunting, Hawking, Dicing, Dancing, Singing, *&c.* are still *French*.

Character] The Natives of *England*, by reason of the Temperate Climate, mild Air, plenty of wholesome Food; and the use of Beer rather than Wine; are commonly Tall and big of Stature, if compared with *Southern* Nations. They are fair, especially the Women, whose Beauties are lasting, Shapes fine, mien agreeable, Air sweet and Charming. Both Sexes are here well proportion'd in Body, and graceful in Carriage; Grave, well spoken, Prudent, Modest, Free, Sincere, Pleasant, Ingenious: The Men are Strong, Courageous, Warlike, (*Bellicosissimi*, saith *Bodin* the *French* Politician, Resolute,) Enterprising, Constant, not knowing how to fly in Battel; Liberal to Prodigality, Open-hearted, hard to be Provoked, yet when

when Exasperated, Stomach-full till Satisfaction be given, and then they are easy to be Reconciled: They are Sumptuous and Splendid, great lovers of Hospitality, Magnanimous and Beneficent, Learned, Sagacious, Grateful; they are thought to be wanting in Industry, (excepting Mechanicks, wherein they are of all Nations the greatest Improvers) Caution, Suspicion, Craft, Obsequiousness, and which is most of all to be deplored, Contentedness: but these wants are supply'd by many eminent Qualifications, as, Dexterity, Sagacity, Eloquence, Fidelity, Friendship, Publick-spiritedness, &c.

The Daringness of the Soldier, the Profoundness of the Scholar, the Magnificence of the Gentry, the Robustness of the Labourer, are not surpassed, if equall'd, by any people of the World.

The Women are Tender, Chaste, Constant, Prudent, Loyal, Industrious, passionately loving to their Relations, especially Husbands and Children, even to fondness: They are not without Vanity, (especially in Cloaths) being changeable in their Fashions and Furniture, (which is sometimes Prodigal) pretensions to Satyr, Raillery, and the like; but no Women out-do 'em in Modesty, Clemency, Simplicity, Patience, Charity, Providential Care, Temperance, Wit, good Humour, Cleanliness; and that which Crowns all the rest, in the sincerity and zeal of Religious Devotion.

Good Nature is a qualification peculiar to the *English*, so peculiar, that as a Noble Critick observes, there is no Word for it in any other Language.

The Inhabitants are generally of a warm and elevated Genius, of brisk and solid parts, apprehensive and subtle; successful in finding out new Discoveries; but most of all in improving of old, especially, as I said, Mechanicks; there being few Curiosities of Art brought over from beyond Sea, but are here improved to a greater height.

Here are the best Clocks, Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, &c. The Queen hath a Clock made by Mr. *Watson*, late of *Coventry*, worth 1000 *l.* in which are all the Motions of the Cœlestial Bodies. Locks are here made of Iron and Brass, of 50, nay 100 *l.* a Lock. Watches so curious, that one part of the Movement of a Repeating

Watch, comes to 10 *l* which makes 'em ordinarily 50 or 60 *l*, a Watch; and yet these prove profitable Merchandice when we send 'em into Foreign Countries, so valuable and so inimitable is the Work. Curious Telescopes, Microscopes, Prospectives, Mirrors, Spheres, Globes, Charts, Maps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, Dials, Balances, Sea-Compasses, *&c.* Why should I mention the various Musical *Automata*, in which very agreeable Consort is performed by Clock-work? the late great improvements in making Glass; of Polishing the insides of great Iron Guns; of weighing up Ships that are sunk to the bottom of the Sea; in Fishing, as they call it, for Money, lost it may be 100 years ago; in the new Lacker for Iron, which will endure hard blows, Fire, Spirit of Wine and Aqua-fortis, without damage: And many other noble Inventions and Improvements; as Weaving Silk Stockings; Mills of all sorts, *Mortlack* Tapestry, Earthen Ware of *Fulham*, Speaking Trumpets, Air Pumps, dipping of Cloth to keep out wet, making of Lutstring, *&c.*

The Natives will endure long and hard Labour; insomuch, that after 12 hours hard Work, they will go in the Evening to Foot-ball, Stool-ball, Cricket, Prison-base, Wrestling, Cudgel-playing, or some such like vehement Exercise, for their Recreation.

They are as long-liv'd generally as the People of any Nation in the World. A Man is not here accounted Old till 70, nor very Old till 80; 'tis no very extraordinary thing to come to 90; and here are several who get their livelihood by Handicraft Work, at 100 and upwards. Not many years ago, 8 Old Men danced a Morrice-Dance, all living in one Manour in the West of *England*, whose Ages put together, made 800 years; and in the year 1635, dyed Old *Parr*, Aged 152, who lived in 10 Reigns. But such long Livers were born of healthy Parents, and lived temperate lives; whereas on the other side, by reason of Intemperance, there is no part of the World wherein People are more subject to die suddenly.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Religion.

THE Chriſtian Religion was Planted in *England*, *Tempore ut ſcimus* (ſaith *Gildas*) *ſummo Tiberii Cæſaris*, which by computation, will fall to be five years before *St. Peter* came to *Rome*, and about five years after the death of Chriſt.

It is alſo affirmed by ſome, That immediately after St. *Stephen*'s death, and the *Jews* diſperſion, *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, with twelve others, here preach'd and died: That the firſt Fabrick of a Chriſtian Church or Temple in all the World, was at *Glaſtenbury* in *Somerſetſhire*, thirty one years after Chriſt's death; but ſome better Authorities ſpeak of *Simon Zelotes* and *Ariſtobulus*, mentioned by St. *Paul*, their preaching the Goſpel here, and Sealing it with their Martyrdom. Afterwards *Anno* 180, the Chriſtian Faith was here moſt undoubtedly profeſſed by publick Authority under King *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian King in the World, and with Chriſtianity, no doubt, came in the Epiſcopal Government, as may be ſeen in the Catalogue of *Britiſh* Biſhops: and it is certain, that at the Council of *Arles*, *Anno* 347, there were three Archbiſhops of *England*, *viz.* of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*, whereof the firſt had for his Province under him, the *South*; the ſecond, all the *North*; and the third, all beyond *Severn*, or the *Weſt* part of this Iſland. Under theſe three Archbiſhops, there were reckoned about that age, twenty eight Biſhops, all which did obſerve the Cuſtoms and Orders of the *Greek* or *Eaſtern* Churches, and particularly that of *Eaſter*, different from the *Latin* cuſtom, or *Weſtern* Churches, notwithſtanding *Victor*, Biſhop of *Rome Anno* 200, had Excommunicated all Churches that did ſo; nor did they acknowledge *Rome* to be the Mother of the *Britannick* Church. We were obedient to Chriſtianity when we were ſtrangers to *Rome*: Britannorum *inacceſſa* Romanis *loca Chriſto verò ſubdita*, Tertul. *adv. Jud. cap.* 7. And if the Goſpel was received here ſooner than in *France* or *Spain*,

it is one reason why we should have the Precedence. *Britain* was then a Patriarchal Jurisdiction in Substance, though perhaps not in Name, and so continued, until about the year 596, when *Austin* the Monk, sent hither from *Rome* by Pope *Gregory* the Great, assisted by the Fraud of forty other Monks, and by the Power of the then Heathen *Anglo-Saxons* (who had long before driven the *Britains* into *Wales*) and their King *Ethelbert*, whom he had converted to the Christian Faith, constrained the *British* Bishops, here being then but seven, besides the Archbishop of *Caerleon*, to submit themselves to the Bishop of *Rome*, not without the Massacre of 1200 Religious Persons at *Bangor*, who had opposed the Introduction of Papal Authority; so soon began the Bloody Game here in *England*. After which, by the connivence or condescensions of the successive *Saxon* and *Norman* Kings, this Church was in some things subjected to the Bishop of *Rome*, as its Patriarch or Primate: But since *England* hath become one intire Monarchy, none of our Kings ever subjected themselves to any Foreign Power, either Spiritual or Temporal, till King *John*, Persecuted in the midst of his Barons War by the Pope, resigned his Crown to *Pandulphus* the Pope's Legate, and took it again from him as from the Pope: but, (as Sir *Thomas Smith* saith, from whom I have borrowed divers passages in this Treatise,) "that Act being never ratified by Parlia-"ment, was never of any force to bind this Realm, *Com. W. of* Eng. *pag.* 20. However, it could never free it self from Papal Usurpation, until *Hen.* 8. by his Royal Authority, (as he and all other Kings might remove their Chancellors, or other Officers, and dispose of their Offices to others) did remove the Primacy or Metropolitanship from the See of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*; as being far more agreeable to civil Policy and Prudence, that such a high Power should be placed rather in a Subject of our own Nation, than in a Sovereign Prince, (for so is the Pope over several Territories in *Italy*) and he far remote beyond the Seas: which ejection of the Pope's Authority was not done, as in other Nations, by popular Fury and Faction, but by the mature deliberate Counsel of Godly and Learned Divines Assembled in Convocation, with

with the expreſs Authority of the King, and ratified by the Three States in Parliament.

The minds of *Engliſh* Chriſtians thus delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny of the Biſhop of *Rome*, and the Dignity of *Engliſh* Kings from the Spiritual Slavery under him, his Son and Succeſſor King *Edward* the Sixth, and (after a direful interval of Queen *Mary*'s Reign) Queen *Elizabeth* of bleſſed Memory, and the Clergy, took this occaſion more fully to reform the many abuſes and errors crept into the Church, in length of time, by the great negligence and corruption of Governours; wherein the wiſdom of the *Engliſh* Reformers, had been to be admired to all Poſterity, had not the Enemy ſowed Sacrilegious Tares in this large Field of Reformation, which, ſetting aſide the yet inexpiated Robberies of Church-Lands and Goods committed in thoſe times by the inſatiable avarice of prevailing Courtiers, was thus in all other reſpects, Pioufly and Prudently managed.

Firſt, leſt that (as it often happens in indiſcreet Purges, and where-ever only the People hath been the Reformer) the *good* ſhould be taken away with the *bad*; care was taken to retain all that could lawfully and conveniently be retained in the *Romiſh* Liturgy or Maſs-Book, in their Ceremonials and Canons; to take out all the Gold, and to leave only the Droſs: and it was reſolved, not to ſeparate farther from the Church of *Rome* in Doctrine or Diſcipline, than that Church had ſeparated from what ſhe was in her pureſt times. For Doctrine, they embraced that excellent Counſel of the Prophet, *State ſuper vias antiquas, & videte quænam ſit via recta, & ambulate in ea*; they made a ſtand, and took a view of the pureſt Primitive Chriſtian times, and thence ſaw which was the right way, and followed that.

For the Diſcipline of this Reformed Church, they conſidered what it was in the pureſt times of the firſt good Chriſtian Emperors; for the times of Perſecution (before Temporal Princes embraced the Chriſtian Faith) as they were moſt excellent times for Doctrine and Manners; ſo very improper and unfit for a Patern or Example of outward Government and Policy. And had this Juſtice, Prudence, and Divine Policy been uſed in our

Neighbouring Reformed Churches, doubtless they had seen a far more plentiful Harvest.

The Doctrine of the Church of *England* is contained in express Words of the Holy Scripture, in the 39 Articles, agreed upon in a Synod at *London* 1562, and the Book of Homilies.

The Worship and Discipline is seen in the Liturgy and Book of Canons; by all which, it will appear to impartial Foreign Eyes, that the Church of *England* may warrantably be said to be the most exact, and perfect Pattern of all the Reformed Churches in the World; and whosoever shall be so happy as to be a true Son of that Church, must confess that it is the most Solid, Incorrupt, Innocent, Charitable, Humble, Learned, the most Primitive, most Decent and Regular Church in Christendom; That her Doctrine is built upon the Prophets and Apostles, according to the Explication of the ancient Fathers; the Government truly Apostolical, and in all essential parts thereof of Divine Institution; The Liturgy, an extract of the best Primitive Forms; the Ceremonies few, but necessary, and such as tend only to decency and increase of Piety; that she stands upon the whole, and nothing but the true Catholick Foundation according to the Scripture, and the four first general Councils; that she adheres closely to Tradition truly Universal; that is, doth willingly receive, *quod ab omnibus, quod ubique, quod semper receptum fuit*; which is the old Rule of Catholicism; so that none can say more truly with *Tertullian* than the *English*, *in ea regula incedimus quam Ecclesia ab Apostolis, Apostoli à Christo, Christus à Deo accepit.* Search all the Religions in the World, none will be found more consonant to God's Word, for Doctrine, nor to the Primitive example, for Government, none will be found that ascribes more to God, or that constitutes more firm Charity amongst Men; none will be found so excellent, not only in the Community, as Christians; but also in the special Notion, as Reformed; for it keepeth the middle way, between the Pomp of Superstitious Tyranny, and the meanness of Fanatick Anarchy.

In two Points, the Church of *England* is truly transcendent: First, it hath the grand Mark of the true Church, which

which moſt *European* Churches ſeem to want, and that is, Charity towards other Churches; for it doth not ſo engroſs Heaven to its own Profeſſors, as to damn all others to Hell. Secondly, it is the great Glory of the *Engliſh* Proteſtant Church, that it never reſiſted Authority, nor ingaged in Rebellion, nor ever allowed of taking up Arms without lawful Authority or invincible neceſſity, in which only known, and univerſally acknowledged Laws and Conſtitutions are to direct, that it did ever maintain the Primitive Doctrine of Paſſive Obedience and Non-reſiſtance; a praiſe, that makes much to her advantage, in the minds of all thoſe who have read or heard of the diſmal and deviliſh effects of the Holy League in *France*, by Papiſts, the Holy League and Covenant of Puritans in *Scotland*, and the Solemn League and Covenant of Presbyterians in *England*.

As for the Scandal begotten by the late Troubles, and Murder of King *Charles* the Firſt, which ſome of the *Romiſh* Incendiaries endeavour to throw upon the *Engliſh* Religion; it hath been ſufficiently manifeſted, that not one Perſon that was a known Favourer, and Practicer of that Religion as now by Law eſtabliſh'd in *England*, was either a Beginner or active Proſecutor of that Rebellion, nor any way an Abetter of that horrid Murther; for that our Religion neither gives ſuch Rules, nor ever did ſet ſuch Examples; nor i. deed can that be truly ſaid to be an Act, either of the Parliament or People of *England*, but only of a few wretched Miſcreants. Sons of *Belial*, that had no fear of God before their Eyes. In a word, here is nothing wanting in order to Salvation; we have the word of God, both Old and New Teſtament, in the Vulgar Tongue; the Faith of the Apoſtles, the Creeds of the Primitive Church, the Articles of the four firſt General Councils, a Holy Liturgy, and due Adminiſtration of Sacraments. We teach Faith and Repentance, and the neceſſity of Good Works, and ſtrictly exact the ſeverity of a Holy Life. We are taught Obedience to God, to be ready to part with all for his ſake, to Honour his moſt Holy Name, to Worſhip him at the mention of his Name, to confeſs his Attributes, and frequent his Ordinances; to have Places, Times, Perſons, and Revenues, conſe-

consecrated and set apart for the Service and Worship of our Great God, Creator of Heaven and Earth.

We hold a charitable respect toward all Christians: We confess our Sins to God, and to our Brethren, whom we have offended, and to God's Ministers and Priests, in cases of Scandal, or of a troubled Conscience; and they duly absolve the Penitent Soul. We have an uninterrupted succession of Reverend, Learned, and Pious Bishops, who Ordain Priests and Deacons, Consecrate Churches, Confirm the Baptized at a due age, Bless the People, Intercede for them, Visit oft their respective Dioceses, taking care of all Churches, that they be served with as good and able Pastors as the small maintenance can invite; keep Hospitality, as St. *Paul* admonisheth, and Preach as oft as necessity requireth. *Hodie enim neque Concionatorum paucitas uti olim, neque infidelium multitudo, hoc exigere videtur:* For now neither that scarcity of Preachers which was amongst the Primitive Christians, nor multitude of Heathens which dwelt among them, doth seem much to require it; but that rather like good Pilots, who sitting still at the Helm, (while others labour and toil at the Ropes and Sails) they should make it their whole business (by considering the Winds and Tides, the Rocks and Shelves, the Seasons and Climates) that the Ship may keep her right course, and be safely brought to her desired Haven.

The ARTICLES of the Church of England, *which are a summary of its Doctrine, contain as followeth.*

1. THe Unity of the Godhead, and Trinity of Persons.

2. That the second Person, *The Word was made Flesh*, being in two distinct Natures, and one undivided Person, Christ, very God, and very Man: who suffered, was Crucified, dead, and buried; a Sacrifice to God for original and actual Sin.

3. That he descended into Hell.

4. That he arose again from death, and ascended into Heaven, and shall return again to Judge all Men at the last day.

5. That the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and

and the Son; of the ſame Subſtance, Majeſty, and Glory; very and Eternal God.

6. That Holy Scripture containeth all things neceſſary to Salvation; *viz.* theſe Books, which are Canonical: *Gen. Exod. Levit. Numb. Deut. Joſh. Judg. Ruth*, 1 of *Sam.* 2 of *Sam.* 1 of *Kings*, 2 of *Kings*, 1 of *Chron.* 2 of *Chron.* 1 of *Eſdras*, 2 of *Eſdras*, *Eſther*, *Job*, *Pſalms*, *Prov. Eccleſ. Cant.* four greater Prophets, twelve leſs Prophets.

The *Apocryphal* are to be read for example of Life, and inſtruction of Manners; *viz.* third and fourth of *Eſdras*, *Tobit*, *Judith*, the reſt of *Eſther*, *Wiſdom*, *Eccleſiaſticus*, *Baruch*, *Song of the three Children*, *Hiſtory of* Suſannah, *of* Bell *and the* Dragon, *Prayer of* Manaſſes, firſt and ſecond Book of *Macchabees*.

That all the Books of the *New Teſtament* as commonly received, are Canonical.

7. That the *Old Teſtament* doth agree with the *New*, in offering Eternal Life by the Mediatorſhip of Chriſt: That the Old Fathers look'd farther than on Tranſitory Promiſes; and that altho' the Ceremonial and ritual Law doth not ſtill bind, yet the Moral Commandments do.

8. That the three Creeds, *viz.* of the Apoſtles, *Nicene*, and *Athanaſian*, ought throughly to be believed, and may be warranted out of Scripture.

9. That Original Sin is the corruption of every Man's Nature, and a continual propenſity to Evil, deſerving God's wrath.

10. That we can do no good works without the Grace of God by Chriſt preventing us.

11. That we are Juſtified only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt by Faith, and not for our own works.

12. That good works acceptable to God in Chriſt, do neceſſarily ſpring out of a true Faith, which is known by 'em as a Tree by its Fruit.

13. That no works done before the Grace of Chriſt and inſpiration of his Holy Spirit, are good.

14. That the Doctrine of *Supererogation* (to wit, that there are good works which God hath not commanded) is falſe.

15. That Chriſt alone was without Sin, and all of us offend in many things.

16. That

16. That after Baptism and the Holy Ghost received, a Man may fall into deadly Sin, and by the Grace of God, may again arise, repent, amend, and be forgiven.

17. That some are Predestinated of God to Life Eternal by Christ; such are call'd accordingly, and through Grace, obeying the Call, are justified freely. That as the consideration of Predestination is comfortable and beneficial to Spiritual Men, so it is of dangerous concern to Carnal Men: And that we must receive God's Promises as they are reveal'd, and acquiesce in his Will as it is declared in Holy Writ.

18. That no Man can be saved by living up to the Rules of any Law or Sect, but only by the Name of Jesus Christ.

19. That the Visible Church of Christ is a Congregation of faithful Men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duely ministred: And that the Church of *Rome* hath err'd in matters of Faith, as some other ancient Churches have done.

20. That the Church hath Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith, yet cannot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to God's Word, or Expound any one place of Scripture repugnant to another, or enforce any thing to be believed for necessity of Salvation, beside what is in Holy Writ.

21. That General Councils are not to Meet without the Will of Princes; That they may Err, and sometimes have Err'd; nor have they Authority to ordain any thing as necessary to Salvation, but out of Holy Scripture.

22. That the *Romish* Doctrines of Purgatory, Pardons, Worship of Images, Relicks, and Invocation of Saints, cannot be warranted by Scripture, but are rather repugnant to the Word of God.

23. That no Man ought to Preach publickly, or administer the Sacraments, unless he be lawfully call'd, and sent thereto by publick Church Authority.

24. That Praying or administring the Sacraments in an Unknown Tongue, is repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church.

25. That Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are not only badges or tokens of Christianity, but rather sure Witnesses, and

and effectual signs of Grace, and God's good-will towards us. That the two Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are Baptism and the Supper of the Lord; and that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extream Unction, are not Gospel Sacraments, having no Visible Sign or Ceremony in the Gospel. That the Sacraments were not ordain'd to be gazed upon, or carried about in Procession, but for a due use, and that they have a wholsome effect only upon worthy receivers, and a quite contrary to others.

26. That the Unworthiness of Ministers make none of Christ's Ordinances ineffectual to worthy receivers.

27. That Baptism is a Visible Sign and Seal of Regeneration; and that the Baptism of young Children is most agreeable with the Institution of Christ.

28. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to worthy Communicants, a partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ: That Transubstantiation cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to it: That the Body of Christ is given, taken and eaten only after an Heavenly and Spiritual manner by Faith; and that this Sacrament was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up or Worshipped.

29. That the Wicked are not in this Sacrament Partakers of Christ; but rather, to their Condemnation, do eat and drink the Sign of so great a thing.

30. That the Cup is not to be denyed to the Laity.

31. That the one Oblation of Christ, as a propitiation and satisfaction for Sin, was finished upon the Cross; and that the *Popish* Sacrifices of Masses were Blasphemous.

32. That Marriage of Priests is not unlawful.

33. That the Conversation of Persons Excommunicated, is to be avoided.

34. That Traditions and Ceremonies are variable, according to the Authority of every particular and National Church.

35. That the Second Book of Homilies contains that Doctrine which is Godly and wholsome.

36. That the Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and Ordering of Priests and Deacons, set forth in the time of *Edward* the Sixth, is Religious and Godly;

Godly; and they that are Consecrated and Ordain'd according to the same Rites, are rightly, orderly, and lawfully Consecrated and Ordain'd.

37. That the Sovereign Person in this Realm, is Chief Governour in this Realm, of all Estates, in all Causes, Ecclesiastical or Civil, according to that only Prerogative which we see to have been given always to all Godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God himself: That the Bishop of *Rome* hath no Jurisdiction in *England*. That the Laws of the Realm may punish Christian Men with Death for heinous Offences. That it is lawful for Christian Men at the Command of the Magistrate, to wear Weapons, and serve in the Wars.

38. That the Goods of Christians are not common, yet that Alms-giving is every Man's duty, according to his Ability.

39. That as vain and rash Swearing is forbidden by Christ and his Apostle St. *James*, so when the Magistrate requires, a Man may testifie upon Oath in a Cause of Faith and Charity, so it be done in Justice, Judgment, and Truth.

This is the Substance, or at least a faithful Abridgment of the 39 Articles, agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces, and the whole Clergy, in the Convocation held at *London* 1562, for the avoiding of diversities of Opinions, and for the Establishing of Consent touching true Religion, with the Assent of Queen *Elizabeth* of happy Memory, and again confirm'd by the same Authority *Anno Dom.* 1571. The Articles themselves at large, with the Learned Annotations of Mr. *Rogers* upon them, is well worth any Man's perusal.

Even since the beginning of our Reformation, there are some few Families in several parts of *England*, have persisted in the *Romish* Religion, and are usually called *Papists* from *Papa*, the old Title of the Bishop of *Rome*. Against these there are divers severe Laws still in force, but the number of *Papists* in this Kingdom being not considerable, nor their Loyalty for many years last past questionable, those Laws have been more rarely put in execution; besides the clemency and gentle usage shewn

ſhewn to them here, may beget in *Romiſh* States and Potentates abroad, the like gentle treatment of their Proteſtant Subjects, and of the *Engliſh*, living within their Dominions.

And tho' there be ſeveral other Perſwaſions in this Nation that differ from the Church of *England*, as Eſtabliſhed by Law, and were liable to ſome inconveniences becauſe of their Perſuaſions, till of late; ſuch as *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, *Anabaptiſts*, *Quakers*, and others: Nevertheleſs ſince this Happy Revolution, all their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects diſſenting from the *Church of England*, are by an Act *Primo Guliel. & Mariæ*, exempted from the Penalties of certain Laws therein mentioned. And as it was obſervable, that many of our Eminent Clergy were inſtrumental and active in procuring this Indulgence for their weak Brethren, ſo the Clergy in general, to ſhew how far they are from a Spirit of Perſecution, are fully ſatisfied and pleaſed with it, provided the Diſſenters will be ſo too, and not trouble again the Stream of Unity that ſhould now run clear. So that a Free Toleration is granted to all the Diſſenting Proteſtants, and none is to be moleſted upon any account of his Religion, that takes the Oath of Allegiance to their Preſent Majeſties, and ſubſcribes the Declaration enjoyn'd in an Act of 30 *Car.* 2. Entituled, *An Act to prevent Papiſts from Sitting in either Houſe of Parliament, when tendred to them.*

There is alſo a Toleration granted to certain other Perſons, Diſſenters from the Church of *England*, who ſcruple the taking of an Oath, and the *Declaration* every ſuch Perſon ſhall make and ſubſcribe, is as follows.

I A. B. do ſincerely promiſe and ſolemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King WILLIAM and Queen MARY: and I ſolemnly profeſs and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, deteſt, and renounce as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Poſition, That Princes Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Depoſed, or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever: And

And I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Preheminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm.

And they must subscribe a Profession of their Christian Belief in these Words.

I A. B Profess Faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

Touching the *Jews*, which by the late Usurper were admitted at *London*, and since continued by the bare permission of the King, and suffered to hire a private House, wherein to hold their *Synagogue*; they are not considerable either for Number, making not above 80 or 100 Families; or for their Wealth or Abilities, being for the most part poor and ignorant, to what they are in other Countries.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Trade.

NExt to the purity of our Religion, we are most considerable of any Nation in the World, for the vastness and extensiveness of our Trade. Trade is either *Inland*, or *Maritime*.

By our *Inland* Trade, we appear to have great stocks of Money, well divided into many Purses. The King's *Exchequer*, as in other Countries, doth not hoard up the greatest part; nor is it in the hands only of Nobles and Patricians, no nor of Merchants and Bankers, much less of Monopolizers and Usurers; but the generality of Traders

ders find ſufficient for their uſe, buying and ſelling for ready payment, not as formerly at 3, 6, or 9 Months end, but with ready Money; which hath here a ſwift and conſtant Circulation; and which makes all ſorts of Commodities cheap amongſt us, altho' Money be plentiful; for Men can raiſe themſelves (with God's bleſſing) good Eſtates, from the modeſt gains of 3 or 4 *per Cent.* ſooner than they could formerly at 10 and 12; becauſe Selling for ready Money, there are great numbers of Traders who can make 3 or 4, nay, ſome 5 or 6 returns of their Money in a year: a Wooll Stapler, or Corn Merchant, (for inſtance) can buy 100 pounds-worth of Ware, and ſell it again in two Months time at 3 or 4 *per Cent.* gain upon the foot of his Account, and can immediately go to Market both with the Principal Money and the Improvement; which if he be induſtrious and fortunate enough to return 6 times a year, and continues Trading from 20 years of Age to 60, (when it is time you'll ſay to leave off) his 100 *l.* will have gain'd him 6 or 7000 *l.* the Improvement of another 100 *l.* being ſufficient to maintain him all that time; and when he hath Traded for himſelf 7 or 8 years, if he Marries a Wife with 2 or 300 *l.* he may by juſt and righteous dealings, maintain his Family handſomely, and leave an Eſtate to his Wife and Children of 10000 *l.* whereas a Student who hath ſpent 500 *l.* in an Univerſity, is ſeldom known, beſide his Patrimony and Wife's Portion, to leave 1000 *l.* behind him. What I ſay might eaſily be exemplified by *Clothiers*, *Dyers*, *Tanners*, *Bakers*, *Woodmongers*, *Cordwainers*, *Vintners*, *Wine-Coopers*, &c.

But that which makes us moſt conſiderable in the eye of the World is, the wonderful Greatneſs of our *Maritime Trade*; for upon all the 3 Articles of *Exportation*, *Tranſportation*, or *Re-exportation*, and *Importation*, no Kingdom or State in the World can any ways match us. *France* pretends to little more than the firſt of theſe; *Spain*, *Italy*, and the two *Northern Crowns*, to the firſt and third; *Holland* only vies with us in the ſecond.

Firſt then for *Exportation*, our Country produces many of the moſt ſubſtantial and neceſſary Commodities in the World: as, *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Cloth*, *Iron*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Copper*, *Coperas*, *Pit-Coal*, *Alum*, *Saffron*, &c.

Our *Corn* sometimes preserves other Countries from starving; as at present *Holland* and *Flanders*. Our *Horses* are the most serviceable in the World, and highly valued for their hardiness, beauty, strength, Courage, Goings, of all Nations. With Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, Biskets, we Victual, not only our own Fleets, but all Foreigners that come and go. Our *Iron* we Export Manufactur'd in great Guns, Carcasses, Bombs, *&c.* Our *Cloth* is sent to all parts of the World, the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, the *East* and *West-Indies*, &c.

The Manufacture of *Wooll* in Broad-Cloth, Long and Short; Northern Dozens, Rashes, Kersies, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Perpetuano's, Says, Stuffs, Frize, Penniston, Stockings, Caps, Ruggs, *&c.* Exported; may be computed to amount to 2000000 *l. per Annum*. *Lead*, *Tin*, and *Coals*, to the value of 500000 *l. per Ann.*

Prodigious and almost incredible is the value likewise of other Goods from hence Exported; *viz. Hops*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Hats*, *Shooes*, *Ale*, *Beer*, *Red Herrings*, *Pilchards*, *Salmon*, *Oysters*, *Saffron*, *Liquorice*, *Watches*, *Ribbands*, *Toys*, &c. The Vestments, Hats, Shooes, Houshold-stuff, carried from hence yearly to *America*, is computed at 200000 *l.* I mention not Wooll and Fullers-Earth, because they are Prohibited.

Secondly our *Transportation* or *Re-exportation*, to wit, of Commodities brought hither from other Nations, and Exported again, is very considerable, and of great advantage to the Kingdom for the increase of our Shipping and Mariners, Money and Credit. And first, we make great advantage herein by the Kingdom of *Ireland*, enriching that our Nation by buying their Commodities, and our selves by Transporting 'em to other Countries, with gain: For the Wooll, Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herrings, Pilchards, and Salmon, which we Transport from *Ireland*, being the concerns of our Merchants, and paying Duties to their Majesties, have been reckon'd at 500000 *l. per Ann.*

We Transport from our Plantations in *America*, beside what we consume our selves, of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cacao-Nuts, *&c.* to 600000 *l. per Ann.* besides in Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Bever, *&c.* from *New-England* and the Northern parts of *America*, 200000 *l. per Ann.*

'Twould

'Twould be tedious to enumerate the value of our Tranſportations from *Denmark* and *Sweden*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *Turkey*, *Guinnea*, &c. The moſt conſiderable of all is that from the *Eaſt-Indies*, from the firſt beginning of that Trade till now. In its Infancy, *viz. Anno* 1613, of Pepper only, beſide what we conſumed at home, we Tranſported in one year to other Countries, after it had paid Duty here, to the value of 200000 *l.* and now of late years, our Exportation of what we bring from thence, after we have ſufficiently ſupplied our ſelves, hath been computed at 800000 *l. per Ann. viz.* in Pepper, Salt-Petre, Calicoes, Silks, Druggs, Diamonds, Pearls, *&c.*

The Third Article of Trade is *Importation*, the bringing hither ſuch Goods from beyond Sea which we conſume among our ſelves, and which is of great advantage to us, when we deal with ſuch Nations as are willing to take our home Commodities in exchange for theirs, as *Turkey*, *Spain*, &c. are; for this increaſes ſtill our Shipping, encourages Mariners and Merchants, and makes Foreign Princes ſet a greater value upon us, than on thoſe Huckſters, who deal with 'em only for Lucres ſake: whereas the Generous *Engliſh* are the greateſt conſumers of Foreign Commodities of any Nation in the World: and yet by the richneſs and excellency of our own product, we can keep even the Balance of Trade, without impoveriſhing our ſelves, unleſs when we deal with ſuch a Nation as *France*, who in times of profound Peace, uſed to lay intolerable Impoſitions upon *Engliſh* Commodities, eſpecially our principal one of Woollen Cloth, to diſcourage our ſending any over thither; whilſt at the ſame time, we let in moſt of their Commodities of a great deal leſs uſe, upon eaſy terms; to the great detriment of this Nation, as the Ingenious Mr. *Samuel Fortrey*, in his excellent Diſcourſe of Trade, hath made appear; where he tells us, that we yearly Imported from *France*, almoſt 1600000 pounds-worth of Goods, more than the value of what we Exported thither; *viz.* of Silks, Sattins, Taffeta's, Stuffs, Armoyſins, Poudeſoy's, Tabbies, Cloths of Gold and Silver, Velvets, Ribbands, Gallowns, Laces, Silk Buttons, to the value of 600000 *l. per Annum.* Linnen 400000 *l. per Ann.* Wines 600000 *l. per Ann.* Serges and Chalons 150000 *l.*

per *Ann.* Hats 120000 *l. per Ann.* Hatbands, Feathers, Fans, Girdles, Hoods, Masks, Looking-glasses, Watches, Pictures, Medals, Cabinets, Cases, Bracelets, Tablets, and other Toys, 150000 *l. per Ann.* Paper 100000 *l. per Ann.* Houshold-stuff, as Beds, Mattresses, Coverlets, Hangings, Fringes, *&c.* 100000 *l. per Ann.* Brandy, Syder, Vinegar, Verjuice, *&c.* 100000 *l. per Ann.* Castle-Soap, Honey, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunes, *&c.* 150000 *l. per Ann.* Pins, Needles, Box and Tortois-shell Combs, *&c.* 20000 *l. per Ann.* Perfumed and Trim'd Gloves, 10000 *l. per Ann.* Fine Ironmongers Ware, 40000 *l. per Annum.* All which, besides Salt, Cork, Rosin, and other things to a great value, amount to 2540000 *l. per Annum.*

And at the same time, all the Commodities Exported out of *England* into *France*, as Woollen Cloth, Serges, knit Stockings, Lead, Pewter, Alum, Coals, *&c.* did not amount to above 1000000 *l. per Annum.* So that the Nation was yearly impoverished by the *French* Trade, 1600000 *l. per Annum.* Thus our Gold and Silver was Exported to fetch from thence Strong Drink, and Fripperies, to the debauching and emasculating our Bodies and Minds.

For the Toys and Trumperies of other Nations we likewise expend great summs of Money, or lessen our effects abroad by Bills of Exchange, and that (which is the greatest shame of all to us) even for bare Freight; suffering the *Hollanders*, *Flemmings*, and *Hamburghers*, to be the common Carriers between us and all parts of the World; a Grievance which *Cromwel*'s Government (the worst of Times) remedied, by forbidding all Foreigners to Import any thing hither, but each one the product of his own Country.

Every way we are indeed too lavish of our Silver and Gold; not only expending great quantities needlessly, but wasting it prodigally and irreparably. About 80 years ago, upon examination it was found, that more than 80000 *l. per Ann.* was yearly wasted here in *England* in Silver Tread, Purles, Spangles, *&c.* besides *Gold*; and how much more we now spend, may be easily computed by the increase of our Luxury: for whereas we complain of Taxes, it may reasonably be supposed, that the superfluous

fluous Expences of Women and Children, would almoſt half maintain the preſent War.

And indeed, ſhould I diſcourſe fully of all our diſadvantages, with the cauſes of 'em, in reference to the balance of Trade, to gain and profit as it is a National concern, it would take up too great a ſhare in this Book. Every one knows well enough, how Lazy, Prodigal, and Expenſive, even Servants, and the pooreſt ſort amongſt us, are; how much we want Hands for the Improvement of our Manufactures, and yet how many Beggars and unemploy'd Perſons there are in the Nation! how many Loyterers and Vagabonds are every where to be met with, who might do themſelves and their Country good Service by Sea or Land, and earn 2000000 *l. per Ann.* more than they now do! how little our Fiſhing Trade, that might be of ſo great advantage to the Kingdom, is encouraged! The Fiſh which ſwims on our Coaſts, is ſaid to employ the *Hollanders* 12000 Ships and 200000 Men; which Trade we might fairly and peaceably prohibit them to continue, by encouraging our own Natives in the Fiſhery. Sir *Walter Raleigh* made appear to King *James* the Firſt, that the *Dutch* yearly Sell of Herrings catch'd on our Coaſt, to the value of 1372000 *l.* beſide what they ſpend themſelves, and ſend to the *Streights*, *Spain*, and a great part of *France*. Sir *Joſiah Child*'s Book tells us, they gain 500000 *l.* a year by our Fiſh: and with how much more advantage we can be the gainers when we pleaſe than they, let any Man judge: how much likewiſe we ſhould enrich the Land by ſo much Treaſure got out of our own Seas, which afford Ten Millions of gain to our Neighbours yearly, if we reckon others with the *Dutch*; how many poor People it would ſet at work: how plentiful and cheap ſuch an increaſe of edibles would make all ſort of Proviſions: how it would increaſe Shipping, be a Nurſery of Mariners; ſo that we ſhould never want Men to ſet out a Fleet, if our Fiſhery were encouraged, as it might eaſily be.

Inſtead of ſuch encouragements for the improvement of Trade, how many Misfortunes do we lie under? The *Dutch* have got moſt of the *Eaſtland* Trade from us, and almoſt all that of *Ruſſia*; they have quite outed us in a manner of the *Greenland* Trade, only we have ſome hopes that

this late Act of Parliament may have some good effect for the retrieving that; but still they are like to engross the great Trade for *China* and *Japan*, and greatest part of the Plate Trade from *Cadiz*, as they have all the *East-India* Trade for Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, and most of the Trade from our own Territories of *Scotland*, if not *Ireland*.

Why should I mention how much we contribute to these Misfortunes by our own carelessness, not to say disingenuity, the false making of our Cloth, tho' the falser *Flemmings* stretch it sometimes to unreasonable lengths, and the false Packing of our Fish, *&c.* I am weary of this ungrateful Topick, and leave it for abler hands to pursue.

The advantages in which we shine are still very great, and of late years in many respects vastly improved.

In Ancient times the great Trade of this Nation consisted in Unmanufactur'd Wooll, which Foreigners came from all parts and bought of us; insomuch that the Customs of *English* Wooll Exported in *Edward* the Third's Reign, amounted at 50*s.* a Pack, to 250000 *l. per Ann.* an immense sum of Money in those days: and that excessive Custom upon Unmanufactur'd Wooll soon gave encouragement to the making of Cloth here, more effectually than the Sanguinary Laws against Exportation of Wooll are now found to do: yet most of this Wooll being sent but just cross the Seas, to *Flanders*, *France*, or *Holland*, the Exportation for the most part was in very small Vessels to what are now in use; and neither of the *Indies* being then discovered to our Merchants, we had for almost two Centuries after, but few Ships of any considerable bigness. In the year 1548, there were but four Ships in the *Thames* so big as to be computed each at 120 Tuns, beside the Navy-Royal. And towards the latter-end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign 'tis said, there was not in all *England* above three Merchants Ships of 300 Tuns and upwards each: but then they began hereto build great Ships apace; for about the middle of King *James* the First's Reign, *viz.* 1615, the *East-India* Company alone had 12 Ships of 400 Tun and upwards each; amongst which, the *Dragon* of 1060 Tun was look'd upon as an old Ship; and so was the *Hector* of 800 Tun, which they bought of the *Turkey* Merchants. And how little our *Maritime* Trade

in

in Queen *Elizabeth*'s time was, appears by the Customs in all *England* not amounting to above 30 or 40000 *l. per Ann.* And how much the Stock of Money in the Nation hath since King *James*'s time encreased, may in part be computed by the price of Lands, which were *Anno* 1620, at 12 years Purchase, and now at 18 or 20.

Our Trade, notwithstanding the troublesomeness of late Times, and of this War, is even at present vastly great. We have a great Trade to *Turkey*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Baltick*, the *East* and *West-Indies*. Our Fish Trade would be very considerable, if that of the *Hollanders* was not much more. The Red Herrings at *Yarmouth*, Pilchards in the *West*, Cod-fish in *New-foundland* and *New-England*, are very advantageous branches.

We Trade with almost all the World, and have Stock enough, saith Sir *William Petty*, to drive all the Trade of the Commercial World: And we have a vast number of Shipping; they that compute the Cash, as Sir *William Petty* did, at 6000000 *l.* come doubtless very short of the whole. And when he computes the Shipping of *England* at 60000 Tun, I am perswaded he doth not exceed.

We dayly get Artificers from the *French* for the improvement of divers Manufactures. We are pretty secure of keeping the Red Herring Trade to our selves; not only because they swim on our Coast, but because they must be smoak'd with Wood, which they cannot afford to do in *Holland*. And the Pilchards are almost peculiar to us, and are Cured where they are taken in the remote parts of *England*, where Provisions are cheaper than in *Holland*.

We have divers very considerable Societies of Merchants, who have great Stocks and deep knowledge in the Mysteries of Trade: the *Merchants-Adventurers*, the *Turkey*, the *East-India*, the *Muscovy*, the *Eastland*, the *Greenland*, the *Spanish*, the *African*, the *Hudsons-Bay* Companies. Some of these Trade in Joynt Stock, as the *East-India* Companies, that part of the *Turkey* call'd the *Morea* Company, the *Greenland*: The others act upon Separate Stocks, but in a publick Community as to the defraying of publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

In a word, *England* may justly be accounted the Principal Nation for Trade in the whole World, and in-

deed the most proper for Trade, being an Island having innumerable many large safe, and commodious Ports and Havens; excellent and natural Products, considerable and Staple Manufactures, all contributing to the increase of its Exportive Trade; and not only the Riches and Luxury of its Inhabitants, but its vast and strong Territories abroad, the great encouragement it hath from the State for the sake of Customs and Duties paid, the breeding of Seamen, and the increase of Shipping; the great concourse of Foreign Merchants, by reason of freedom in Religion; the pleasure and healthfulness of our Clime, the ease and security of our Government, and the reputation of our Merchants for fair and generous dealings: all no less conducing to the encouragement of *Maritime* Trade.

And no less advantages have we for Inland Trade. The Freedom of Cities and Burroughs is easily purchased. We have very few Holidays, beside Sundays, in which the Poor do not Work, *viz.* scarce 12 in a Year, except Occasional Fasts. We have, in favour of Dissenters, a Relaxation of *Ecclesiastical Laws*; a thing which hath been so popularly exclaim'd for by some eminent Traders. The Interest of Money is here but 6 *per Cent* at the utmost, and upon some Securities, but at 5, 4, or 3.

And thus having given the Reader a short and cursory Description of this Nation, I proceed to *The Second Part of the Present State of* ENGLAND.

THE

THE Present State OF ENGLAND.

PART II.

GOVERNMENT.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of England *in general.*

OF *Government* there can be but *Three kinds*; for either *One*, or *More*, or *All*, must have the Sovereign Power of a Nation. If *One*, then it is a *Monarchy*; if *More*, then it is an Assembly of all the most choice Persons, an *Aristocracy*; or of a few, an *Oligarchy*; if *All*, (that is, the *Assembly* of the *People*) then it is a *Democracy*.

Of all *Governments*, the *Monarchical*, as most resembling the *Divinity*, and nearest approaching to *Perfection*, (Unity being

being the Perfection of all things) hath ever been esteemed the most Excellent, and the most Ancient, as appears by the *Patriarchs* (who were *Monarchs*) in the *Old Testament*, and throughout the whole *Jewish Oeconomy*, the Government was *Monarchical*; be the Title *Duke*, or *Prince*, or *Judge*, or *Captain*, or *King*.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω,
Εἷς βασιλεύς. —— Hom. Il. α.

For the Transgressions of a Land, many are the Princes or Rulers thereof, Prov. 28. 2.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Despotical*, where the Subjects, like Servants, are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Soveraign, as the *Turks* and *Barbarians*. Others *Political* or *Paternal*, where the Subjects, like Children under a Father, are governed by equal and just Laws, consented and sworn unto by the King; as is done by all Christian Princes at their Coronations.

Of *Monarchies*, some are *Hereditary*, where the Crown descends either only to Heirs Male, as in *France* hath been long practised; or to the next Blood, as in *Spain*, *England*, &c. Others *Elective*, where, upon the Death of every Prince, without respect had to their Heirs or next of Blood, another by solemn Election is appointed to succeed, as in *Poland* and *Hungary*, and till of late in *Denmark* and *Bohemia*.

Of Hereditary *Paternal Monarchies*, some are *Dependent*, and holden of Earthly Potentates; and are obliged to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Scotland* (tho' this be stiffly denied by *Scotch* Writers) and of *Man*, that held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*, as appears plainly by the Writs of Summons to Parliament, directed to the King of *Scotland* before the time of *Edward* the Third, *in fide & homagio*, and afterwards *in fide & legiantia*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope. Others *Independent*, holden only of God, acknowledging no Superior upon Earth. Our Government is purely *Monarchical*.

England is an *Hereditary Paternal Monarchy*, governed by one Supreme *Independent* Head, according to the known Laws and Customs of the Kingdom. It

It is a *Free Monarchy*, challenging above many other *European* Kingdoms, a Freedom from all Subjection to the *Emperor*, or Laws of the Empire: (for that the *Roman Emperors* obtaining anciently the Dominion of this Land by force of Arms, and afterwards abandoning the ſame, the Right by the Law of Nations returned to their former Owners, *pro derelicto*, as *Civilians* ſpeak.)

It is a *Monarchy* free from all manner of ſubjection to the Biſhop of *Rome*, and thereby from divers inconveniences and burdens, under which the Neighbouring Kingdoms groan: as *Appeals to* Rome *in ſundry Eccleſiaſtical Suits*, *Proviſions*, *Diſpenſations*, *Confirmations*, *Bulls*, &c. on ſeveral cauſes to be procured from thence; many *Tributes* and *Taxes* paid to that Biſhop, *&c.*

It is a *Monarchy* free from all *Interregnum*, and with it from many miſchiefs whereunto Elective Kingdoms are ſubject.

England is ſuch a *Monarchy*, as that, by the neceſſary ſubordinate Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in the making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it hath the main advantages of an *Ariſtocracy*, and of a *Democracy*, and yet free from the Diſadvantages and Evils of either.

It is ſuch a *Monarchy*, as by moſt admirable temperament affords very much to the *Induſtry*, *Liberty* and *Happineſs* of the Subject, and reſerves enough for the Majeſty and Prerogative of any King that will own his People as Subjects, not as Slaves.

It is a *Monarchy*, that without Interruption hath been continued almoſt 1000 Years, (and till of late) without any attempt of change of the Government: ſo that to this ſort of Government the *Engliſh* ſeem to be naturally inclined.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the King of ENGLAND, *and therein of his Name, Title, Person, Office, Supremacy and Sovereignty, Power and Prerogative, Dominions, Strength, Patrimony, Arms and Respect.*

Name. THE KING is called from the *Saxon* word *Koning* or *Cyning*, from *Can*, intimating *Power*, or *Ken*, *Knowledge*, wherewith every Sovereign should especially be Invested.

Title. The *Title* anciently of the *Saxon* King *Edgar* was, *Anglorum Basileus & Dominus quatuor Marium*, King or Emperor of the *English*, and Lord of the four Seas, *viz.* The *British*, *German*, *Irish*, and *Deucalidonian* Seas; *sive Anglorum Basileus omniumque Regum, Insularum, Oceanique Britanniam circumjacentis, cunctarumque Nationum quæ infra eam includuntur, Imperator & Dominus*: Which word *Basileus* hath an Imperial Signification, it being in the *New Testament* applyed to the *Roman* Emperors.

The Modern Title more modest, is, *Dei Gratia*, *of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, *King*, *Defender of the Faith*.

Defender of the Faith, was anciently used by the Kings of *England*, as appears by several Charters granted to the University of *Oxford*; but in the Year 1521, more affixt, by a Bull from Pope *Leo* the Tenth, for a Book written by *Henry* the Eighth against *Luther*, in defence of some Points of the *Romish* Religion, but since continued by Act of Parliament, for defence of the Ancient, Catholick and Apostolick Faith.

Primogenitus Ecclesiæ belongs to the Kings of *England*, because their Predecessor *Lucius* was the first King in the World that embraced Christianity.

Christianissimus was by the *Lateran Council* under Pope *Julius* the Second, conferred on the Kings of *England* in the Fifth Year of *Henry* the Eighth, though before used by *Henry* the Seventh, and since only by the *French* King.

The

The Title of *Grace* was firſt given to the King about the time of *Henry* the Fourth; to *Henry* the Sixth, *Excellent Grace*; to *Edward* the Fourth, *High and Mighty Prince*; to *Henry* the Seventh, ſometimes *Grace* and ſometimes *Highneſs*; to *Henry* the Eighth, firſt *Highneſs*, then *Majeſty*, and now *Sacred Majeſty*, after the Cuſtom of the *Eaſtern* Emperors, that uſed Ἁγία Βασιλεία.

The King of *England* in his Publick Inſtruments and Letters, ſtiles Himſelf *Nos*, *We*, in the *Plural* Number. before King *John*'s time, Kings uſed the *Singular* Number; which Cuſtom is ſtill ſeen in the end of Writs, *Teſte meipſo apud Weſt.*

In ſpeaking to the King is uſed often (beſides *Your Majeſty*) *Syr*, from *Cyr*, in the *Greek* Κυρ, an Abbreviation of Κύριος, *Dominus*, much uſed to the *Greek* Emperors; but *Syr* or *Sir*, *Domine*, is now in *England* become the ordinary word to all of better Rank, even from the King to the Gentleman. It was anciently in *England* given to *Lords*, afterwards to *Knights*, and to *Clergy-men*, prefixt before their Chriſtian Names; now in that manner only to *Baronets*, and *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelors*; yet in *France*, *Syr*, or *Syre*, is reſerved only for their King.

Perſon. *Rex Angliæ eſt Perſona mixta cum Sacerdote*, ſay our Lawyers; he is as it were a *Prieſt* as well as a *King*. He is Crown'd, an Honour (ſaith *Guillim*) which the Kings of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Navarr*, and divers other Kings have not; at which Coronation he is Anointed with Oyl, (a Ceremony that hath been here in uſe theſe 1000 Years,) as the Prieſts were at firſt, and afterward the Kings of *Iſrael*, to intimate, that his Perſon is Sacred and Spiritual. *Inunguntur Reges* (ſaid *Tho. a Becket*) *in Capite*, *etiam pectore & brachiis*, *quod ſignificat*, *Gloriam*, *Sanctitatem & Fortitudinem*; and therefore at the Coronation hath put upon him a *Sacerdotal Garment*, called the *Dalmatica*, or *Colobium*, and other Prieſtly Veſts; and before the Reformation of *England*, when the Cup in the Lord's Supper was denied to the Laity, the King, as a Spiritual Perſon, received in both kinds; and he is capable of Spiritual Juriſdiction.

The *Ring* at his Coronation is a Symbol of *Faithfulneſs*; a *Bra-*

a *Bracelet*, *Good Works*; a *Sceptre*, *Justice*; a *Sword*, *Power* or *Vengeance*; *Purple Robes*, *Reverence* or *Majesty*; a *Diadem*, *Glory*; a *Globe*, Extent of *Empire* by Sea and Land; the *Cross* on it, *Faith*.

Of this *Sacred Person* of the King, of the *Life* and *Safety* thereof, the Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender, that they have made it *High Treason* only to imagine or intend the Death of the King. And because by imagining, or conspiring the Death of the King's Counsellors, or Great Officers of his Household, the destruction of the King hath thereby sometimes ensued, and is usually aimed at, (saith *Stat.* 3. *H.* 7.) that also was made Felony, to be punished with Death, although in all other Capital Cases, the Rule is, *Voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *English-man* may not in other Cases be punish'd with Death, unless the Act follow the Intent.

The Law of *England* hath so high Esteem of the King's Person, that to offend against those Persons, and those things that represent his *Sacred Person*, as to kill some of the Crown-Officers, or to kill any of the King's Judges, executing their Office, or to counterfeit the King's Seals, or his Monies, is made *High Treason*; because by all these the King's Person is represented: and *High Treason* is, in the Eye of the Law, so horrid, that besides loss of Life and Honour, Real and Personal Estate of the Criminal, his Heirs also are to lose the same for ever, and to be ranked amongst the Peasantry and Ignoble, till the King shall please by Act of Parliament to restore them. *Est enim tam grave crimen* (saith *Bracton*) *ut vix permittatur hæredibus quod vivant*, High Treason is so grievous a Crime, that the Law not content with the Life, and Estate, and Honour of the Criminal, can hardly endure to see his Heirs survive him.

And rather than Treason against the King's Person shall go unpunish'd, the Innocent in some Cases shall be punished: For if an Ideot or Lunatick (who cannot be said to have any Will, and so cannot offend) during his Ideocy or Lunacy, shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor; and yet being *Non compos mentis*, the Law holds that he cannot commit Felony or Petit-Treason, nor other sorts of High Treason.

More-

Moreover, for the precious regard of the Perſon of the King, by an ancient Record it is declared, That no *Phyſick* ought to be adminiſtred to Him, without good Warrant, this Warrant to be Signed by the Advice of His Council; no other Phyſicians but what are mentioned in the Warrant, are to adminiſter to Him; the Phyſicians to prepare all things with their own Hands, and not by the Hands of any Apothecary; and to uſe the aſſiſtance only of ſuch Chyrurgeons, as are preſcribed in the Warrant.

He is *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country: And ſo precious is the *Perſon* and *Life* of the *King*, that every Subject is obliged and bound by his Allegiance, to defend His *Perſon* in His *Natural* as well as *Politick* Capacity, with his own *Life* and *Limbs*; wherefore the Law ſaith, That the *Life* and *Member* of every Subject, is at the Service of the *Sovereign*.

Office.] The *Office* of the *King* of *England*, in the Laws of King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, is thus deſcribed, *Rex quia Vicarius ſummi Regis eſt, ad hoc conſtituitur ut Regnum terrenum & populum Domini, & ſuper omnia Sanctam Eccleſiam ejus veneretur, regat, & ab injuriosis defendat*: And (according to the Learned *Forteſcue*) it is, *Pugnare bella populi ſui & eos rectiſſime judicare*, to fight the Battels of his People, and to ſee Right and Juſtice done unto them.

Or more particular (as is promiſed at the Coronation) to preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the *Royal Prerogatives* belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm, to do Juſtice, Love, Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, *&c.*

Supremacy and Sovereignty.] Whatſoever things are proper to *Supreme Magiſtrates*, as *Crowns*, *Scepters*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*, have as long appertained to the King of *England*, as to any other Prince in *Europe*; he holdeth not his Kingdom in *Vaſſalage*, nor receiveth his Inveſture or Inſtalment from another: Acknowledgeth no Superiority to any but God only. Not to the Emperor, for, *Omnem poteſtatem habet Rex Angliæ in Regno ſuo quam Imperator vendicat in Imperio*; and therefore the Crown of *England* hath been declared in *Parliaments* long ago to be an *Imperial Crown*.

He acknowledgeth only Precedence to the Emperor,

Eo quod Antiquitate Imperium omnia regna superare creditur.

He acknowledgeth no *Superiority* to the Bishop of *Rome*, whose long arrogated *Authority* in *England* was, 1535. in a full Parliament of the Lords *Spiritual* as well as *Temporal*, declared null, and the King of *England* declared to be by ancient Right, *in all Causes, over all Persons, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, Supreme Governour.*

The King hath the Supreme *Right of Patronage* through all *England*, called *Patronage Paramount*, over all the Ecclesiastical Benefices of *England*; so that if the mean Patron present not in due time, nor the Ordinary, nor Metropolitan, the Right of Presentation comes to the King, beyond whom it cannot go.

The King is *Summus Totius Regni Anglicani Justiciarius*, Supreme Judge, or Lord Chief Justice of all *England*: He is the Fountain from whence all Justice is derived. He alone hath the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice, and in the execution of the *Law*, and whatsoever Power is by him committed to others, the *dernier resort* is still remaining in himself, so that he may sit in any Court, and take Cognizance of any Cause, (as anciently Kings sate in the Court, now called the *Kings Bench*; *Henry* the Third in his Court of Exchequer, and *Henry* the Seventh, and King *James* the First, sometimes in the *Star-Chamber*, except in Felonies, Treasons, *&c.* wherein the King being Plaintiff, and so Party, he sits not Personally in Judgment, but doth perform it by Delegates.

From the King of *England* there lies no *Appeal* in Ecclesiastical Affairs to the Bishop of *Rome*, as it doth in other Principal Kingdoms of *Europe*; nor in Civil Affairs to the Emperor, as in some of the *Spanish*, and other Dominions of *Christendom*: nor in either to the People of *England*, (as some of late have dreamed) who, in themselves, or by their Representatives in the House of Commons in Parliament, were ever *Subordinate*, and never *Superiour*, nor so much as Co-ordinate to the King of *England*.

Power and Prerogative. The King for the better performance of this great and weighty Office, hath certain *Jura Majestatis*, extraordinary Powers, Pre-eminences, and Priviledges inherent in the Crown, called anciently by Lawyers *Sacra Sacrorum*, and *Flowers of the Crown*, but

but commonly *Royal Prerogatives*; whereof ſome the King holds by Law of Nations, others by Common Law, (excellent above all Laws in upholding a free Monarchy, and conferring the Kings Prerogative) and ſome by Statute Law.

The King only, and the King alone, by his Royal Prerogative, hath Power, without Act of Parliament, *to declare War, make Peace, ſend and receive Ambaſſadors, make Leagues and Treaties* with any *Foreign States*, give *Commiſſions* for levying *Men* and *Arms* by *Sea* and *Land*, or for preſſing *Men*, if need require, diſpoſing of all *Magazines*, *Ammunition*, *Caſtles*, *Fortreſſes*, *Ports*, *Havens*, *Ships* of *War*, and *Publick Moneys*; appoint the *Metal*, *Weight*, *Purity* and *Value* thereof, and by his *Proclamation* make any *Foreign Coyn* to be lawful Money of *England*.

By his Royal Prerogative he may of his meer Will and Pleaſure, *Convoke*, *Adjourn*, *Prorogue*, *Remove*, and *Diſſolve Parliaments*. May to any *Bill* paſſed by both *Houſes of Parliament*, refuſe to give (without rendring any Reaſon) his *Royal Aſſent*, without which a *Bill* is as a Body without a Soul. May at his pleaſure increaſe the Number of the Members of both Houſes, by creating more *Barons*, and beſtowing *Privileges* upon any other Towns, to ſend *Burgeſſes* to *Parliament*. Hath alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders and other Officers at Land and Sea, the choice and nomination of all *Magiſtrates*, *Councellors*, and *Officers of State*: of all *Biſhops*, and other *High Dignities* in the *Church*; the beſtowing of all *Honours*, both of *higher* and *lower Nobility* of *England*; the Power of determining *Rewards* and *Puniſhments*, either by pardoning the Offence, or by alleviating or remitting the Puniſhment.

By his Letters Patent, may erect new *Counties*, *Univerſities*, *Cities*, *Boroughs*, *Colleges*, *Hoſpitals*, *Schools*, *Fairs*, *Markets*, *Courts of Juſtice*, *Foreſts*, *Chaces*, *Free-Warrens*, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath Power to *Enfranchiſe* an *Alien*, and make him a *Denizon*, whereby he is enabled to purchaſe Houſes and Lands, and to bear ſome Offices. Hath Power to grant Letters of *Mart* or *Repriſal*, to grant *Safe Conducts*, &c.

The King, by his Prerogative, hath had at all times the Right of *Purveyance*, or *Pre-emption* of all ſorts of Victuals near the Court, and to take *Horſes*, *Carts*, *Boats*, *Ships*,

for his Carriages, at reasonable Rates; also by Proclamation to set reasonable Rates and Prices upon *Flesh*, *Fish*, *Fowl*, *Oats*, *Hay*, &c. which His Majesty King *Charles* II. was pleased to release, and in lieu thereof to accept of some other recompence.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of *Executorship*, and *Administratorship*; and until the King's Debt be satisfied, he may Protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

May Distrein for the whole Debt upon one Tenant, that holdeth not the whole Land; may require the *Ancestors* Debt of the Heir, tho' not especially bound; is not obliged to demand his Rent as others are; may Sue in what Court he please, and Distrein where he list.

No *Proclamation* can be made, but by the King.

No *Protection* for a Defendant to be kept off from a Suit, but by him, and that because he is actually in his Service.

He only can give *Patents*, in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, to receive the *Charitable Benevolences* of the People; without which no Man may ask it publickly.

No Forest, Chace, or Park to be made, nor Castle to be built, without the King's Authority.

The Sale of his Goods in an open Market, will not take away his property therein, if he hath been defrauded of 'em.

Where the King hath granted a Fair, with Toll to be paid, yet his Goods there shall be exempted from all Toll.

No *Occupancy* shall be good against the King, nor shall Entry before him, prejudice him.

His Servants in Ordinary are privileged from serving in any Offices that require their attendance, as Sheriff, Constable, Church-warden, *&c.*

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to him for any of his *Revenues*, their *Persons*, *Lands*, *Goods*, *Heirs*, *Executors*, *Administrators*, are chargeable for the same at all times; for, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*.

His Debtor hath a kind of Prerogative Remedy by a *Quo minus* in the Exchequer, against all other Debtors, or against whom they have any cause of Personal Action; supposing that he is thereby disabled to pay the King, and in this Suit,

Suit, the King's Debtor being Plaintiff, hath ſome Privileges above others.

In *Doubtful Caſes, Semper præſumitur pro Rege.*

No Statute reſtraineth the King, except he be eſpecially Named therein. The Quality of his Perſon alters the Deſcent of *Gavelkind*, the Rules of *Joynt-Tenancy*: No *Eſtoppel* can bind him, nor *Judgment Final* in a *Writ of Right*.

Judgments entred againſt the King's Title, are entred with a *Salvo Jure Domini Regis*, That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment ſhall not prejudice him, which is not permitted to the Subject.

The King by his Prerogative might have demanded reaſonable *Aid-Money* of his Subjects, to Knight his Eldeſt Son at the Age of Fifteen, and to Marry his Eldeſt Daughter at the Age of Seven years: which reaſonable Aid is Twenty Shillings for every Knight's Fee, and as much for every Twenty Pounds a year in *Soccage*. Moreover, if the King be taken Priſoner, Aid-Money is to be paid by the Subjects, to ſet him at liberty.

The King upon reaſonable Cauſes, Him thereunto moving, may *protect* any Man againſt Suits at Law, *&c.*

In all Caſes where the King is *Party*, His Officers with an *Arreſt*, by force of a Proceſs at Law, may enter, and (if entrance be denied) may break open the Houſe of any Man, although every Man's Houſe is ſaid to be his Caſtle, and hath a Privilege to protect him againſt all other Arreſts.

A Benefice, or Spiritual Living, is not *full* againſt the King by *Inſtitution* only, without *Induction*, although it be ſo againſt a Subject.

None but the King can hold a good Plea of falſe Judgment in the Courts of his Tenants.

The King of *England*, by his Prerogative, is *Summus Regni Cuſtos*, and hath the Cuſtody of the Perſons and Eſtates of ſuch, as for want of underſtanding cannot govern themſelves, or ſerve the King: ſo the Perſons and Eſtates of *Ideots* and *Lunaticks* are in the cuſtody of the King, that of *Ideots* to his own uſe, and that of *Lunaticks* to the uſe of the next Heir.

The King by his Prerogative, is *Ultimus Hæres Regni*,

and is (as the *Great Ocean* is of all Rivers) the Receptacle of all Estates, when no Heir appears; for this cause, all Estates for want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture, *Revert* or *Escheat* to the King. All Spiritual Benefices for want of Presentation by the Bishop of Archbishop, are lapsed at last to the King; All *Treasure-Trove*, (that is, *Money*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Plate* or *Bullion*, found, and the Owners unknown) belongs to the King; so all *Waifs*, *Strays*, *Wrecks*, not granted away by him, or any former Kings; all *Waste Ground*, or *Lands* recovered from the Sea; all *Land of Aliens*, dying before Naturalization, or Denization, and all things whereof the property is not known. All *Gold* and *Silver Mines*, in whose Ground soever they are found: *Royal Fishes*, as *Whales*, *Sturgeons*, *Dolphins*, &c. *Royal Fowl*, as *Swans* not mark'd, and swimming at liberty on the River, belong to the King.

In the *Church*, the King's Prerogative and Power is extraordinary great. He only hath the Patronage of all *Bishopricks*, none can be chosen but by his *Conge d' Eslire*, whom he hath first nominated; none can be Consecrated Bishop, or take possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's Special Writ or Assent. He is the *Guardian*, or *Nursing Father* of the Church, which our Kings of *England* did so reckon, amongst their principal Cares, as in the Three and Twentieth Year of King *Edward* the First, it was alledged in a Pleading, and allowed. The King hath Power to call a *National*, or *Provincial Synod*; and with the Advice and Consent thereof, to make *Canons*, *Orders*, *Ordinances* and *Constitutions*; to introduce into the Church, what *Ceremonies* shall be thought fit; Reform and Correct all *Heresies*, *Schisms*, punish *Contempts*, &c. and therein and thereby to declare, what Doctrines in the Church are fit to be published, or professed; what *Translation* of the *Bible* to be allowed.

The King hath a Power, not only to *Unite*, *Consolidate*, *Separate*, *Enlarge* or *Contract* the Limits of any old *Bishoprick*, or other *Ecclesiastical Benefice*; but also, by His Letters Patents, may erect new *Bishopricks*; as *Henry* the Eighth did six at one time; and the late King *Charles* the Martyr intended to do at St. *Albans*, for the Honour of the *first Martyr* of *England*, and for contracting the too large extent

tent of the *Biſhoprick* of *Lincoln*; may alſo erect new *Archbiſhopricks*, *Patriarchates*, &c.

In the Twenty Eighth of *Elizabeth*, when the Houſe of Commons would have paſſed Bills touching Biſhops granting *Faculties*, conferring *Holy Orders*, *Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures*, the Oath *Ex Officio*, *Non-Reſidency*, &c. The Queen, much incenſed, forbad them to meddle in any *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*, for that it belonged to her *Prerogative*.

The King hath Power to diſpence with the *Rigour* of *Eccleſiaſtical Laws*; and with any thing that is only *Prohibitum & malum per accidens*, *& non malum in ſe*. As for a *Baſtard* to be a *Prieſt*, for a *Prieſt* to hold *two Benefices*, or to ſucceed his *Father* in a *Benefice*, or to be *Non-Reſident*, &c. For a *Biſhop* to hold a vacant *Biſhoprick*, or other Eccleſiaſtical Benefice in *Commendum* or *Truſt*.

Hath Power to *Diſpence* with ſome *Acts* of *Parliament*, *Penal Statutes*, by *Non obſtante*, where himſelf is only concerned; to moderate the *Rigour* of the Laws according to *Equity* and *Conſcience*; to grant ſpecial *Privileges* and *Charters* to any Subject; to *Pardon* a Man, by Law Condemned; to Interpret by his Judges, Statutes, and in Caſes not defined by Law, to determine and paſs Sentence.

And this is that *Royal Prerogative*, which in the Hand of a King, is a *Scepter* of *Gold*; but in the Hands of Subjects, is a *Rod* of *Iron*.

This is that *Jus Coronæ*, a Law that is parcel of the Law of the Land; part of the *Common Law*, and contained in it; and hath the precedence of all Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*; and therefore void in Law is every Cuſtom, *Quæ exaltet ſe in Prærogativam Regis*.

Some of theſe *Prerogatives*, eſpecially thoſe that relate to *Juſtice* and *Peace*, are ſo eſſential to Royalty, that they are for ever inherent in the Crown, and *make* the Crown; they are like the Sun-beams in the Sun, and as inſeparable from it; and therefore it hath been held by ſome great Lawyers, That a *Prerogative* in point of *Government*, cannot be reſtrained or bound by *Act* of *Parliament*, but it is unalterable as the Laws of the *Medes* and *Perſians*: Wherefore the *Lords* and *Commons* (*Rot. Parl.* 42 *Edw.* 3. *Numb.* 7.) declared, That they could not aſſent in Parliament to any thing that tended to the *Diſheriſon* of the

King and the *Crown*, whereunto they were sworn; no, though the King should desire it. And every King of *England*, as he is *Debitor Justitiæ*, to his People, so he is in Conscience obliged to defend and maintain all the Rights of the Crown in possession, and to endeavour the recovery of those, whereof the Crown hath been dispossest; and when any King hath not Religiously observed his Duty in this Point, it hath proved of very dreadful Consequence. As on the other side, it much concerns every King of *England*, to be very careful of the Subjects just Liberties, according to that Golden Rule of the best of Kings, *Charles* the First, that *The King's Prerogative is to defend the Peoples Liberties, and the Peoples Liberties strengthen the King's Prerogative.*

The *Laws* of *England* looking upon the King as *God's Vicegerent* upon *Earth*, do attribute unto him divers Excellencies not belonging to other Men; so the Law will have no *Imperfection* found in the King; as, no *Injustice*, no *Error*, no *Negligence*, or *Laches*, no *Infamy*, no *Stain*, or *Corruption* of *Blood*; for by taking of the Crown, all former, though just *Attainder* (and such Attainder made by Act of Parliament) is *ipso facto* purged. No *Nonage* or *Minority*; for his Grant of Lands, though held in his *Natural*, not *Politick* Capacity, cannot be avoided by *Nonage*. Higher than this, the Law attributeth a kind of *Perpetuity*, not to say Immortality, to the King, *Rex Angliæ non moritur*; his Death is by Law termed the *Demise* of the King, because thereby the Kingdom is demised to another. He is said not to be subject to Death, because he is a *Corporation* of himself, that liveth for ever, all *Interregna* being in *England* unknown; the same moment that one King dies, the next Heir is King fully and absolutely, without any *Coronation*, *Ceremony*, or Act to be done *Ex post facto*.

Moreover, the *Law* seemeth to attribute to the King a certain *Ubiquity*; that the King is in a manner every where, in all his Courts of Justice; and therefore cannot be *Nonsuited* (as Lawyers speak) in all his Palaces, and therefore all Subjects stand bare in the *Presence-Chamber*, wheresoever the *Chair* of *State* is placed, though the King be many Miles distant from thence.

He

He hath a kind of Universal Influence over all his Dominions; every Soul within his Territories may be said to feel at all times his Power and his Goodness, *Omnium domus Regis vigilia defendit, Omnium otium illius labor; Omnium delicias illius industria, Omnium vacationem illius occupatio*, &c.

And yet there are some things that the King of *England cannot* do. *Rex Angliæ nihil injustè potest*, and the King cannot *Divest* himself, or his Successors, of any part of his *Regal Power*, *Prerogative* and *Authority*, *inherent* and *annext* to the *Crown*.

There are also divers things which the King cannot do, *Salvo Jure*, *Salvo Juramento & Salva Conscientia sua*; because by an *Oath* at his Coronation, and indeed, without any Oath, by the *Law* of *Nature*, *Nations*, and of *Christianity*, he holds himself bound (as do all other Christian Kings) to protect and defend his People, to do Justice, and to shew Mercy, to preserve Peace and Quietness amongst them; to allow them their just Rights and Liberties; to consent to the *Repealing* of *bad Laws*, and to the Enacting of *good Laws*. Two things especially the King of *England* cannot do without the consent of both *Houses* of *Parliament*, *viz.* make *New Laws*, and raise *New Taxes*, there being something of *Odium* in both of them, the one seeming to diminish the Subjects *Liberty*, and the other to infringe his *Property*; Therefore, that all occasion of Disaffection towards the King, (the *Breath of our Nostrils*, and *the Light of our Eyes*, as he is stiled in Holy Scriptures) might be avoided, it was wisely contrived by our Ancestors, that for both these, should *Petitions* and *Supplications* be first made by the Subject.

If the King of *England* be in any Foreign Nation, he may Try any of his offending Domesticks by the *Laws* of *England*, saith *Fleta*; as in the Case of *Engelram* of *Nogent* in *France*.

These, and divers other *Prerogatives*, rightfully belong, and are enjoy'd by the King of *England*.

Dominions. The Ancient *Dominions* of the Kings of *England*, were first *England*, and all the Seas round about *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*, and all the *Isles* adjacent, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations; and our

Law saith, *The Sea is of the Leigeance of the King, as well as the Land*; and as a Mark thereof, all Ships of Foreigners have anciently demanded *leave* to *Fish*, and pass in these Seas, and do at this day *Lower* their *Top-Sails* to all the Kings Ships of War; and therefore Children born upon those Seas (as it sometimes hath happened) are accounted *Natural* born Subjects of the King of *England*, and need no *Naturalization*, as others born out of his *Dominions*.

To *England Henry* the First annext *Normandy*, and *Henry* the Second, *Ireland*, being stiled only *Lord* of *Ireland*, till the Three and Thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth, although they had all *Kingly Jurisdiction* before.

Henry the 2d. also annext the Dukedom of *Guyenne* and *Anjou*, the Counties of *Poictou*, *Tourain*, and *Mayn*; *Edward* the First all *Wales*, and *Edward* the Third the *Right*, though not the *Possession* of all *France*.

King *James* added *Scotland*, and since that time there have been superadded sundry considerable Plantations in *America*.

The Dominions of the King of *England*, are at this day in possession (besides his just Right and Title to the Kingdom of *France*) all *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, Three Kingdoms of large extent, with all the *Isles* about 'em, above 40 in Number, small and great, whereof some very considerable; and all the *Seas* adjacent. Moreover, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, which are parcel of the Dutchy of *Normandy*, besides those profitable Plantations of *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Florida*, *Bermudos*, *New Netherlands*, with several other Isles and Places in those Quarters, and some in the *East-Indies*, and upon the Coast of *Africa*; also upon the North parts of *America*, by right of first discovery, to *Estotiland*, *Terra Corterialis*, *New-found-land*, and to *Guiana* in the South, the King of *England* hath a *Legal Right*, though not *Possession*. Besides all these Kingdoms and Countries, there belongs to the present King *William* the Third, many considerable Countries, Cities, Towns, Forts, Seignories, *&c.* all which will descend to the Heirs of his Body, as the Principality of *Orange*.

Strength.] The Mighty Power of the King of *England*, before the Conjunction of *Scotland*, and total Subjection of

of *Ireland*, which were uſually at enmity with him, was notoriouſly known to the World, and ſufficiently felt by our Neighbour-Nations. What his Strength hath been ſince, was never fully tryed in the four laſt Reigns: but now, that the Parliaments of all the Three Kingdoms ſeem to vie, which ſhall moſt readily comply with their Sovereigns Deſires and Deſigns, all *Europe* begins to be ſenſible how great the Power of this Monarchy is. And let him be conſidered abſtractly as King only of *England*, which is like a huge Fortreſs, or Garriſoned Town, fenced, not only with ſtrong Works, her Port-Towns, with a wide and deep Ditch the Sea, but guarded alſo with excellent Out-works, the ſtrongeſt and beſt built Ships of War in the World; then ſo abundantly furniſh'd within with Men and Horſes, with Victuals and Ammunition, with Clothes and Money, that if all the Potentates of *Europe* ſhould conſpire, (which God forbid) they could hardly diſtreſs it, provided it be at Unity in its ſelf.

This for the *Defenſive* Strength of the King of *England*; now for his *Offenſive* Puiſſance. How formidable muſt he be to the World, when they ſhall underſtand that the King of *England* is well able, whenever he is willing, to raiſe of *Engliſh-Men*, Two Hundred Thouſand, and of *Engliſh* Horſe, Fifty Thouſand, (for ſo many, during the late Rebellion 1643, were computed to be in Arms on both ſides) yet (which is admirable) ſcarce any miſs of them in any City, Town or Village. And when they ſhall conſider, the Valiant and Martial Spirit of the *Engliſh*, their Natural Agility of Body, their Patience, Hardineſs, and Stedfaſtneſs is ſuch, and their fear of Death ſo little, that no Neighbour-Nation, upon equal Number and Terms, ſcarce durſt ever abide Battle with them, either at Sea or Land: When they ſhall conſider, that for Tranſporting of any Army, the King of *England* hath at command near Two Hundred excellent Ships of War, and can hire Two Hundred ſtout *Engliſh* Merchant Ships, little inferiour to Ships of War; that he can ſoon Man the ſame with the beſt Sea-Soldiers (if not the beſt Sea Mariners) in the whole World. And that for maintaining ſuch a mighty Fleet, ſufficient Money for a competent time may be raiſed only by a Land-Tax, and for a long time, by a moderate Exciſe,

cise, and that upon such Commodities only as Naturally occasion Excess or Luxury, Wantonness, Idleness, Pride, or Corruption of Manners.

When they consider, that the Shipping of *England* was computed lately by the most Ingenious Sir *William Petty* at Six Hundred Thousand Tun, all which, with Forty Thousand stout and skilfull Mariners, are wholly at the King's Service when he shall think fit, for the safety of his Crown and Dominions to require, or if need be, Impress 'em.

In a word, when they shall consider, that by the most commodious and advantageous Situation of *England*, the King thereof (if he be not wanting to himself, or his Subjects wanting to him) must be Master of the Sea, and that as on Land, whosoever is Master of the Field, is also said to be Master of every Town, when it shall please him: so he that is Master of the Sea, may be said, in some sort, to be Master of every Country, at least bordering upon the Sea; for he is at Liberty to begin or end a War, where, when, and upon what Terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests even to the *Antipodes*.

Patrimony.] King *William* the Conqueror getting by right of Conquest, as some affirm, all the Lands of *England* (except Lands belonging to the Church, to Monasteries and Religious Houses) into his own hands in *Demesn*, as Lawyers speak, soon bestowed amongst his Subjects a great part thereof, reserving some Retribution of Rents, or Services, or both, to him and his Heirs Kings of *England*; which Reservation is now as it was before the Conquest, called the Tenure of Lands, the rest he reserved to himself in *Demesn*, called *Corona Regis Dominica*, *Domains*, and *Sacra Patrimonia*, *Prædium Domini Regis*, *Directum Dominium*, *cujus nullus est Author nisi Deus*: all other Lands in *England* being held now of some Superiour, depend mediately or immediately on the Crown; so that the King is Lord Paramount, Supreme Landlord of all the Lands of *England*; and all Landed Men are mediately or immediately his Tenants by some Tenure or other; but the Lands possest by the Crown, being held of none, can *escheat* to none; being *Sacred*, cannot become *Profane*, are, or should be permanent and unalienable. And yet they have been (by Time, the Gift and Bounty of our Kings,

Kings, and ſome Neceſſities for the preſervation of the Weal Publick) much alienated. However, there is yet left, or was lately, almoſt in every County of *England*, a *Foreſt*, a *Park*, a *Caſtle*, or *Royal Palace* belonging to the King; and in divers Counties there are many *Parks*, *Caſtles* or *Palaces* and *Foreſts*, ſtill belonging to His Majeſty, for to receive and divert Him, when He ſhall pleaſe in his Royal Progreſſes to viſit thoſe parts: A Grandeur not to be parallell'd perhaps by any King in the whole World.

The certain *Revenues* of the King of *England*, were anciently greater than of any King in *Europe*, they enjoying in *Domains* and *Fee-Farm Rents*, almoſt enough to diſcharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impoſt upon the Subject.

Upon the happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, finding the Crown-Revenues much alienated, and the Crown-charges exceedingly increaſed, by reaſon of the late vaſt Augmentation of the Revenues and ſtrength by Sea and Land, of our two next Neighbour-Nations abroad, and of the many Factions, Mutinous and Rebellious Spirits at home, did unanimouſly conclude, that for the Peace and Security, for the Wealth and Honour of the King and Kingdom, it would be neceſſary to Settle upon His Majeſty a yearly Revenue of Twelve hundred thouſand Pounds; and accordingly, with the King's conſent, at the humble Requeſt of the Lords and Commons, there was eſtabliſhed by Impoſts, upon Imported and Exported Goods, upon Liquors drank in *England*, and upon Fire-Hearths, which laſt branch their preſent Majeſties have been graciouſly pleaſed by Act of Parliament, to Remit, ſo much as was judged would bring up the former impaired Crown-Revenues to the ſaid Sum. Notwithſtanding which, the whole yearly Revenues of the King of *England*, are not above the Tenth part of the Revenues of his Kingdom; whereas the King of *France* hath yearly above One hundred and fifty Millions of *Livers*, that is, above Eleven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, a Fourth part of the whole Revenues of *France*. And the publick Revenue of the *United Netherlands*, coming all out of the Subjects Purſes, are near Seven Millions of Pounds *Sterling*.

If

If this Revenue of our King, be truly paid to the King, and brought into the King's Exchequer (that great Sea whereinto so many Rivers and Rivulets empty themselves, and from whence are exhaled by the Sun those kind Vapours, wherewith it watereth this whole Land, and wherewith all his Majesties Land and Sea Forces (by whose vigilance we sleep quietly in our Beds) are maintained; and whereby do subsist the several Courts of the King, and Royal Family, (by which the Honour and Splendor of this Nation is preserved) the several Ambassadors abroad, Great Officers of the Crown, and Judges at home, *&c.*) If this Revenue be truly paid and brought into the Exchequer, it is sure, that in all *Europe*, there is no one Treasury, that with less deceit, or less charge of Officers, proportionably, doth re-imburse the same.

The ordinary Charge of the Government in times of serene and profound Peace, is estimated at Six hundred thousand Pounds *per Ann.* besides extraordinary Expences. And the Crown of *England* at present is as little in Debt, as perhaps any State of so great a consideration in the World; the greatest Debt upon it, is that which King *Charles* the Second contracted, by shutting up the *Exchequer*, whereby the Credit of that Bank hath sustain'd great damage, and many hundreds of Families been almost undone; but during the Reign of King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, the Interest-Money was duly paid; and we must not doubt, but that Interest or Principal will be paid, as soon as we are at Peace; for after several grave and deliberate Hearings of late on both sides, the King's Judges and the ablest Lawyers have declared, That the Debt is upon the possessor of the Crown of *England*; and we may acquiesce in this, That King *William* and Queen *Mary*, who profess to hold the Crown of *England* upon the Title of Justice, will give to others their due, as well as claim their own.

Respect. In consideration of these, and other transcendent Excellencies, no King in *Christendom*, nor other Potentate, receives from his Subjects more *Reverence, Honour* and *Respect*, than the King of *England*. All his People at their first Addresses kneel to him; He is at all times served upon the Knee; all Persons (not the Prince, or other, Heir apparent excepted) stand bare in the Presence of

of the King, and in the Presence-Chamber, though in the King's absence, all Men are not only bare, but also do, or ought to do Reverence to the Chair of State. Only it was once indulged by Queen *Mary* the First, for some eminent Services performed by *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Sussex*, that (by Patent) he might at any time be covered in her Presence; but perhaps in imitation of the like liberty allowed by King *Philip* her Husband, and other Kings of *Spain* at this day, to some of the principal Nobility, there called *Grandees* of *Spain*.

Any thing or Act done in the King's Presence, is presumed to be void of all *deceit*, and *evil meaning*; and therefore a *Fine* levied in the King's Court, where the King is presumed to be present, doth bind a *Feme Covert*, a married Woman, and others, whom ordinarily the Law doth disable to transact.

The King's only *Testimony* of any thing done in his Presence, is of as high a Nature and Credit, as any *Record*; and in all Writs sent forth for the dispatch of Justice, he useth no other Witness but himself, *viz. Teste meipso*.

Arms. The *Saxon* Kings before the Conquest bare *Azure*, a *Cross Formy* between Four *Martlets*, *Or*.

Afterwards the *Danish* Kings Reigning in *England*, bare *Or*, *Semi de Harts*, *Gules*, 3 *Lions Passant Gardant*, *Azure*.

After the Conquest, the Kings of *England* bare Two *Leopards*, born first by the Conquerour, as Duke of *Normandy*, till the time of *Henry* the Second, who in right of his Mother, annext her Paternal *Coat*, the *Lyon* of *Aquitain*, which being of the same Field, Metal, and Form with the *Leopards*, from thence forward they were joyntly Marshalled in one Shield, and Blazoned *Three Lyons*, as at present.

King *Edward* the Third, in right of his Mother, claiming the Crown of *France*; with the Arms of *England* quartered the Arms of *France*, which then were *Azure*, *Semi-Flower de-Luces*, *Or*; afterwards changed to Three *Flower-de-Luces*; whereupon *Henry* the Fifth of *England*, caused the *English* Arms to be changed likewise. King *James* upon the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, caused the Arms of *France* and *England* to be quartered with *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and are thus Blazoned. The

The King of *England* beareth for his Sovereign Enſigns *Armorial*, as followeth:

In the firſt place *Azure*, *Three Flower-de Luces*, *Or*; the Regal Arms of *France*, quartered with the *Imperial* Enſigns of *England*, which are *Gules*, *Three Lyons Paſſant Gardant in Pale*, *Or*. In the ſecond place, within a *Double Treſſure Counter-flowre de lys*, *Or*, a *Lyon Rampant*, *Gules*, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. In the third place, *Azure*, an *Iriſh Harp*, *Or*, *ſtringed*, *Argent*, for the Royal Enſigns of *Ireland*. In the fourth place, as in the firſt. Theſe Enſigns *Armorial* are charged ſince the Acceſſion of King *William* to this Crown, with an Eſcutcheon of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, which is *Azure*, *Semi-Billets*, a *Lion Rampant*, *Or*, *Languid* and *Armed*, *Gules*; all within the *Garter*, the chief Enſign of that moſt Honourable Order; above the ſame an *Helmet*, anſwerable to His Majeſties Sovereign Juriſdiction; upon the ſame a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold, *doubled Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and *ſurmounted* for a *Creſt* by a *Lion Paſſant Gardant*, *Crowned* with the like; ſupported by a *Lion Rampant Gardant*, *Or*, *Crowned* as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent Gorged*, with a *Crown*, thereto a *Chain* affixt, paſſing between his Fore-legs, and reflex'd over his Back, *Or*; both ſtanding upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* His Majeſties Royal Motto, *Dieu & mon Droit*.

The Supporters uſed before the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, were the *Dragon* and *Lion*.

The Arms of *France* placed firſt, for that *France* is the greater Kingdom; and becauſe from the firſt bearing, thoſe *Flowers* have been always Enſigns of a Kingdom; whereas the Arms of *England* were originally of Dukedoms, as aforeſaid, and probably becauſe thereby the *French* might be the more eaſily induced to acknowledge the *Engliſh* Title.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; that is, *Shame be to him that evil thereof thinketh*, was firſt given by King *Edward* the Third, the Founder of that Order; and that none might believe his Deſign therein was any other than Juſt and Honourable, he cauſed thoſe words to be wrought in every Garter that he beſtowed:

Whe-

Whereof more in the Chapter *of the Knights of the Garter*.

The Motto *Dieu & mon Droit*; that is, *God and my Right*, was first given by *Richard* the First, to intimate, that the King of *England* holdeth his Empire not in Vassallage of any Mortal Man, but of God only; and afterward taken up by *Edward* the Third, when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France*. This Motto hath been continued till the coming in of King *William* the Third, now Reigning; who always used this following Motto, *Je maintiendray*, *I will maintain*; and hath commanded, that it shall henceforth be placed sometimes in the place of the former Motto; yet that this former Motto shall be used in the *Broad Seal*, and elsewhere. The Device of a *Portcullis* of a Castle, yet to be seen in many places, was the Badge or Cognizance of the *Beaufort*'s, Sons of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, because they were born at his Castle of *Beaufort* in *France*.

The *White Rose* was the ancient bearing of the House of *York*, and the *Red Rose* that of *Lancaster*.

The *Thistle* belongs to *Scotland*.

CHAP. III.

Of Succession to the Crown of England, *and of the King's Minority, Incapacity, and Absence.*

THE King of *England* hath Right to the Crown by *Inheritance*, and the Laws and Customs of *England*.

Upon the Death of the King, the next of Kindred, born of Parents in lawful Wedlock, though born out of the Dominions of *England*, or born of Parents not Subjects of *England*, (as by the Law, and many Examples in the *English* Histories, it doth manifestly appear) is, and is immediately King, before any *Proclamation*, *Coronation*, *Publication*, or *Consent* of *Peers* or *People*.

The Crown of *England* descends from *Father* to *Son* and his Heirs: for want of *Sons*, to the Eldest *Daughter*, and her

her Heirs: for want of *Daughter*, to the *Brother* and his Heirs: and for want of *Brother*, to the *Sister* and her Heirs. The *Salique Law*, or rather Custom of *France*, hath here no more force than it had anciently among the *Jews*, or now in *Spain*, and other Christian Hereditary Kingdoms. Among *Turks* and *Barbarians*, the *French* Custom is still, and ever was in use. So the King dying without Issue or younger Brothers, it returns to his Eldest Sister, whether by the same or another venture, or for want of such, to the next Branch.

At the Death of every King, die not only the Offices of the Court, but all Commissions granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*, and of all Justices of Peace.

Minority. During the *Minority* of the King of *England*, whatsoever is Enacted in Parliament, he may afterwards, at the Age of 24 years, *Revoke* and utterly *Null* by his *Letters Patents*, under his Great Seal, and this by *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *C.* 17.

If the King be likely to leave his Crown to an *Infant*, he doth usually by Testament, appoint the Person or Persons that shall have the Tuition of him; and sometimes for want of such appointment, a fit Person of the Nobility or Bishops is made choice of by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King, who by Nature or Alliance, hath most Interest in the preservation of the Life and Authority of the Infant, and to whom least benefit can accrue by his Death or Diminution; as the Uncle by the Mothers side, if the Crown come by the Father, and so *vice versa*, is made Protector: So during the Minority of *Edward* the Sixth, his Uncle by the Mothers side, the Duke of *Somerset*, had the Tuition of him, and was called *Protector*; and when this Rule hath not been observed (as in the Minority of *Edward* the Fifth) it hath proved of ill consequence.

Absence. If the King be Absent upon any Foreign Expedition, or otherwise, (which anciently was very usual) the Custom was to constitute a *Vicegerent* by Commission, under the Great Seal, giving him several Titles and Powers, according as the Necessity of Affairs have required; sometimes he hath been called *Lord Warden*, or *Lord Keeper* of the Kingdom, and therewith hath had the

general

general Power of a King, as was practiſed during the abſence of *Edward* the Firſt, Second, and Third, and of *Henry* the Fifth: but *Henry* the Sixth, to the Title of *Warden* or *Guardian*, added the Title of *Protector* of the *Kingdom*, and of the *Church* of *England*, and gave him ſo great Power in his abſence, that he was *tantum non Rex*, ſwaying the *Scepter*, but not wearing the *Crown*; executing Laws, ſummoning Parliaments under his own *Teſte*, as King, and giving his Aſſent to Bills in Parliament, whereby they became as binding as any other Acts.

Sometimes during the King's abſence, the Kingdom hath been committed to the care of ſeveral Noblemen, and ſometimes of Biſhops, as leſs dangerous for attempting any Uſurpation of the Crown: ſometimes to one Biſhop, as *Hubert*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was *Vice-Roy* of *England* for many years; and when *Edward* the Third was in *Flanders*, though his Son, then but Nine years old, had the Name of *Protector*, *John Stratford*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was Governour both of the King's Son, and of the Realm; ſo King *Henry* the Firſt, during his abſence, (which was ſometimes three or four years together) uſually conſtituted *Roger*, that famous Biſhop of *Salisbury*, ſole Governour of the Realm, a Man excellently qualified for Government.

Laſtly, ſometimes the Queen, as twice during the abſence of *Henry* the Eighth in *France*.

Incapacity.] If the King of *England* be *Non compos mentis*, or by reaſon of an incurable Diſeaſe, Weakneſs, or Old Age, becomes uncapable of Governing, then is made a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* to Govern.

King *Edward* the Third being at laſt Aged, Sick and Weak, and, by grief, for the Death of the *Black Prince*, ſore broken in Body and Mind, did, of his own Will, create his Fourth Son, *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*, *Guardian*, or *Regent* of *England*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the present King of England; *and therein of his Birth, Name, Surname, Genealogy, Arms, Title, Education, Marriage, Exploits, and Accession to the Crown of* England.

THE King of *England* now Reigning, is *WILLIAM* the Third of that Name, born at the *Hague* the $\frac{4}{14}$ of *November*, 1650. nine days after his Father's Death, was Baptized by the Name of *William Henry*, had for Godfathers the *Lords States-General* of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the States of the Cities of *Delft*, *Leyden*, and *Amsterdam*.

His present Majesty is the only Off-spring of *William* Prince of *Nassau* and of *Orange*, whose Father was *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*, who was younger Brother to Prince *Maurice*, and Son to that most Excellent *William* Prince of *Orange*, that laid the Foundation of the most Puissant Commonwealth of the *United Netherlands*, and was chief of that most Ancient and most Illustrious House of *Nassau* in *Germany*, which hath lasted near One thousand Years, and hath been graced with the Imperial Dignity, in the Person of *Adolphus* of *Nassau*, Emperor of *Germany* Four hundred Years ago.

His present Majesty is also the only Off-spring of the Royal Princess *Mary*, Eldest Daughter to *Charles* the First of that Name, King of *Great Britain*, and *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter of King *Henry* the *Great* of *France*; from which Royal Stock he hath in his Veins some of all the Royal Blood of *Europe*, and is by his Mother Lineally descended from the *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, *Norman*, and *Scotish* Kings and Princes of this Island. From the first *British* King his present Majesty is reckoned the 141, from the *Scotish* the 111*th*, from the *Saxon* the 48*th*, and from the first of the *Norman* Line the 28*th*. So that for Royal Extraction and long Line of Descent, his Majesty now Reigning excels all the Monarchs of all the Christian, if not of all the whole World.

The

The preſent King is the Fifth King of *Great Britain*.

At eight Years of Age he was ſent to the Univerſity of *Leyden*, and even then was obſerved to be of a reſerved and thinking Temper, far beyond thoſe of his Age; and being educated in all Princely Exerciſes, after many appearances and Tokens of ſurpaſſing future Bravery, he was in the Year 1672, being then but 22 Years of Age, inveſted with the high Title of his Anceſtors, *viz. Stadtholder*, *Captain* and *Admiral-General* of all the *United Netherlands*; all which Country at that juncture of time was juſt upon the point of being utterly and irrevocably ruined and loſt, had not his then Highneſs by his great Proweſs, reſcued all that Country out of the very Jaws of the *French* King, whom in a few Months his Highneſs drave quite out of the *United Netherlands*, and then took infinite pains in changing, reconciling, and ſettling the Magiſtrates of ſeveral Towns and Provinces, with moſt admirable Succeſs.

After this, in the Year 1674. the *States-General* in conſideration of the ineſtimable Benefits accruing to them by the wiſe Conduct, undaunted Courage, indefatigable Pains of his Highneſs, and the often hazards of his Life, thought fit to confirm, not only the high Title of *Stadtholder*, or Lord Lieutenant of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſtfrieſland* in this Prince during his Life, (as his Anceſtors held it) but ſettled it likewiſe upon the Heirs Male of his Body begotten in lawful Marriage.

About Three Years after his Highneſs's Uncle *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, having taken ſpecial notice how his Nephew had ſignalized his Wiſdom, Courage and Conduct upon divers Occaſions, more eſpecially at the Sieges of *Narden* and *Bon*, at the Battels of *Seneſ*, *Caſſel*, &c. invited him over into *England*, and judged him well worthy to eſpouſe the moſt Excellent Lady *Mary*, who was eldeſt Daughter to his Royal Highneſs *James*, then Duke of *York*, next Heir to the Crown of *England*; and accordingly upon the $\frac{4}{14}$ of *November*, 1677. being the Prince's Birth-day, the Marriage was ſolemnized, and the Ceremony performed by the Biſhop of *London*.

At the end of the ſame Month his Highneſs, with his moſt Illuſtrious Spouſe, ſailed over into *Holland*; and

the next Year, near *Mons* in *Hainalt*, took occasion for the Defence of his Country, to shew his wonted Magnanimity against a mighty *French* Army, commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, an experienced General, and to hazard several times his Person and Life, which *Der Heer van Overkirk* saved by venturing his own with singular Courage and Fidelity.

Immediately after (the Peace being concluded at *Nimeguen*) his Highness applyed himself to the settling of the Government at home, where he gained as great Applause in managing the Civil Concerns, as he had before abroad in Martial Affairs. About the beginning of *September*, 1688. his Highness went to *Minden* in *Westphalia*, and had a Conference with the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, the *Landgrave* of *Hesse*, and divers other Protestant Princes; and soon after, in execution of the Counsels there taken and agreed, his Highness sent away from his Camp then at *Moker Heyde* (with incredible Expedition and Secrecy of his Design) several Regiments of Horse and Foot to be embarkt at *Amsterdam*, *Roterdam*, *Helvoet Sluys*, *Zealand*, &c. On the 16. of *October* the Prince set sail with the whole Army, consisting of above 3600 Horse and Dragoons, and above 10600 Foot, in a Fleet of Ships, small and great, about 600; but the Wind turning against them, they all returned into Harbour, not without much damage, 500 Horse having been flung over-board; yet with most undaunted Courage they refitted and set sail again on the first of *November*, with a most favourable Wind, and upon the fifth (being Gunpowder Treason Day) came all into *Torbay* in *Devonshire*; whence his Highness march'd speedily to *Exeter*; and after some Days of Refreshment, advanced with his whole Army towards *Salisbury*, where King *James* was posted with a Royal Army, which began there to desert him. So that upon the advancing of the Princes Army, the King thought fit to retreat to *London*, and upon the 10. of *December* to send away the Queen at Three of the Clock in the Morning, with her supposed Son, of just half a Year old, for *France*; and the next morning, about the same hour, the King in disguise followed after her.

Upon the 14. of *December* the Prince came to *Windsor*; and

and upon the 16. King *James* (having been ſtopt by ſome Watermen near *Feverſham* in *Kent*) returned to *Whitehall*, and upon the 18. of the ſame Month, about Ten of the Clock in the morning, withdrew again from thence, and upon his own choice went to *Rocheſter*, guarded thither with the Princes Soldiers; from whence, ſoon after, without any lett or hindrance, he privately went for *France*. In the mean time upon the ſame 18. of *December*, his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, entred into the Suburbs of *London*, being invited by the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and almoſt all the Lords then in *London*, to take upon him the Government, and lodged that night at the Palace of St. *James*, to the unſpeakable Joy of all the City, which on the 20. in a ſolemn Speech by their Recorder, Sir *George Treby*, now Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, unanimouſly declared to his Highneſs, not only their moſt humble and hearty Thanks for his coming, but acknowledged alſo that he was the only Perſon under Heaven, that was able to relieve them; that he and his Anceſtors enjoyed a Dignity ſingular and tranſcendent, to be Champions of Almighty God, ſent forth in ſeveral Ages to vindicate his Cauſe againſt the moſt mighty Oppreſſors, *&c.*

About the end of *December* the Prince (at the humble Requeſt of divers of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled) took the Government upon him, and ſent forth his Circular Letters to all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and to all the Counties, Cities and Burroughs of *England*, freely to elect fit Perſons to aſſemble at *Weſtminſter* on the 22d. of *January* following, upon which day there was a very full Convention both of Lords and Commons, who after mature deliberation, concluded and voted, That King *James* having *abdicated* the Government, the Throne was become vacant: Whereupon they (after having aſſerted and declared the Rights of the Subjects of *England*) reſolved and declared the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, (*Scotland* not yet having had time to come to the like Reſolution), and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging; to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; and that

the Exercise of the Regal Power be only in the Prince of *Orange*, yet in the Names of both the Prince and Princess; and after their Decease, the Crown and Dignity of the said Kingdoms and Dominions to be in the Issue of the said Princess; and for default of such Issue, to the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Issue of her Body; and for default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the Prince of *Orange*.

This was decreed *Febr.* 12. and the very same day the Princess of *Orange* came from *Holland*, and Landed at *Whitehall*; at the Gates whereof the next day, being the 13th of *February*, the Prince and Princess of *Orange* were solemnly Proclaimed *King* and *Queen* of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c.

——*Ultro se purpura supplex*
Obtulit, &c.——————

Upon the 11th of *April* following, their Majesties were, with all the wonted Ceremonies Crowned at *Westminster*.

Since that *Scotland* in a Convention of the Three Estates, and *Ireland* in a full Parliament have made an ample Recognition of their Majesties Titles to those Kingdoms, and now they are fully invested with the ancient Dignity and Stile of their Predecessors, *viz.* *King* and *Queen* of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, &c.

The resolution and bravery in Arms that his Majesty hath since shew'd, the difficulties and dangers he hath gone through, the signal Victories and Deliverances he hath obtain'd, and the providential and amazing Successes by Sea and Land, both at home and abroad, he hath met with, are well known to all the Christian World; and will, doubtless, shine out in the brightest Paragraphs of Modern History.

His Majesties Character is so universally known, not only in *England* and *Holland*, but in all the Courts of *Europe*, that as the Writing of it might appear a needless undertaking to those that are already well acquainted with it: so to others, if it were done with the true Faith of an Historian, it might perhaps look more like a Panegyrick than a Relation; and being withal conscious of my own weakness,

weakneſs, I ſhall content my ſelf with ſaying, That he is the true Inheritor of that Mighty and Heroick Genius which hath rendred his Family in all Ages, and himſelf moſt of all, the Envy and Terror of all Tyranny, and eſpecially in this preſent Age, that more than Barbarous one of *France*.

His Majeſties Titles are (beſides all thoſe of his Predeceſſors, Kings of *England*, all, and more than any of his Anceſtors Princes of *Orange* enjoyed; *viz. William Henry*, by the *Grace* of *God*, *Prince* of *Orange* and of *Naſſau*, Earl of *Catzenellebogen*, *Vianden*, *Dietz*, *Lingen*, *Meurs*, *Buyren*, *Leerdam*, &c. Marquiſs of *Der Vere*, and of *Fluſhing*, Lord and Baron of *Breda*, of the City of *Grave*, and of the Land of *Cuyck*, *Dieſt*, *Grimbergen*, *Herſtal*, *Cranendonck*, *Warneſton*, *Arlay*, *Noſeroy*, *St. Vith*, *Daesborgh*, *Polazen*, *Willemſtat*, *Niervaert*, *Iſſelſtein*, *St. Martensdyck*, *Steenbergen*, *Gertrudenberg*, *Turenhoudt*, *Zerenbergen*, of the *Upper* and *Lower Swalowen*, *Naeltwyck*, *Soeſt*, *Baren*, the *Eem*, the *Inward* and *Outward Immenes*, &c. Hereditary Marquiſs of *Antwerp*, and of *Beſancon* in *Burgundy*, Hereditary Marſhal of *Holland*, Governour and Hereditary *Stadtholder* of *Guelderland*, and County of *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Weſtfrieſland*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Iſſel*, and Country of *Drenthe*, Hereditary Captain General and Admiral of all the *United Netherlands*, &c.

His Majeſties Arms are the Arms of *England*, charged ſince his Acceſſion to the Crown, with an Eſcutcheon of the Ancient and Famous Houſe of *Naſſau*, which is *Azure Semibillets*, a *Lyon Rampant*, *Or*, *Lanqued* and *Armed*, *Gules*,

CHAP. V.

Of the Present Queen Consort, and Soveraign of England.

HER Most Serene Majesty, *Mary*, Eldest Daughter of the late King *James*, by his first Wife, was born at the Palace of St. *James*, the 30*th* of *April*, 1662. Her Godfather was Prince *Rupert*; her Godmothers, the present Dutchess of *Buckingham*, and the late Dutchess of *Ormond*.

Upon the 4*th* of *November*, 1677. after she had been piously educated in the Religion of the Church of *England*, and had acquired all other Princely Accomplishments, she was given in Marriage to the most Illustrious *William Henry* of *Nassau*, then Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*, which was solemnized by the present Lord Bishop of *London*, Brother to the late Earl of *Northampton*, who had a great share in the Religious part of both their Royal Highnesses (her, and her Sisters) Education.

Soon after she was conducted by the said Prince into *Holland*, where she resided above Eleven years, until the Month of *February* 168$\frac{8}{9}$. that she came over to *England*, and on the 12*th* of the same Month landed at *Whitehall*, and the next day, as is before said, was solemnly proclaimed Queen, *&c.*

Her Majesty is an *Equal sharer* with her Royal Husband in the Regal Soveraignty, Supremacy, and Authority in all the Dominions and Rights belonging to his Crown, but the Administration and Execution thereof is lodged solely in the King, according to a Sanction of the aforesaid Convention; but in the King's absence out of *England*, by an Act of Parliament since made, the Queen hath solely the same, assuming it always at the King's departure, and resigning it at his return.

To give such an Account and Character of her Majesty as she deserves, would take up a Volume, and be unsuitable

able to all other Accounts given in this ſmall Treatiſe; yet for her Majeſties Honour, and ſome ſatisfaction to her loving Subjects, ſome few of her moſt Eminent and Rare Qualifications and Endowments, ſhall here be briefly noted.

First, for her Diſpoſition and Temper of Mind: She is Affable and Courteous, of a Quiet and Meek Spirit, a moſt Gracious Sovereign to her Subjects, a very Obliging Wife to her Husband, and an excellent Miſtreſs to her Servants.

Her Majeſties Stature is Tall, her Mein Majeſtick and Graceful, her Countenance and Air Serene and pleaſing, her Features Beautiful, her Complexion Ruddy.

Her Intellectuals and Abilities of Mind both Natural and Acquired, are Tranſcendent, having always taken much delight, and ſpending much of her time in reading the beſt Books, and hearing Diſcourſes of divers Learned Men. Her Skill in Languages, eſpecially in the *French* and *Dutch* Tongues, her accurate knowledge in all ſorts of Needle-Works (wherein almoſt every day her Majeſty employs her ſelf, her Ladies and Maids of Honour), are all remarkable.

Her Eaſineſs of Converſation and Affability, as it hath been the Characteriſtick or Peculiar Mark of ſome of her Family, ſo it is moſt eminent in her. In her Diſcourſe ſhe is very innocent and inoffenſive, without reproaches or reflections upon any Perſon.

She hath a great and natural diſpoſition to Bounty and Munificence, taking all occaſions to help thoſe who are in Neceſſity, ſo that ſome thouſands do daily taſte of her Charity; nor is there any Princeſs in Chriſtendom who gives away more to Charitable uſes than ſhe doth, with ſo little Oſtentation.

Above all, her Majeſties Piety and Devotion, and her Conſtancy therein, both in publick and private, is hardly to be parallell'd: Her Majeſty having been bred up in the Religion of the Church of *England*, eſtabliſht by Law, ſhe hath always profeſt it both at home and abroad, ſeldom or never miſſing Prayers, Sacraments, or Sermons, during all the time of almoſt Eleven years abode in *Holland*: Her Concern for Religion, and her Zeal is ſuch, that ſhe cannot forbear to reprove thoſe who misbehave themſelves therein.

therein. Her Devotion is without any kind of Affectation, she coveting rather to be good, and to make others so, than to be prais'd for either, having always had an averſion to Flattery.

All these Vertues and Accomplishments made her the Darling and Delight of that Country which enjoyed her so long. Never any Princess more affectionately beloved, respected and honoured, whilst she resided in *Holland*, or more universally bewailed and lamented when she was obliged to leave them.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Queen of England *when she is Consort only, not Regent.*

THE Queen is called from the *Saxon* Ko- or *Cuningin*, whereof the last Syllable is pronounced by Foreigners, as *Gheen* in *English*, it being not unusual to cut off the first Syllables; as an *Alms-House* is sometimes called a *Spital*, from *Hospital*, and *Sander* from *Alexander*.

She hath as High Prerogatives, Dignity, and State, during the Life of the King, as any Queen in *Europe*.

Prerogative.] From the *Saxon* times the Queen Consort of *England*, though she be an Alien born, and though during the Life of the King, she be *Feme Covert*, (as our Law speaks) yet without any Act of Parliament for *Naturalization*, or Letters Patents for *Denization*, she may purchase Lands in *Fee-simple*, make *Leases* and *Grants* in her own Name, without the King; hath Power to *Give*, to *Sue*, to *Contract*, as a *Feme-Sole*, may receive by Gift from her Husband, which no other *Feme Covert* may do.

She may *Present* by her self, to a *Spiritual Benefice*; and in a *Quare Impedit*, brought by her, *Plenarty* by the Presentation of another, is no more a Bar against *her*, than it is against the *King*.

She shall not be *Amerced*, if she be *Non-suited* in any Action, &c. Had

Had anciently a Revenue of *Queen-Gold*, or *Aurum Reginæ*, as the Records call it, which was the Tenth part of ſo much, as by the name of *Oblata* upon *Pardons*, *Gifts* and *Grants*, &c. came to the King.

Of later times ſhe hath had as large *Dower* as any Queen in Chriſtendom; hath her Royal Court apart, and Officers, *&c.*

The Queen may not be *Impleaded* till firſt *Petitioned*; if ſhe be *Plaintiff*, the Summons in the Proceſs need not to have the Solemnity of Fifteen Days, *&c.*

She is Reputed the *Second Perſon* in the Kingdom.

The Law ſetteth ſo high a value upon her, as to make it *High Treaſon* to Conſpire her Death, or to violate her Chaſtity.

Her *Officers*, as *Attorney* and *Sollicitor*, have Reſpect above others, and Place within the *Bar* with the King's Council.

The like *Honour*, *Reverence* and *Reſpect* that is due to the King, is exhibited to the Queen, both by Subjects and Foreigners, and alſo to the Queen *Dowager*, or Widow Queen, who alſo, above other Subjects, loſeth not her *Dignity*, though ſhe ſhould Marry a private Gentleman: So Queen *Katharine*, Widow to King *Henry* the Fifth, being Married to *Owen ap Theodore*, Eſq; did maintain her Action as Queen of *England*; much leſs doth a Queen by *Inheritance*, or a Queen *Sovereign* of *England*, follow her Husband's Condition, or is Subject as other Queens, but is Sovereign to her own Husband, as Queen *Mary* was to King *Philip*, unleſs it be otherwiſe mutually agreed upon in Parliament.

CHAP. VII.

Of the preſent Queen Dowager of England.

DONNA CATHARINA, *Infanta* of *Portugal*, being now *Queen Dowager*, and the Third Perſon in the Kingdom, was Daughter of *Don Juan*, the Fourth of that Name, King of *Portugal*, deſcended from our *Engliſh*

lish John of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and King of *Castile* and *Leon*, Fourth Son of *Edward* the Third, King of *England*, and of *Donna Lucia*, Daughter of *Don Guzman el Bueno*, a *Spaniard*, Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, who was lineally descended from *Ferdinando de la Cerde*, and his Consort *Blanche*, to whom St. *Lewis*, King of *France*, her Father, relinquished his Right and Title to *Spain*, descended to him by his Mother *Blanche*, Eldest Daughter and Heir of *Alphonso* the *Spanish* King.

She was born the 14*th* of *November* 1638. at *Villa Vissa* in *Portugal*. She was Baptized *CATHARINA*, signifying in *Greek*, *PURE*, her Father being then Duke of *Braganza*, (though right Heir to the Crown of *Portugal*) the most Potent Subject in *Europe*; for a third part of *Portugal* was then holden of him in Vassallage. She was only Sister of *Don Alphonso*, the Sixth of that Name, and the Three and Twentieth King of *Portugal*, who in the year 1657. was dethroned, and kept Prisoner in *Portugal* for some time, from whence he was sent to the *Terceta* Islands, where he was under confinement for certain years, and then brought back and kept in the Palace of *Cintra*, about Fifteen Miles from *Lisbon*, where he died in the year 1683. His Brother, the Prince *Don Pedro*, born in the year 1648. the present King, was after his Brother's removal, made Prince Regent of *Portugal*, and Married to the Queen his Brother's Wife, after her Divorce, by whom he hath one Daughter living.

She had another Brother called *Don Theodosio*, the Eldest Son of that King, who was the most gallant and hopeful Prince of all *Europe*, but died 1653. aged about 18 years, yet his Life thought worthy to be written by divers grave Authors of *Portugal*.

She having being most carefully and piously educated by her Mother, and at the age of 12 desired in Marriage by King *CHARLES* the Second; the Marriage was not long after concluded by the Negotiation of Sir *Richard Fanshaw*, his Majesties Ambassador in the Court of *Portugal*, and *Don Francesco de Melo*, *Conde de Ponte*, *Marquis de Sande*, the Extraordinary Ambassador of the King of *Portugal*, and solemnized at *Lisbon* by his Excellency the Earl of *Sandwich*. She embarkt for *England* upon the

23*d*.

23d. of *April* 1662. being the Festival of St. *George*, Patron as well of *Portugal* as *England*, and was safely, by the Earl of *Sandwich*, conducted with a Squadron of Ships to *Portsmouth*, where the King first met her, and was remarried.

On the 23d of *August* 1662. her Majesty coming by Water from *Hampton Court*, was, with great Pomp and Magnificence, first received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London* at *Chelsey*, and thence conducted by Water to *Whitehall*.

The Portion she brought with her, was Eight Hundred Millions of *Reas*, or Two Millions of *Crusadoe's*, being about Three Hundred Thousand Pounds *Sterling*, together with that ancient City of *Tangier*, upon the Coast of *Africk*, and the Isle of *Bombaim*, near *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, with a Privilege, that any Subjects of the King of *England* may Trade freely in the *East* and *West-India* Plantations, belonging to the *Portugueses*.

Her Majesties Joynture, by the Articles of Marriage, is Thirty Thousand Pounds *Sterling per Annum*; and King *Charles* out of his great Affection towards her, did, as an Addition, settle upon her Ten Thousand Pounds *per Annum* more.

The Queen's Arms, as Daughter of *Portugal*, are *Argent* 5 *Scutcheons*, *Azure*, *cross-wise*, each *Scutcheon* charged with 5 *Plates*, *Argent*, *Sailter-wise*, with a *Point Sable*, the Border *Gules*, charged with 7 *Castles*, *Or*. This Coat was first worn by the Kings of *Portugal*, in memory of a signal Battel obtained by the first King of *Portugal*, *Don Alphonso*, against Five Kings of the *Moors*, before which Battel appeared Christ Crucified in the Air, and a Voice was heard, as once to *Constantine* the Great, *In hoc signo vinces*. Before that time the *Portugal* Arms were *Argent* a *Cross*, *Azure*.

Queen *CATHARINE* is a Person of rare Perfections of Mind and Body, of great Piety, Modesty, and many other Eminent Vertues.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Sons and Daughters of England.

THE Children of the King of *England*, are called the *Sons* and *Daughters* of *England*; because all the Subjects of *England* have a special Interest in them.

Eldest Son.] The *Eldest Son* of the King was called in the *Saxon* times, *Clito, quasi* Κλεῖτος, *illustris*; those People making the most of that little *Greek* they had: And so likewise *Æthelıng* or *Atheling*, a Patronymick of *Athel, Nobilis*. As *Eadgring* was the Son of *Eadgar*, so *Atheling* the Son of a Noble, was afterwards used only for the King's *Eldest Son*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν. He is born Duke of *Cornwal*, and, as to that Dutchy, and all the Lands, Honours, Rents, and great Revenues belonging thereunto, he is upon his Birth-day presumed, and by Law taken to be of full Age; so that he may that day Sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, and ought of Right to obtain the same, as if he had been full 21 years of Age. Afterwards he is created Prince of *Wales*, whose *Investiture* is performed by the Imposition of a *Cap of State*, and *Coronet* on his Head, as a Token of Principality, and putting into his Hand a *Verge* of *Gold*, the Emblem of *Government*, and a *Ring* of *Gold* on his Finger, to intimate, that he must be a Husband to his Country, and Father to her Children. Also to him is given and granted Letters Patents, to hold the said Principality, to him and his Heirs, *Kings* of *England*, by which words, the separation of this Principality is for ever avoided: his Mantle which he wears in Parliament, is once more doubled, or hath one Guard more than a *Duke's*; his Coronet is of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, and his Cap of State *Indented*.

Since the happy Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, it was solemnly ordered, That the Son and Heir apparent of the Crown of *England*, shall use and bear his Coronet of *Crosses* and *Flower-de-luces*, with one Arch, and in the midst a *Ball* and *Cross*, as hath the Royal Diadem.

dem. That the Duke of *York*, and all the immediate Sons and Brothers of the Kings of *England*, ſhall uſe and bear their Coronets, compoſed of *Croſſes* and *Flower-de-luces* only, but all their Sons reſpectively, having the Title of *Dukes*, ſhall bear and uſe ſuch Coronets as other *Dukes*, who are not of the Royal Family.

From the day of his Birth, he is commonly ſtiled *The Prince of Wales*, a Title which is ancient, and was firſt given by King *Edward* the Firſt, to his Eldeſt Son; for the *Welſh* Nation, till that time, unwilling to ſubmit to the Yoke of Strangers, that King ſo ordered, that his Queen was delivered of her firſt Child in *Caernarvan Caſtle* in *Wales*, and then demanded of the *Welſh*, as ſome affirm, *If they would be content to ſubject themſelves to one of their own Nation, that could not ſpeak one word of* Engliſh, *and againſt whoſe Life they could take no juſt exception.* Whereunto when they had readily conſented, the King nominated this his new-born Son, and afterwards created him *Prince of Wales*, and beſtowed on him all the Lands, Honours, and Revenues belonging to the ſaid Principality.

The Prince hath ever ſince been ſtiled *Prince of Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, which Earldoms are always conferred upon him by Letters Patent. Since the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, his Title hath been *Magnæ Britanniæ Princeps*, but more ordinarily the *Prince* of *Wales*. As Eldeſt Son to the King of *Scotland*, he is Duke of *Rothſay*, and Seneſchal of *Scotland* from his Birth.

The King of *England*'s Eldeſt Son (ſo long as *Normandy* remain'd in their hands) was always ſtil'd Duke of *Normandy*.

Anciently the Princes Arms of *Wales*, whilſt they were Soveraigns, bare *quarterly Gules*, and *Or*, *four Lyons paſſant gardant counterchanged*.

The Arms of the *Prince* of *Wales* at this day, differ from thoſe of the *King*, only by addition of a *Label*, of three *Points*, charged with nine *Torteaux*, and the Device of the Prince is a *Coronet*, beautified with three *Oſtrich* Feathers, inſcribed with *Ich dien*, which, in the *German*, or Old *Saxon* Tongue, is, *I ſerve*, alluding, perhaps, to that in the

the Gospel, *The Heir, whilst his Father liveth, differeth not from a Servant.* This Device was born at the Battel of *Cressy*, by *John*, King of *Bohemia*, serving there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*, since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the Vulgar called the *Princes Arms.*

Dignity.] The Prince, in our Law, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, *Coruscat enim Princeps* (say our Lawyers) *Radiis Regis Patris sui, & censetur una persona cum ipso.* And the Civilians say, the King's Eldest Son may be stiled a *King.*

Privileges.] He hath certain *Privileges* above other Persons.

To imagine the Death of the Prince, to violate the Wife of the Prince, is made *High Treason.*

He hath had Privilege of having a *Purveyor*, and taking *Purveyance* as the *King.*

He can retain and qualifie as many *Chaplains* as he shall please.

To the Prince, at the age of 15, was a certain Aid of Money from all the King's Tenants, and all that held of him *in Capite*, by *Knights-Service*, and *Free-Soccage*, to make him a *Knight.*

Yet as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the *King*; so in *Law* also, in some Cases, he is a *Subject*, holdeth his *Principalities* and *Seignories* of the *King*, giveth the same Respect to the *King*, as other Subjects do.

Revenues.] The *Revenues* belonging to the Prince, since much of the Lands and Demesns of that Dutchy have been alienated, are especially out of the *Tinn-Mines* in *Cornwal*, which with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the sum of 14000 *l.*

The *Revenues* of the Principality of *Wales*, survey'd Three Hundred years ago, was above 4680 *l.* yearly; a rich Estate, according to the value of Money in those days.

At present his whole *Revenues* may amount to about 20000 *l. per Annum.*

Till the *Prince* came to be Fourteen years old, all things belonging to the Principality of *Wales*, were wont

to

to be diſpoſed of by Commiſſioners, conſiſting of ſome principal Perſons of the Clergy and Nobility.

Cadets.] The *Cadets*, or younger Sons of *England*, are *created* (not *born*) *Dukes* of *Earls*, of what Places or Titles the King pleaſeth.

They have no certain *Appanages*, as in *France*, but only what the good pleaſure of the King beſtows upon them.

All the King's Sons are *Conſiliarii nati*, by Birth-right *Counſellors of State*, that ſo they may grow up in the weighty affairs in the Kingdom.

The *Daughters* of *England* are ſtiled *Princeſſes*, the Eldeſt of which had an *Aid*, or certain Rate of Money paid by every Tenant *in Capite*, *Knights-ſervice* and *Soccage*, towards her *Dowry* or Marriage-Portion; and to violate her unmarried, is High Treaſon at this day.

To all the King's Children belong the Title of *Royal Highneſs*; all Subjects are to be *uncovered* in their preſence, to *kneel* when they are admitted to kiſs their hands, and, at Table, they are (out of the King's preſence) ſerved on the *Knee*.

The *Children*, the *Brothers* and *Siſters* of the King, being *Plaintiffs*, the Summons in the Proceſs need not have the ſolemnity of Fifteen Days, as in Caſe of other Subjects.

All the King's *Sons*, *Grandſons*, *Brothers*, *Uncles*, and *Nephews* of the King, are by *Stat.* 3. *Hen.* 8. to precede others in *England*. It is true, the word *Grandſon* is not there *in terminis*, but is underſtood, (as Sir *Edward Cook* holds) by *Nephews*, which in *Latin* being *Nepos*, ſignifies alſo and chiefly, a *Grandſon*.

The *Natural*, or *Illegitimate* Sons and Daughters of the King, after they are acknowledged by the King, have had here ſometimes by Courteſie, as in *France*, precedence of all the Nobles, under thoſe of the Blood Royal.

They bear what *Surname* the King pleaſeth to give them, and for Arms, the Arms of *England*, with a *Baſton*, or a *Border Gobionne*, or ſome other mark of *Illegitimation*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the preſent Princes *and* Princeſſes *of the Blood; and firſt of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs* ANNE *of* Denmark.

THE next Heir to the Crown of *England* is the Princeſs *Anne*, ſecond Daughter to the late King, and only Siſter to the preſent Queen of *England*; was born the *6th* of *February* 1664. whoſe Godfather was *Gilbert* late Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and her Godmothers were the young Lady *Mary*, her Siſter, now Queen of *England*, and the Dutcheſs of *Monmouth*. She had her Education, together with her Royal Siſter the preſent Queen, under the Government of the Honourable Lady *Frances Villiers*, Daughter to the Earl of *Suffolk*, and Mother to the preſent Lord Viſcount *Villiers*. Their Chaplains and Tutors were the Reverend Doctor *Doughty* and Doctor *Lake*, under the Direction and Superintendance of my Lord Biſhop of *London*.

In the year 1683. after a Treaty between *England* and *Denmark*, ſhe was diſpoſed of by the care of her Uncle King *Charles* the Second (who was ſo tender of the peace of *Great Britain*, as to Match both his Nieces to Proteſtant Princes) in Marriage to his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Denmark*, on the *28th* of *July*, being St. *Anne*'s Day; by whom her Royal Highneſs hath had divers Children, the Lady *Mary*, the Lady *Anne*, the Duke of *Gloceſter*, another Lady *Mary*, and a Son named *George*, &c. of which there is only living his Highneſs *William* Duke of *Gloceſter*.

The Princeſs is a Lady, whoſe Perfections natural and acquired, are equal to her high Birth: She is of juſt Height and Proportions, decorous in Mein, Noble in Aſpect, fine and tender in Complexion, and withal bright and healthful. She is quick of Apprehenſion, mild in Diſcourſe, and humble in Addreſs: Governs her Court with great Order and Eaſineſs, and is her ſelf

as

an Illuſtrious Example of Piety, Honour, Munificence, Temperance, Abſtemiouſneſs, and all kind of Probity, not only in publick to all, but to her Ladies and Women that wait on her in private; ſhining always like a true Gem, tho' it be in the dark.

And (that which is above all) ſhe is a devout Worſhipper of God, a frequenter of his Word and Sacraments, and in all reſpects a true Daughter of the Church of *England*.

In caſe this Princeſs ſhould ſurvive Prince *George*, it was agreed by the Articles of Marriage, that her Dowry ſhould be 6250 *l. Sterling per Annum*, and this ſecured upon the Bailage of *Wardingburg*, and the Iſland of *Fehmarn*.

Prince *George*, Hereditary Prince of *Denmark* and *Norway*, &c. ſecond Son of *Frederick* the Third, late King of *Denmark*, &c. and only Brother to this King *Chriſtiern* the Fifth, was born at *Copenhagen* in *April* 1653; where his Royal Highneſs was educated in a Prince-like manner, till the year 1668. then went to travel into *Holland*, *France*, *England*, and thence into *Italy*. In the year 1670. came back to *Copenhagen*, and about three years afterwards, being twenty years old, he travelled into *Germany*, and took a view of the two puiſſant Armies then encamped near the *Rhine*, whereof one belonged to the Emperor, and the other to the *French* King. In the year 1675. his Royal Highneſs ſerved in the War againſt the *Swedes*, and was at the taking of *Wiſmar*. The next year he commanded a part of the *Daniſh* Army, at the ſignal Battel of *Lunden*, in *Schonen*, againſt the King of *Sweden*. In the year 1677. he commanded again a part of the *Daniſh* Army, at the famous Battel of *Landskroon*, where he greatly hazarded his Royal Perſon, and ſignalized his Valour.

Afterwards his Royal Highneſs made ſeveral Voyages into *Germany*, and continued ſome years abroad.

In *July* 1683. he was Married to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne*, by whom he hath had ſeveral Sons and Daughters, as aforeſaid. By the Articles of Marriage, he is declared to be received as one of the Princes of the Blood-Royal of *England*. All his Officers and Servants to be from time to time appointed by and with the approbation of

the King of *England*. His Revenue coming from *Denmark* to be seventy thousand Crowns yearly, or seventeen thousand five hundred Pounds *Sterling*, of which one part arises from a Branch of the Customs assigned for this purpose, the rest comes from his Highness Lands and Demesns, *viz.* out of the Isle of *Fehmarn* from the Baillages of *Wardingburg* and *Jongshoffi*, a Revenue in that Country greater than thrice as much in *England*. His Royal Highness's Revenue here is Fifty thousand pounds *per annum*, paid by the King; so that the whole amounts yearly to 77500 *l. Sterling*.

Prince *George* hath four Sisters, the first Married to *John George* the Third, Prince Elector of *Saxony*. The second to *Christiern Adolph*, Duke of *Holstein Sunderburg*. The third to the *Prince Elector Palatine* of the *Rhine*, lately deceased without Issue; and the fourth to the present King of *Sweden*, *Charles* the Eleventh.

Of the Duke of Glocester.

HIS Highness *William* Duke of *Glocester*, only Son to their Royal Highnesses, was born at *Hampton-Court* the 24*th* of *July*, 1689. His Godfathers were his Majesty King *William* and the Earl of *Dorset*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houshold; and his Godmother *Gertrude* Marchioness of *Hallifax*. His Highness is a Child of fine Shape and pleasing Features; is very inquisitive and apprehensive; hath an apt Memory, a quick Invention, a wonderful plenty of words, a becoming briskness, a gracious inclination to good things, and whatever excellency of parts can render a Child the object of three Kingdoms hopes. His Governess is the Right Honourable *Barbara*, Viscountess *Fitzharding*, Daughter of the aforementioned Lady *Frances Villiers*.

Of

Of the Princeſs Henrietta.

THE next Heir (after the aforementioned) to the *Engliſh* Crown, was the Princeſs *Henrietta*, youngeſt Siſter to the late King of *England*.

She was born the 16*th* of *June* 1644. at *Exeter*, during the heat of the late Rebellion; after the Surrender of *Exeter*, conveyed to *Oxford*; and thence 1646. to *London*; whence, with her Governeſs, the Lady *Dalkeith*, ſhe eſcaped into *France*; was there Educated as became her high Birth and Quality; but being left wholly to the care and maintenance of the Queen her Mother, at *Paris*, embraced the *Romiſh* Religion.

At the age of 16 years, ſhe came with the Queen-Mother into *England*, and ſix months after returning into *France*, was married to the only Brother of the *French* King, the Illuſtrious Prince *Philip*, then Duke of *Anjou*, till the Death of his Uncle, and now Duke of *Orleans*, whoſe Revenue is 1100000 Livers *Tournois*, beſides his *Appanage* not yet ſetled.

This Princeſs left Iſſue two Daughters. She was uſually ſtiled *Madam* only, as being the firſt Lady in *France*. She died ſuddenly in *June* 1670.

The Eldeſt Siſter is called *Madamoiſelle* only, or *ſans queve*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, becauſe ſhe is the firſt Gentlewoman of *France*: She was in *December* 1670. married to *Charles* the Second of that Name, King of *Spain*, and died without Iſſue.

The Younger Siſter is called *Madamoiſelle de Valois*; married to the Duke of *Savoy*.

The next Heir of the Crown of *England*, is the Princeſs *Louiſa*, only Daughter of *Charles Lodowick*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, born in *May* 1652. and afterwards married to the preſent Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to the *French* King now reigning, by whom her Royal Highneſs hath divers Children, whereof the Eldeſt is Duke of *Chartres*.

The next Heirs to the Crown of *England*, after the Iſſue of the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, were three *French* Ladies, Daughters of Prince *Edward*, lately deceaſed, who was a younger

younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*, whose Widow, the Princess Dowager, Mother to the said three Ladies, is Sister to the late Queen of *Poland*, Daughter and Co-heir to the last Duke of *Nevers* in *France*; amongst which three Daughters, there was a Revenue of about 12000 *l. Sterling* a year.

The Eldest of these was married to the Duke *d'Enguien*, now Prince of *Conde*. The other two Daughters died without Issue.

Last of all is the Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, born at the *Hague*, 13 *Octob.* 1630. and in 1658. wedded to *Ernest Augustus*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, Bishop of *Osnaburg*, now Duke of *Hanover*, and Prince Elector of *Brunswick*, by whom she hath six Sons and one Daughter. The Eldest Son, named *George Lodowick*, in the year 1682. married the Lady *Sophia*, the Daughter of the Elector of *Brandenburg*. The only Daughter of the Princess Palatine *Sophia*, was married to the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*. The said Princess Palatine *Sophia*, is said to be a Person of the best Address, and most accomplish'd Lady in *Europe*.

So that of the Blood Royal of the Crown of *England*, lineally descended from King *James* the First, and King *Charles* the First, there are (to the Joy of all Loyal *English* Men) above Twenty Princes and Princesses now living in several parts of *Europe*.

CHAP. X.

Of *Ecclesiastical Government.*

THE Government of *England* is *Ecclesiastical*, *Civil*, and *Military*; of which three Articles, I shall, for Methods sake, speak separately and distinctly, although in all respects the Government is harmoniously united and indivisible under one Head, who is Supreme in all Causes.

For among the Ecclesiastical Persons Governing in the *English* Church, is, first the King of *England*, who is, as the Lawyers say, *Persona Sacra & mixta cum Sacerdote*; and

and at his Coronation, by a Solemn Conſecration and Unction, he becomes a Spiritual Perſon, Sacred and Eccleſiaſtical; for as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingſhip and Power in Temporals, ſo hath he *Stola Sacerdotis*, commonly called *Veſtis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to ſignifie his Power in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governour in all Cauſes, and over all Perſons, *Eccleſiaſtical* as well as *Civil*; is *Patron Paramount* of all Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in *England*, to whom the laſt Appeals in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs are made, who alone hath Power to Nominate Perſons for all Biſhopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries, and ſome of the beſt Prebends in the Church.

As ſoon as the Chriſtian Faith was, by Authority, received into *England*, one of the Clergy was, in every City, and in ſome great Towns Ordained a Biſhop, who hath (to avoid Confuſion, which uſually ſprings from Equality) a Pre-eminence over the reſt of the Clergy within certain Precincts.

Afterwards the Biſhops being neceſſitated to meet about Publick Affairs of the Church at Conſecrations, Conſultations, for remedy of general Diſorders, for Audiences Judicial, when the Action of any Biſhop ſhould be called in Queſtion, or Appeals from Biſhops, *&c.* it ſeemed requiſite to our Anceſtors (according to other Chriſtian Churches ever ſince the firſt *Nicene* Council) to have, amongſt a certain number of Biſhops, one to be chiefeſt in Authority over the reſt, from thence named *Archiepiſcopus*, Archor Chief Biſhop, whereof we have two in *England* called *Primates*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbiſhops*, that is, Chief Biſhops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*; each of which have, beſides their peculiar Dioceſs, a Province conſiſting of ſeveral Dioceſſes, and therein by Common Law, a Prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Adminiſtrations, where the Perſon dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, above 5 *l.* in divers Dioceſſes or Juriſdictions; alſo by Grants of ſeveral Kings, they have each one certain *Privileges*, *Liberties*, and *Immunities* in their own States.

Under theſe two Archbiſhops are 24 Biſhopricks, whereof 21 are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and 3 in the Province of *York*, all which have the Title of

Lords, by reason of their Baronies annexed to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence over all other Barons, both in Parliament, and in other Assemblies; amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*, who by ancient Right is accounted *Dean* of the *Episcopal College* of that Province, and by vertue thereof, is to signifie the Pleasure of his Metropolitan to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his Mandate, to disperse his Missives on all Emergency of Affairs, to preside in Convocations of Provincial Synods, *&c.*

During the necessary absence of the Metropolitan, next to *London*, in Parliament, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*; all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English* Bishop consists in what he may Act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*; he may Dedicate *Churches* and *Burying-places*; may administer the Rites and Ceremonies of *Confirmation*; without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; his *Ordinary Jurisdiction* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop in his own Dioceſs; the *Delegated* is what the King is pleased to conferr upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom.

In the *Ordinary Jurisdiction* of a Bishop, as a Bishop, may be considered either the Jurisdiction it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better execution of that Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction it self is Established partly by Statute Law; as to *License Physicians*, *Chirurgeons*, and *School-masters*; to *Unite* and *Consolidate* small *Parishes*; to *Assist* the Civil Magistrates in *Execution* of some Statutes, concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs; to compel the payment of *Tenths* and *Subsidies* due from the *Clergy* to the *King*.

Partly by Common Law, as upon the King's Writ to certifie the Judges touching Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Marriages.

And

And partly by Common and Eccleſiaſtical Law together, as to cauſe Wills of the Deceaſed to be proved, to grant Adminiſtration of Goods of ſuch as die inteſtate, to give order for the gathering and preſerving of periſhable Goods, where none is willing to Adminiſter, to cauſe Account to be given of Adminiſtrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Inſtitutions to Benefices upon Preſentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preſerving of the Profits of vacant Benefices, for the uſe of the Succeſſors, to defend the Franchiſes and Liberties of the Church, to viſit their particular Dioceſſes once in Three Years, and therein to enquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, *&c.* of Miniſters, of Church Wardens, of the reſt of the Pariſhioners, and amongſt them, eſpecially of thoſe that profeſs themſelves Phyſicians, Chirurgeons, School-maſters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hoſpitals, how they performed their ſeveral Duties and Truſts; alſo of all other profeſſing Chriſtianity, and offending either againſt Piety, as by Blaſphemy, Idolatry, Superſtition, Perjury, Hereſie, Errors againſt the Thirty-nine Articles, Schiſm, Conventicles, abſence from Divine Service, unlawful Abſtinence from the Sacrament; or elſe offending againſt Juſtice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor, or pious Uſes, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking Uſury beyond the Rate allowed by Statute, Simony, *&c.* or by offending againſt Sobriety, as Drunkenneſs, Inceſt, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chaſtity, Clandeſtine Marriages, as for want of thrice publiſhing the Banes, the want of Parents Conſent, the want of Witneſſes, which muſt be above Two, or Marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before Eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the Clock in the Day.

Now, for the better executing of this Juriſdiction, the Law of *England* hath furniſhed the Biſhops with a power of *Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures*, whereof ſome may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suſpenſion from entring into the Church, or elſe from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications, *&c.* Other may be inflicted only upon Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Sequeſtration

of

of their Ecclesiastical Profits, Suspensions, sometimes *ab Officio*, sometimes *à Beneficio*, or both *Deprivation*, and *Deposition*, which is sometimes Verbal, by *Sentence* pronounced against them, and sometimes Real, by *Degradation*. Here note, That of all these Censures, *Excommunication* is never to be inflicted but only for *Contumacy*; as when a Person being duly summoned, will not appear, or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Bishop.

Archbishop. Before the coming of the *Saxons* into *England*, the *Christian Britains* had three *Archbishops*, *viz.* of *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*, an ancient great City of *South-Wales*, upon the River *Uske*, (as before-mentioned.) Afterward the *Archiepiscopal See* of *London*, was by the *Saxons* placed at *Canterbury*, for the sake of *Austin* the Monk, who first preached the Gospel there to the *Heathen Saxons*, and was there buried. The other of *Caerleon* was translated to St. *Davids* in *Pembrokeshire*, and afterwards subjected wholly to the See of *Canterbury*; since which, all *England* and *Wales* reckon but two Archbishops, *Canterbury* and *York*.

Canterbury. The *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* anciently had Primacy, as well over all *Ireland* as *England*, and the *Irish* Bishops received their Consecrations from him; for *Ireland* had no other Archbishop until the year 1152; and therefore in the time of the two first *Norman* Kings it was declared, That *Canterbury* was the Metropolitan Church of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Isles adjacent. He was therefore sometimes stiled a *Patriarch*, (and a *Patriarch* was a chief *Bishop* over several *Kingdoms* or *Provinces*, as an *Archbishop* is of several *Dioceses*) and had several Archbishops under him; was sometimes called *Alterius orbis Papa, & orbis Britannici Pontifex*; and Matters done and Recorded in Ecclesiastical affairs, ran thus, *Anno Pontificatûs nostri Primo, Secundo*, &c. He was *Legatus natus*, that is, a perpetual *Legantine Power* was annext to that Archbishoprick near one thousand years ago; whereby no other *Legate*, *Nuncio*, or *Ambassador* from the Bishop of *Rome* could here exercise any *Legantine Power*, without special License from the *King*. He was so highly respected abroad,

abroad, that in General Councils he was placed before all other Archbiſhops, at the Pope's right Foot. He was at home ſo highly honoured by the King of *England*, that according to the practice of God's own People the *Jews*, where *Aaron* was next in Dignity to *Moſes*, and according to the practice of moſt other *Chriſtian States*, where the next in Dignity and Authority to the Sovereign, is uſually the chiefeſt Perſon of the Clergy, he was accounted the ſecond Perſon in the Kingdom, and named and ranked even before the Princes of the Blood. He enjoyed ſome ſpecial marks of Royalty, as to be Patron of a Biſhoprick, (as he was of *Rocheſter*) to coyn Moneys, to make Knights, and to have the Wardſhip of all thoſe who hold Lands of him *Jure Hominii*, (as it is called) although they held in *Capite* other Lands of the King; a *Princely Prerogative*, even againſt the King's Written *Prerogative*.

In an ancient Charter granted by *William* the Conqueror to *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he is to hold his Lands with the ſame freedom, *in Dominio ſuo*, (as the words are) as the King holdeth his *in Dominio ſuo*, except only in two or three Caſes, and thoſe of no great Importance.

It is an ancient Privilege of the See of *Canterbury*, that whereſoever any Manors, or Advowſons, do belong unto that See, that place forthwith becomes exempt from the Ordinary, and is reputed a Peculiar, and of the Dioceſs of *Canterbury*.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by the favour of our King, is judged fit to enjoy ſtill divers conſiderable Pre-eminences. He is *Primate* over all *England*, and *Metropolitan*, hath a Super-eminency, and ſome Power, even over the Archbiſhop of *York*; hath Power to ſummon him to a National Synod, and *Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis venire debet cum Epiſcopis ſuis, ad nutum ejus, ut ejus Canonicis diſpoſitionibus obediens exiſtat.*

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is at this day *Primus par Regni*, the firſt Peer of *England*, and next to the Royal Family to precede not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown.

At the late ſolemn Coronation of King *Charles* the Second, it was expreſly order'd in doing Homage to the King, that according to ancient cuſtom, the Archbiſhops and

Biſhops

Bishops should precede even the Duke of *York*, and all the Lay-Lords.

He is stiled by the King, in his Writs directed to him, *Dei gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*, and writes himself *Divina Providentia*, whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*; and he is said to be *Inthroned*, when he is invested in the Archbishoprick.

To Crown the King belongs to him, and it hath been resolved, that wheresoever the Court shall happen to be, the King and Queen are *Speciales Domestici Parochiani Domini Ar. Can.* and had anciently the *Holy Offerings* made at the Altar by the King and Queen, wheresoever the Court should happen to be, if his Grace were there present. He hath also the Power of appointing the *Lent-Preachers*.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rochester* his *Chaplain*.

In writing and speaking to him, is given the Title of *Grace*, (as is to all Dukes) and *Most Reverend Father in God*.

He hath the Power of *Probate* of all *Testaments*, and granting Letters of *Administration*, where the Party dying had *Bona Notabilia*, that is, Five Pounds worth, or above, out of the Diocess wherein he died; or Ten Pounds worth within the Diocess of *London*; or if the Party dying be a Bishop, though he have no Goods out of the Diocess where he died. Also to make Wills for all such as die intestate within his Province, and to Administer their Goods to the Kindred, or to pious Uses, according to his Discretion: Which most transcendent Trust and Power, is so anciently in *England* belonging to Bishops, that the best *Antiquary* cannot find the first Original thereof.

By *Stat.* 25. *Hen.* 8. he hath the Honour and Power to grant *Licences* and *Dispensations* in all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative; as to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendum* or *Trust*; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father immediately in a Benefice; to allow a Clerk rightly qualified, to hold

hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls; to diſpenſe with Irregularity contracted without a Man's own Default, as by defect of Body or Birth, or by accidental killing of a Man, *&c.* to take off the guilt of Simony; to allow a Beneficed Clerk, for certain Cauſes, to be *Non-reſident* for ſome time; to grant Diſpenſations to Sick, to Old People, to Women with-Child, to eat Fleſh on days whereon it was forbidden; to conſtitute Publick Notaries, whoſe ſingle Teſtimony is as good as the Teſtimonies of any two other Perſons. All which aforementioned *Licences*, *Diſpenſations*, &c. the ſaid Archbiſh. grants by himſelf, or by his Deputy, called the *Maſter of Faculties*, in all his Majeſties Dominions, except *Scotland* and *Ieland*; for all the new late Acquiſitions to this Crown, as *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Barbados*, *Barmudos*, &c. were heretofore added by due Authority to the Province of *Canterbury*, and put under the Dioceſs of *London*. He hath alſo the Power to grant *Literas tuitorias*, whereby any one that brings his Appeal, may proſecute the ſame without any Moleſtation; to beſtow one Dignity or Prebend in any Cathedral Church within his Province, upon every Creation there of a new Biſhop; who is alſo to provide a ſufficient Benefice for one of the Chaplains of the Archbiſhop, or to maintain him till it be effected.

By the *Stat. primo Eliz.* it is provided, That the Queen, by the advice of the Archbiſhop, might ordain and publiſh ſuch Rites and Ceremonies, as may be for God's Glory, for edifying of the Church, and due Reverence of the Sacraments.

He hath the Prerogative to conſecrate a Biſhop, (though it muſt be done in the preſence, and with the aſſiſtance of two other Biſhops, as every Biſhop gives Ordination, but uſually with the aſſiſtance of *Presbyters*) to aſſign *Coadjutors* to infirm Biſhops, to confirm the Election of Biſhops within his Province; to call *Provincial Synods* according to the King's Writ always directed to him; to be *Moderator* in the Synods or Convocations, to give his Suffrage there laſt of all; to viſit the whole Province; to appoint a *Guardian* of the *Spiritualities*, during the vacancy of any Biſhoprick within his Province, whereby all the Epiſcopal Rites of that Dioceſs belong to him, all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions, as Viſitations, Inſtitutions, *&c.* The

The Archbishop may retain and qualifie eight Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke by Statute is allowed to do.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath moreover the Power to hold divers Courts of *Judicature*, for deciding of Differences in Ecclesiastical Affairs, as his Court of *Arches*, his Court of *Audience*, his *Prerogative Court*, and his Court of *Peculiars*; all which shall be handled particularly.

These and other Prerogatives and Privileges, the Wisdom of our first Reformers thought fit to be retained, and added to the chief Person (under the King) of the Church of *England*.

York. The next Person in the Church of *England*, is the Archbishop of *York*, who was anciently also of very high Repute in this Nation, and had under his Province, not only divers Bishopricks in the *North* of *England*, but all the Bishopricks of *Scotland* for a long time, until the Year 1470. when Pope *Sixtus* the Fourth created the Bishop of St. *Andrews*, Archbishop, and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*.

He was also *Legatus natus*, and had the Legantine Office and Authority annex'd to that Archbishoprick.

He hath still the place and precedence of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood, and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor; hath the Title of *Grace*, and *Most Reverend Father in God*; hath the Honour to Crown the *Queen*, and to be her perpetual *Chaplain*.

He is also stiled *Primate of England*, and Metropolitan of his Province, and hath under him the Bishopricks of *York*, *Durham*, *Carlisle*, *Chester*, and that of the *Isle of Man*, only *Durham* hath a peculiar Jurisdiction, and in many things is wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

He had the Rights of a *Count Palatine* over *Hexamshire* in *Northumberland*; may qualifie also eight Chaplains, and hath within his Province divers other Prerogatives and Privileges, which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath within his own Province.

Bishops. The next in place amongst the Clergy of *England*, are the Bishops, so called from the *Saxon* word *Bisceop*, and that from the *Greek*, Ἐπίσκοπος, *Speculator*, *Explorator*,

Explorator, vel Superintendens, an Officer among the Heathens, ſo called, *Quia præerat pani & victui quotidiano, Epiſcopus enim apud Chriſtianos præeſt pani & victui ſpirituali.*

All the Biſhops of *England* are Barons and Peers of the Realm; they are Barons by a threefold manner, (which cannot be ſaid of the Lay-Lords) they are *Fœdal*, in regard of Lands and Baronies annex'd to their Biſhopricks; they are Barons by *Writ*, being ſummoned by the King's Writ to Parliament; and they are created Barons by *Patent*, which by their Conſecration is always exhibited to the Archbiſhop. They have the Precedence of all Temporal Barons under Viſcounts. In Parliament have place in the *Upper Houſe*, in a double Capacity, not only as Barons, but as Biſhops; for before they were Barons, they had in all times place in the Great Council of the Kingdom, and there ever placed on King's Right Hand, not only to give their Advice as Judges do, but *ad tractandum, ordinandum, ſtatuendum, definiendum*, &c. They have the Title of *Lords*, and *Right Reverend Fathers*.

All Biſhops in *England* have one or two tranſcendent Privileges, which ſeem almoſt *Regal*, as in their own Court to judge and paſs Sentence alone by themſelves, without any Colleague or Aſſeſſor; which is not done in other of the King's Courts; for the Biſhops Courts (tho' held by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magiſtratus ſui*, and though all Juriſdiction in *England* is inſeparably annexed to the Crown, yet) are not accounted to be properly the King's Courts, and therefore the Biſhops ſend out Writs in their own Names; *Teſte* the Biſhop, and not in the King's Name; as all the King's Courts, properly ſo called, do.

Moreover, Biſhops have this other tranſcendent Privilege, to depute their Authority to another, (as the King doth) either to their *Biſhops Suffragans*, to their *Chancellors*, to their *Commiſſaries*, or other Officers, which none of the King's Judges may do.

All Biſhops have one Privilege above and beyond all Lay-Lords, *viz.* That in whatſoever Chriſtian Prince's Dominions they come, their Epiſcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and they may, *quatenus Biſhops*, conferr Orders, &c. Whereas no Lay-Baron, Viſcount, Marquiſs,

Marquiss, nor Duke, is in Law acknowledged such, out of the Dominions of the Prince who conferred those Honours.

The Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Bishops, our Spiritual Fathers, that none might (without special License from the King first obtained) be indicted of any Crime before any Temporal Judge.

Upon severe Penalty by our Laws, no Man may raise Reports, whereby Scandal may arise to the Person of any Bishop, or Debate and Discord between them, and the Commons of *England*.

In Civil Tryals where any Bishop is Plaintiff or Defendant, the Bishop may, as well as any Lay-Lord, challenge the Array, if one Knight at least be not returned of the Jury, and it shall be allowed unto him as a Privilege due to his Peerage.

In criminal Tryals for Life, all Bishops by *Magna Charta*, and *Stat.* 25 *Edw.* 3. are to be Tryed by their Peers, who are Barons, and none under; notwithstanding the late conceit of some Lawyers, that because Bishops may not be on the criminal Tryals of a Peer, therefore are not to be Tryed by Peers; for so neither may Bishops be Tryed by a common Jury, because they may not be on the Tryal of such men. Moreover, Noble Women may not be on the Tryal of Peers, and yet they are to be Tryed by Peers of the Realm; and there is no Legal Precedent in *England* of a Bishop, remaining a Bishop, that ever was Tryed for his Life, but by Peers of the Realm. Anciently indeed, Bishops were so exempted, as not at all to be Tryed by Temporal Judges, till after *Deprivation* and *Degradation*, and then being thereby rendred no Peers, but common Persons, they might be Tryed by common Juries.

Since the Reformation, the *English Protestant Bishops* have been so constantly Loyal and True to the Crown, (to the envy of *Nonconformists*) and so free from all Capital Crimes, that there is yet no Precedent in *England* for their manner of Tryal for Life. As for that common Assertion, *That no Lords of Parliament are to be Tryed by their Peers, but such as sit there*, Ratione Nobilitatis, *and that*

that all Lay-Lords have place in Parliament for that Reason, it is not only false, but frivolous, in the Judgment of very many judicious Men. And indeed how absurd and unreasonable must it needs be, (let all men judge) that an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who is acknowledged to be *Primus par Regni*, should be Tryed by a common Jury of Freeholders, when as the meanest Lay-Baron, though created but yesterday, may not be Tryed by any under Barons.

In *Parliament* the *Bishops* and *Barons* may be present and vote at the Tryal and Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm; only before Sentence of Death, or loss of Member be pronounced, (that they may have no hand in Blood, no hand in destroying, but only in saving.) They have, by Canon Law, the Privilege and Injunction to absent themselves, and by Common-Law to make Proxies to vote for them.

Primo Eliz. Cap. 2. It is expresly declared, That all Lords of Parliament (without any exception of Lords Spiritual) should be Tryed in that particular by their Peers.

The *Bishops* of *England* enjoy at this day many other Privileges, as Freedom from Arrests, Outlawries, Distress *per Equitaturam*, or in a Journey; Liberty to Hunt in any of the King's Forests or Parks, to kill one or two Deer, going from, or coming to the King upon his Order; to have certain Tuns of Wine free from Imposts, *&c.*

The Persons of Bishops may not be seized upon Contempt, (as the Persons of Lay-Lords) but their Temporalities may only be seized.

Every *Bishop* may by Statute-Law qualifie as many Chaplains as a Duke, *viz.* Six.

The Law of *England* attributeth so very much to the word of a *Bishop*, that not only in the Tryal of *Bastardy*, the *Bishops* Certificate shall suffice, but also in the Tryal of *Heresie*, which toucheth a Man's Life: Upon the *Bishops* bare Certificate, that any Man hath been convicted before him of *Heresie*, the Secular Power puts him to death without any Tryal by his Peers, till the late Parliament, for some emergent Cause, thought fit to alter that Course.

The Persons of the Spiritual Governours of the Church of *England*, are of such high and tender Respect in the Eye of the Law, that it is thought fit to exact the same from a Clergy-man to his Bishop or Ordinary, as from a Child to his Father, and therefore made the Offences of *Parricide* and *Episcopicide* equal, *viz.* both petty-Treason.

Next to the two Archbishops of *England*, the Bishop of *London* amongst all the Bishops hath the pre-eminence. *Episcopus Londinensis* (saith an ancient Record) *speciali quadam dignitate cæteris anteponendus, quia Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Decanus est Provincialis.* Being Bishop over the *Imperial* and *Capital* City of *England*, it is by a Statute of later times expresly provided, that he should have the preference and precedence of all the Bishops of *England*, whereby he is become, (as heretofore, the *Lord Prior* of the *Order* of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*) *Primus Baro Regni*, as the Lord *Abergaveny* is *Primus Baronum Laicorum*.

Next amongst those of the *Episcopal College*, is the Bishop of *Durham*, within the Province of *York*, who hath been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred years: Wherefore the common Seal of the Bishoprick hath been of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand a *Naked Sword*, and in the other a *Church*.

He hath also at this day the Earldom of *Sadberg* annexed long ago to the Bishoprick by the King.

In the fifth place, by virtue of the forementioned Statute is the Bishop of *Winchester* reputed anciently Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled in the Statutes of the *Honourable Order of the Garter*, by *Henry* the Eighth; though soon after that Earldom was otherwise disposed of.

After these aforenamed, all the other Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecration, unless any Bishop happen to be made Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, or Secretary of State; which anciently was very usual, as reputed for their Piety, Learning, single Life, Diligence, *&c.* far more fit for the Advantage and Service of the King and Kingdom, than any Lay-men: and in such a Case, a Bishop being Lord Chancellor, had place next to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and above the Archbishop of *York*; and being a Secretary of State, had place next to the Bishop of *Winchester*.

An

An Exact Catalogue of the BISHOPS *of* England; *ranked in their Proper* ORDER.

DR. *John Tillotſon*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Dr. *John Sharp*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*.
Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London*.
Dr. *Nathanael Crew*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham*.
Dr. *Peter Mew*, Lord Biſhop of *Winchester*.
Dr. *William Beau*, Lord Biſhop of *Landaff*.
Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Biſhop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*.
Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*.
Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Jonathan Trelawny*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*.
Dr. *Thomas Watſon*, Lord Biſhop of *St. Davids*.
Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
Dr. *Humphry Humphrey's*, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*.
Dr. *Nicholas Stratford*, Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*.
Dr. *Edward Stillingfleet*, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*.
Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.
Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*.
Dr. *John Hough*, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*.
Dr. *John Moor*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*.
Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*.
Dr. *Edward Fowler*, Lord Biſhop of *Gloceſter*.
Dr. *Robert Grove*, Lord Biſhop of *Chichester*.
Dr. *Richard Kidder*, Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Dr. *John Hall*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*.
Dr. *Thomas Teniſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*.
Dr. *Edward Jones*, Lord Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*.

Theſe are all Barons and Peers of the Realm; theſe have place in the *Upper Houſe* of *Parliament*, and in the *Upper Houſe* of *Convocation*; and theſe are the *Lords Spiritual*.

Next follow the *Commons Spiritual*, conſiſting of *Suffragan Biſhops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*; to whom alſo belong divers conſiderable Privileges.

For easing the Bishop of some part of his burthen, as the number of *Christians* waxed great, or the Diocess was large, there were ordained in the *Primitive Times*, *Chorepiscopi*, *Suffragan*, or *Subsidiary Bishops*. Accordingly, in the *English* Church, of a long time, there have been such ordained by the name of *Bishops Suffragans*, or *Titular Bishops*, who have the Name, Title, Stile, and Dignity of Bishops, and (as other Bishops) are consecrated by the Archbishop of the Province, each one to execute such Power, Jurisdiction, and Authority, and receive such Profits as are limited in his Commission by the Bishop or Diocesan, whose *Suffragan* he is.

Suffragan Bishops, by an Act of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, still in force, are to be only of these Towns following.

The *Suffragan Bishop* for the Diocess of *Canterbury*, must be at *Dover* only; for *York*, at *Nottingham* and *Hull*; for *London*, at *Colchester*; for *Durham*, at *Berwick*; for *Winchester*, at *Guilford*, *Southampton*, and in the *Isle of Wight*; for *Lincoln*, at *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Grantham*, and *Huntington*; for *Norwich*, at *Thetford* and *Ipswich*; for *Salisbury*, at *Shaftsbury*, *Melton*, and *Marlborough*; for *Bath* and *Wells*, at *Taunton*; for *Hereford*, at *Bridgenorth*; for *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, at *Shrewsbury*; for *Ely*, at *Cambridge*; for *Exeter*, at St. *Germans*; for *Carlisle*, at *Perith*. These only to be the Sees of *Bishops Suffragans*, and no more *Suffragans* allowed, than so many to each Diocess, as abovementioned. In publick Assemblies they were to take place next after the Temporal Peers of the Realm. In the absence of the Bishops, imployed oft upon Embassies abroad, or residing at Court, to advise the King, these did usually supply their places. A *Suffragan Bishop* is made, in case the *Archbishop*, or some other *Bishop*, for the better Government of his Diocess desire the same; and in such case, the Bishop is to present two able Men for any one place aforenamed, whereof his Majesty chuseth one; but we have none now in *England* of this kind, unless the Bishop of the *Isle of Man* may be reckon'd one.

For supply of able and fit Persons to assist Bishops, or to make Bishops, it seemed good to Reverend Antiquity, that in every Diocess a certain number of the more prudent

dent and pious Paſtors ſhould be placed in a *Collegiate* manner, at every *Cathedral*, or *Epiſcopal See*; where they might not only be ready to aſſiſt the Biſhop in certain weighty Caſes, but alſo fit themſelves, by gaining experience (and loſing by little and little their former familiarity with the inferior Country Clergy) for Government and Authority of the Church. Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in *England*, there are a certain number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and over them a *Dean*, in *Latin*, *Decanus*, from Δέκα; becauſe anciently ſet over ten Canons at the leaſt; who is ſometimes ſtiled *Alter Epiſcopi Oculus*, (the other being the *Archdeacon*, who though a *Presbyter* himſelf is ſo named, for his charge over the *Deacons*,) who are to be guided and directed by him under the Biſhop.

A Catalogue of all the Preſent DEANS *in both the Provinces of* Canterbury *and* York.

DR. *Bright*, Dean of St. *Aſaph.*
Dr. *Jones*, Dean of *Bangor.*
Dr. *Levet*, Dean of *Briſtol.*
Dr. *Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury.*
Dr. *Grahme*, Dean of *Carliſle.*
Dr. *Fogg*, Dean of *Cheſter.*
Dr. *Hawkins*, Dean of *Chicheſter.*
Dr. *Aldrige*, Dean of *Chriſt's-Church* in *Oxford.*
Dr. *Comber*, Dean of *Durham.*
Dr. *Spencer*, Dean of *Ely.*
Dr. *Anneſly*, Dean of *Exeter.*
Dr. *Jane*, Dean of *Gloceſter.*
Dr. *Tyler*, Dean of *Hereford.*
Dr. *Addiſon*, Dean of *Litchfield.*
Dr. *Brevint*, Dean of *Lincoln.*
Dr. *Fairfax*, Dean of *Norwich.*
Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Pauls London.*
Dr. *Freeman*, Dean of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Ullock*, Dean of *Rocheſter.*
Dr. *Woodward*, Dean of *Saliſbury.*

Dr. *Bathurſt*, Dean of *Wells*.
Dr. *Sprat*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*.
Dr. *Wickart*, Dean of *Wincheſter*.
Dr. *Haſkard*, Dean of *Windſor*.
Dr. *Talbot*, Dean of *Worceſter*.
Dr. *Wickham*, Dean of *York*.

Note, That in the Cathedral Churches of St. *David*, and of *Landaff*, there never hath been any Dean, but the Biſhop in either is Head of the Chapter; and in the Biſhop's abſence, the Chaunter at St *David's*, Dr. *Ellis*, and at *Landaff*, the Arch-deacon Dr. *Bull*.

Note alſo. That there are ſome Deans in *England*, without any Juriſdiction, only for Honour ſo ſtiled; as the Dean of the Chappel-Royal, who at preſent is Dr. *Henry Compton*, Lord Biſhop of *London*: The Dean of *Rippon*, Dr. *Wivel*: The Dean of *Guernſey*, Dr. *Somerez*, and all the Deans created by *Hen.* 8.

Moreover, ſome Deans there are without any Chapter, yet enjoying certain Juriſdictions; as the Dean of *Croyden*, the Dean of *Battle*, the Dean of *Bocking*, Mr. *Edward Sterry*, &c.

Dean and Chapter. Anciently Biſhops did not ordinarily tranſact matters of moment, *ſine concilio Preſbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Eccleſiæ*, and Colleagues of the Biſhops, repreſented in ſome ſort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and ſome of the Prebends, are upon the Biſhop's Summons, to aſſiſt him in *Ordinations*, in *Deprivations*, *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in *Condemnation* of obſtinate Hereticks, in the great *Excommunications*, and in ſuch like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d' eſlire* (as before-mentioned) the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* are to Elect the *Biſhop* of that Dioceſs. *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches* are, as it were, Seminaries, or Seed-plots, whereout from time to time may be choſen fit perſons to govern the *Church*: For having left the Country, and living here in a Society together, they learn Experience; they read Men; they, by little and little, put off the Familiarity of the Inferi-

our

our Country Clergy, and thereby render themſelves more fit to be ſet over them in Government. The *Dean* and *Prebendaries*, during their required Reſidence in their *Cathedral* or *Collegiate Churches*, are to keep Hoſpitality, upon all Feſtivals, to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or Set-Speeches in the Pulpit; at due time to adminiſter the Lord's Supper; to frequent publick Divine Service; to inſtruct the Country Clergy, and direct them how, and what to preach, whereby they may beſt profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore ſtiled *Prelates*; ſo by their more Eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be Examples and Patterns to the Inferior Clergy.

In almoſt every Cathedral, or Biſhop's See, there is a *Dean*, and divers *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, whoſe number is in ſome more, in ſome leſs.

Deans of the Old Foundations, founded before the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Biſhops; the King firſt ſending forth his *Conge d' eſlire* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Aſſent, the Biſhop confirms him, and gives his *Mandate* to Inſtall him.

Deans of the New Foundations (upon Suppreſſion of *Abbies* or *Priories*, transformed by *Hen.* 8. into *Dean* and *Chapter*) are by a ſhorter courſe Inſtalled by Virtue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

Among the *Canons* or *Prebendaries* in the Old Foundations ſome are *Canonici actu*, having *Prebendum ſedile in Choro, & jus ſuffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Herba* (as they are called) having right to the next *Prebend* that ſhall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the *Chapter*.

A *Prebend* is properly the portion which every *Prebendary* of a *Collegiate* or *Cathedral Church* receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, *quaſi pars vel portio prabenda*.

Archdeacons.] Next in the Government of the *Engliſh* Church, may be reckon'd *Archdeacons*, whereof there are Sixty in all *England*: Their Office is to viſit Two Years in

Three, and to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocess; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus*, (the other being the *Dean*.) Moreover, the Office of an *Archdeacon*, is, upon the Bishop's *Mandate*, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the profits belonging thereto.

Many *Archdeacons* have by Prescription their Courts and Officials, as *Bishops* have: whereof more hereafter.

Rural Deans.] After the *Archdeacons* are the *Archipresbyteri*, or *Rural Deans*, so called perhaps at first for their Over-sight of Ten Parish Priests: Their Office is now, upon Orders, to Convocate the Clergy, to signifie to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishop's pleasure, and to give Induction for the *Archdeacon*, living afar off.

Parish-Priests or Rectors.] Next are to be considered the *Priests* of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the *Rectors*, unless the Predial Tythes are impropriated, and then they are stiled *Vicars*, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum*. Their Office is to take care of all the Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to Catechize the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, confute Schismaticks, reconcile Differences among Neighbours, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the Holy Sacraments, and to Preach, if the Bishop shall think fit; to visit the Sick, to Marry, to Bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all the Marriages, Christnings, and Burials, that shall happen within the Parish.

Lastly, *Deacons*, whose Office is to take care of the Poor, Baptize, read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, *&c.*

In *England* are Two *Archbishops*, Twenty Four *Bishops*, no *Suffragan Bishops* at present, Twenty Six *Deans* of *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, Sixty *Archdeacons*, 544 *Prebendaries*,

Prebendaries, many *Rural Deans*, and about 9700 *Rectors* and *Vicars*, beſides *Curates*, who for certain ſtipends, aſſiſt ſuch *Rectors* and *Vicars*, that have the care of more Churches than one.

After this brief Account of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, ſomewhat may here, not unfitly, be added, touching thoſe perſons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quaſi ſemi Eccleſiaſtici*; as firſt, Patrons of Churches, who, by firſt building of Churches, or firſt endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowſon or Patronage, whoſe Office and Duty is to propoſe a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Biſhop to be by him Canonically inſtituted, and to protect the ſaid Church, as far as he can, from all wrong; and in caſe his Clerk prove unfit for the place, to give notice to the Biſhop.

Note, That although the Gift of the higher Dignities of the Church of *England*, as *Biſhopricks* and *Deanaries* are only in the King, in whom is alſo the Donation of moſt *Prebends* and *Canonicates*, and very many great, and ſome ſmaller *Parſonages*, which are under the Viſitation of the *Biſhops* and *Archbiſhops*, yet there are ſome *Donatives* and *Free Chapels*, which are ſubject to the Viſitation only of the *Lord Chancellor*, and wholly exempted from the Juriſdiction of any *Biſhop*.

Next, are the *Oeconomi*, *vel Eccleſiæ Guardiani*, the *Church wardens*, whoſe Office is to ſee that the *Church* be in good Repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons: That the *Church-yard* be ſufficiently bounded or incloſed, that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Land; and if any thing belonging to the *Church* be detained, to ſue for the ſame; to obſerve that all *Pariſhioners* come daily to Divine Service, to require the penalty for abſence, to inquire after, to admoniſh, and to preſent to the *Biſhop* ſcandalous Livers, to collect the *Charity* of *Pariſhioners* for the poor Strangers; to declare, and to execute the Orders of the *Biſhop*; to ſee that none preſume to vent his own *Conceptions* in the *Pulpit*, unleſs he hath a ſpecial Licenſe ſo to do. The *Church-wardens* are Elected every *Eaſter-Week*, uſually by the *Parſon* and *Pariſhioners*, if they ſo agree;

gree; if not, then one by the *Parſon*, and the other by the *Pariſhioners*.

There are alſo in greater *Pariſhes* joyned with the *Church-wardens*, *Teſtes Synodales*, anciently called *Synods-men*, now corruptly *Sides-men*, who are to aſſiſt the *Church-wardens* in Inquiries into the Lives of inordinate Livers, and in preſenting Men at Viſitations.

Laſtly, the *Sacriſtan*, corruptly the *Sexton* or *Clerk*, who is ordinarily to be choſen by the *Parſon* only; he ought to be Twenty years old, or above, of good Life, that can Read, Write, and Sing: His Office is to ſerve at *Church* the *Prieſt*, *Curate* and *Church-wardens*.

CHAP. XI.

Of Eccleſiaſtical Courts of England, *and firſt of the Convocation.*

FOR the Church *Legiſlative Power*, or the making of *Eccleſiaſtical Laws*, and conſulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, uſually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the *Convocation*, which is ſummoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbiſhop of each Province, for ſummoning all *Biſhops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedrals*, and *Collegiate Churches*, according to their beſt Diſcretion and Judgment, aſſigning them the time and place in the ſaid Writ; whereupon the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Biſhop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, firſt citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the *Biſhops*, *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Churches*, and all the Clergy of his Province to ſuch a place, and ſuch a day prefixt in the Writ, but directeth withal, that one *Proctor* ſent for each *Cathedral* and *Collegiate Church*, and two for the Body of the inferiour Clergy, of each Dioceſs, may ſuffice. The Biſhop of *London*, accordingly, directs his Letters

Letters to the Biſhop of every Dioceſs of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admoniſh the *Deans* and *Archdeacons* to appear perſonally; and the *Cathedrals*, *Collegiate Churches*, and inferiour Clergy of the Dioceſs, to ſend their *Proctors* to the place; and at the day appointed, to certifie alſo to the Archbiſhop, the Names of all ſo ſummoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury*, hath uſually been held, was St. *Paul's* Church in *London*, but of later times St. *Peter's* in *Weſtminſter*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the Seventh, where there is (as in Parliament) a higher and lower Houſe, or a Houſe of *Lords-Spiritual*, and a Houſe of *Commons-Spiritual*.

The higher Houſe of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, conſiſts of Twenty Two Biſhops, whereof the Archbiſhop is Preſident, ſitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Biſhops on each ſide of the ſame Table, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods, the Archbiſhop's Hood Furred with Ermin, the Biſhops with *Miniver*.

The lower Houſe conſiſts of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Dioceſs, in all, 166 perſons, *viz.* Twenty Two Deans, Twenty Four Prebendaries, Fifty Four Archdeacons, and Forty Four Clerks repreſenting the Dioceſan Clergy.

The firſt day, both Houſes being aſſembled, the higher chuſeth a Biſhop for their Prolocutor, and the lower, being required by the higher, chuſe them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they preſent him to the upper Houſe by Two of the Members, whereof One makes a Speech in *Latin*, and then the Elect Perſon makes another Speech in *Latin*. Laſtly, the Archbiſhop anſwers in *Latin*, and in the Name of all the Lords, approves of the Perſon.

Both Houſes debate and tranſact only ſuch Matters as his Majeſty by Commiſſion expreſly alloweth.

In the upper Houſe things at firſt are propoſed, and then communicated to the lower Houſe.

The Major Vote in each Houſe prevails.

Out of Parliament time they uſually aſſemble every day about

about Nine of the Clock, and first the Junior Bishop says Prayers in *Latin*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, *&c.* And in the lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In *Convocation* are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church, and aforetimes, of giving his Majesty assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be Taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy could not, till they voluntarily resigned that Privilege, be Taxed without their own Consent, signified by their Representatives in *Convocation.*

The Clergy in Convocation might anciently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may, with the Royal Assent, make Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind, not only themselves, but all the Laity, without Consent, or Ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the Rebellion in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making of Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the Results and Consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governours.

The Clergy of *England* had anciently their Representatives in the lower House of Parliament, as appears by that ancient Record, so prized by the late Lord *Coke.*

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same privileges for themselves, and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant correspondence, doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*).

All *Suffragan Bishops*, and *Deans*, *Archdeacons*, *Prebendaries*, *Rectors*, and *Vicars*, have Privileges, some by themselves, others by Proxy, or by Representative, to Sit and Vote in the lower House of *Convocation.*

The

The Names of the Clergy, or Members of the Lower House of Convocation.

Canterbury.

George Hooper, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*.
———————— Proctor for the Chapter.
John Batteley, D. D. Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.
George Thorpe, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Cooke, A. M. }

London.

William Sherlock, D. D. Dean of St. *Pauls*.
William Stanley, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
And———————
——— ——— D. D. } Archdeacon of { *London*. *Eſſex*. *Middleſex*.
Charles Alſton, D. D. } Archdeacon of { *Colcheſter*.
William Beveridge, D. D. } Archdeacon of { *St. Albans*.
John Cole, A. M. }
Gregory Haſcard, D. D. }
——— ——— D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Weſtminſter.

Thomas Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*.
Edward Pelling, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Richard Busby, D. D. Archdeacon of *Weſtminſter*.

Wincheſter.

——— *Wickart*, D. D. Dean of *Winton*.
William Hawkins, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Clutterbuck, D. D. } Archdeac. of { *Wincheſter*
Thomas Sayer, D. D. } Archdeac. of { *Surrey*.
William Harriſon, D. D. }
——— ——— D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

Hereford.

George Benson, D. D. Dean of *Hereford*.
Thomas Rogers, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Samuel Benson, A. M. } Archdeacon { *Hereford*.
Adam Ottley, A. M. } of { *Salop*.
William Johnson, D. D. }
Richard Bulkley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Litchfield and Coventry.

Lancelott Addison, D. D. Dean of *Litchfield*.
John Willis, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Lancelott Addison, D. D. }
Francis Ashenhurst, A. M. } Archdeac. of { *Coventry*. *Darby*. *Stafford*. *Salop*.
———— }
———— }
Barnabas Poole, A. M. } Proctors for the
John Kimberley, A. M. } Clergy.

Wolverhampton. No Return.

Norwich.

———— *Fairfax*, D. D. Dean of *Norwich*.
Nathanael Hodges, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Conant, D. D. }
Edward Reynolds, D. D. } Archdeac. of { *Norwich*. *Norfolk*. *Sudbury*. *Suffolk*.
John Spencer, D. D. }
Hump. Prideaux, D. D. }
John Connald, A. M. }
John Eachard, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

Daniel Brevint, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*.
John Inet, A. M. }
Samuel Fuller, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Thomas Oldys, L. B. }
John Hutton, A. M. }
Byrom Eaton, D. D. } Archdeac. of { *Lincoln*. *Stow*. *Leicester*. *Bucks*. *Huntington*. *Bedford*.
John Hamond, D. D. }
John Gery, L. D. }
John Skelton, A. M. }

James

James Gardiner, D. D.
Robert Edwards, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Landaff.

Henry Bull, D. D. Archdeacon of *Landaff*.
Jonathan Edwards, Proctor for the Chapter.
William Frampton, A. M.
——— *Jenkins*, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Aſaph.

George Bright, D. D. Dean of *St. Aſaph*.
Samuel Davies, L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Edward Lord Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, Archdeacon of *St. Aſaph*.
Griffin Lloyd, B. D.
John Edwards, A.M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Gloceſter.

William Jane, D. D. Dean of *Gloceſter*, Prolocutor.
Richard Duke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Hide, D. D. Archdeacon of *Gloceſter*.
Abraham Gregory, D. D.
Richard Parſons, L. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

John Spencer, D. D. Dean of *Ely*.
John Moore, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Saywell, D. D. Archdeacon of *Ely*.
Samuel Blith, D. D.
Nicholas Gouge, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rocheſter.

Henry Ullock, D. D. Dean of *Rocheſter*.
Francis Brevall, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Plume, D. D. Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*.
Richard Holden, A. M.
Joſeph Tates, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath

Bath and Wells.

Ralph Bathurſt, M. D. Dean of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Richard Buſby, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Edwin Sandys, A. M. } Archdeac. of { *Wells*. *Bath*. *Taunton*.
——— } Archdeac. of { *Wells*. *Bath*. *Taunton*.
Edward Waple, B. D. } Archdeac. of { *Wells*. *Bath*. *Taunton*.
William Clement, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Giles Pooley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Peterborough.

Samuel Freeman, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough*.
John Patrick, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Woolſey, D. D. Archdeacon of *Northampton*.
Matthew Hutton, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Nathanael Whalley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Richard Anneſley, D. D. Dean of *Exon*.
——— D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Edward Lake, D. D. } Archdeacon of { *Exeter*. *Cornwall*. *Totnes*. *Barum*.
Edward Drew, A. M. } Archdeacon of { *Exeter*. *Cornwall*. *Totnes*. *Barum*.
Francis Fulwood, D. D. } Archdeacon of { *Exeter*. *Cornwall*. *Totnes*. *Barum*.
William Read, A. M. } Archdeacon of { *Exeter*. *Cornwall*. *Totnes*. *Barum*.
John James, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Thomas Long, Senior, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

John Ellis, D. D. Præcentor.
Spencer Lucy, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Timothy Halton, D. D. } Archdeacon of { *St. David's*. *Carmarthen*. *Brecknock*. *Cardigan*.
George Owen, D. D. } Archdeacon of { *St. David's*. *Carmarthen*. *Brecknock*. *Cardigan*.
Thomas Stainoe, B. D. } Archdeacon of { *St. David's*. *Carmarthen*. *Brecknock*. *Cardigan*.
John Williams, A. M. } Archdeacon of { *St. David's*. *Carmarthen*. *Brecknock*. *Cardigan*.
Thomas Sandys, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Powell, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Oxford.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of *Chriſt's-Church*.
Henry Smith, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Timothy Halton, D. D. Archdeacon of *Oxon*.

John Mill, D. D. } Proctors for the
Henry Maurice, D. D. deceas'd. } Clergy.

Saliſbury.

——— *Woodward*, D. D. Dean of *Sarum*.
——— ——— L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Richards, B. D. } Archdeac. of { *Sarum*. *Berks*. *Wilts*.
Thomas Lambert, D. D. }
Thomas Ward, L. D. }

John Younger, D. D. }
Thomas Wyat, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Windſor. No Return.

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of *Bangor*.
Robert Foulks, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Humphrey Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*, } Archde. of { *Bangor*. *Angleſey*. *Merioneth*.
Francis Lloyd, A. M. }

Robert Wynne, A. M. }
John Williams, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Worceſter.

William Talbot, D. D. Dean of *Worceſter*.
Ralph Battle, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Fleetwood, A. M. Archdeacon of *Worceſter*.

John Jephcott, D. D. }
Thomas Hodge, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

Francis Hawkins, D. D. Dean of *Chichester*.
Zachary Cradock, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Josias Pleydell, A. M. } Archdeac. { *Chichester*.
Joseph Sayer, B. D. } of { *Lewes*.
Conyers Richardson, A. M. }
David Morton, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

William Levett, D. D. Dean of *Bristol*.
Stephen Crespion, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Fielding, D. D. Archdeacon of *Dorset*.
Roger Mander, D. D. }
Richard Roderick, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Clerk to the Lower House of *Convocation*, *John Chase*, N. P.

High-Commission Court.

NOW for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes, was the *High-Commission Court*; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted *primo Elizabethæ*, That her Majesty, and Successors, should have power by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, to Nominate Commissioners to Exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm, to *visit*, *reform*, and *correct* all *Errors*, *Heresies*, *Schisms*, *Abuses*, and *Delinquencies*, that may, by an Ecclesiastical Power be corrected or reformed.

This Court consisted of the highest Persons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the principal Bulwark and Preservative of the Church of *England*, against the Practices and Assaults of all her Adversaries, whether *Romanists*, *Puritans*, or *Atheists*; yet for some pretended Abuses, the use thereof was taken away in the seditious Long Parlia-

Parliament; whereupon followed a Deluge of Errors in Religion, *Apoſtacy*, *Atheiſm*, *Blaſphemy*, *Sacrilege*, *Inceſt*, *Adultery*, *Impious Libels*, *Schiſms*, &c. all which ſo overwhelmed the Manners of *Engliſh-men*, and occaſioned at length ſo many profeſſed *Atheiſts*, that until the re-eſtabliſhment of this, or the like Court, by Act of Parliament, (without which no ſuch thing ought to be done) a Reformation cannot be eaſily hoped for.

Court of Delegates.

FOR Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the higheſt Court is now the *Court of Delegates*; for the Juriſdiction whereof, it was provided 25 *Hen.* 8. That it ſhall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in caſe of defect of Juſtice in the Courts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the King's Majeſty in his Courts of *Chancery*, and that upon ſuch Appeal, a Commiſſion under the Great Seal ſhall be directed to certain perſons particularly deſigned for that buſineſs, who are generally one half Clergy and the other Laity; ſo that from the higheſt Court of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of *Delegates*, and beyond this to none other, unleſs it be to the Houſe of Lords in Parliament.

Next to the Court of *Delegates*, are the Courts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, where any Eccleſiaſtical Suits between any perſons within this Province, may (waving all Inferiour Courts) be decided.

The Court of Arches.

AMongſt them the higheſt Court is the *Court of Arches*, ſo called from the Arched Church and Tower of *St. Maries* in *Cheapſide*, *London*, where this Court is wont to be held; the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Juriſdiction over a Deanery conſiſting of Thirteen Pariſhes within *London*, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. Hither are directed the Appeals in Eccleſiaſtical matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belong divers Advocates,

all Doctors of the Civil Law, Two Registers, and Ten Proctors: The Dean at present is Dr. *George Oxenden.*

Court of Audience.

IN the next place, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his *Court* of *Audience* kept within the Archbishop's Palace, and medleth with any difference between Parties concerning *Elections* and *Consecrations* of *Bishops*, Admission and Institution into *Benefices*, dispensing with Banns of *Matrimony*, &c.

Prerogative Court.

THE next Court is called the *Prerogative Court*, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates; so called, because the Archbishop *jure Prerogativæ suæ* hath this power throughout his whole Province, where the Party, at the time of death, had 5 *l.* or above, in several Dioceses; and these Two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Court of Peculiars.

LAstly, the *Court* of *Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the *Bishops* of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are Fifty Seven such *Peculiars*.

Bishop's Court.

BEsides these Courts, serving for the whole Province, every *Bishop* hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath a *Chancellor*, termed anciently *Ecclesiecdicus & Episcopi Ecdicus*, the *Church Lawyer*, who being skill'd in the *Civil* and *Canon Law*, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocese be large, he hath in some more remote place a *Commissary*, whose Authority is only in some certain places of the Diocese, and

and ſome certain Cauſes, limited to him by the *Biſhop* in his *Commiſſion*, and theſe are called *Conſiſtory Courts*.

Archdeacon's Court, &c.

MOreover, every *Archdeacon* hath his Court and Juriſdiction, where ſmaller Differences, ariſing within his Limits, are pleaded. Alſo the *Dean* and Chapter hath a *Court*, and take cognizance of Cauſes happening in places belonging to the *Cathedral*.

Laſtly, There are certain *Peculiar Juriſdictions* belonging to ſome certain *Pariſhes*, the Inhabitants whereof are exempt ſometimes from the Archdeacon's Juriſdiction, and ſometimes from the Biſhops.

Cauſes belonging to Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

CAuſes belonging to *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, are *Blaſphemy*, *Apoſtacy* from Chriſtianity, *Hereſie*, *Schiſm*, *Ordinations*, *Inſtitution* of Clerks to Benefices, *Celebration* of *Divine Service*, *Rights* of *Matrimony*, *Divorces*, *General Baſtardy*, *Tythes*, *Oblations*, *Obventions*, *Mortuaries*, *Dilapidations*, *Reparation* of *Churches*, *Probate* of *Wills*, *Adminiſtrations*, *Symony*, *Inceſt*, *Fornication*, *Adulteries*, *Sollicitations* of *Chaſtity*, *Penſions*, *Procurations*, *Commutation* of *Penance*, &c. the cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of *England*.

The *Laws* and *Conſtitutions* whereby the *Eccleſiaſtical Government* doth ſtand, and the Church of *England* is governed, are firſt *General Canons* made by *General Councils*; alſo the *Arbitria ſanctorum Patrum*, the Opinion of *Fathers*, the grave *Decrees* of ſeveral Holy Biſhops of *Rome*, in its purer times, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next, our own *Conſtitutions* made anciently in ſeveral *Provincial Synods*, either by the Legates, *Otho* and *Othobon*, ſent from *Rome*, or by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *Hen.* 8. of force in *England*, ſo far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, or the King's Prerogative. Then the *Canons* made in *Con-*

vocations of later times, as *primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Also in some Statutes enacted by Parliament, touching Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, divers Customs not written, but yet in use beyond the memory of Man: and where these fail, the *Civil Law* takes place.

The manner of Tryals by these Laws and Customs, are different from the Tryals at *Common Law*, and are briefly thus: First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Answer*, then by *Proofs*, *Witnesses*, and *Presumptions*, the Matters are argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted; then without any *Jury* the Definitive Sentence of the *Judge* passeth, and upon that, *Execution*. And this is the manner of Trying *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Causes*; but *Ecclesiastical Criminal Causes* are Tried by way of *Accusation*, *Denunciation*, or *Inquisition*. The first, when some one takes upon him to prove the Crime: The second, when the *Church-wardens* present, and are not bound to prove, because it is presumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Lastly, by *Inquisition*, when by reason of common Fame, inquiry is made by the Bishop, *ex officio suo*, by calling some of their Neighbourhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath, *ex officio*, so called, because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it, *ex officio suo*, which is very ancient, and was usual among the *Jews*; but by the prevailing Faction in the *Long Parliament*, this Power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof is one main cause of the Libertinism and Debauchery of the Nation.

Of *Punishments* inflicted upon Offenders by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to the aforesaid Laws and Authorities, see *Part* 3. *Tit.* of *Punishments*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Civil Government of England, *and first of the Great Officers of the Crown.*

NExt to the *King*, and *Princes* of the *Blood*, are reckoned the *Great Officers* of the *Crown*, whereof there are *Nine*, *viz.* The *Lord High Steward of* England, the *Lord High Chancellor*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, *Lord President* of the *King's Council*, the *Lord Privy Seal*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain*, the *Lord High Constable*, the *Earl Marshal*, and the *Lord High Admiral*.

High Steward. The first Great Officer of the Crown, according to the Account of our Ancestors, was the *Lord High Steward* of *England*, or *Viceroy*, for so the word *Steward* imports, in the *Saxon* Tongue, from *Stede* and *Ward*, *locum tenens*, in *French Lieutenant*, and was the same Officer with the *Reichs Drosset*, that is *Regni-vice Rex*, in *Sweden*, and the *Stadtholder* in *Denmark*, who is also called *Viceroy*, or *Lieutenant du Roy*. Our Common Lawyers stile him, *Magnus Angliæ Senescallus*, of *Sen*, in *Saxon*, *Justice*; and *Scholls*, a *Governour* or *Officer*.

He was anciently the Highest Officer under the King, and his Power so exorbitant, that it was thought fit not longer to trust it in the hands of any Subject; for his Office was, *Supervidere & regulare sub Rege & immediate post Regem* (as an ancient Record speaks) *Totum Regnum, temporibus pacis & guerrarum*.

The last that had a State of Inheritance in this High Office, was *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, (Son and Heir to the Great Duke of *Lancaster*, *John* of *Gaunt*) afterwards King of *England*; since which time, they have been made only *pro hac vice*, to officiate either at a *Coronation*, by Virtue of which Office, he sitteth judicially, and keepeth his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, and there receiveth the Bills and Petitions of all such Noblemen and other, who, by reason of their *Tenure*, or otherwise,

claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the Fees and Allowances due and accustomed; as at the Coronation of King *Charles* the Second, the Duke of *Ormond* was made, for that occasion, *Lord High Steward of England*, and (marching immediately before the King, above all other Officers of the Crown) bore in his Hand St. *Edward's Crown*; or else for the Arraignment of some Peer of the Realm, their Wives or Widows, for Treason or Felony, or some other great Crime, to Judge and give Sentence, as the ancient *High Stewards* were wont to do; which ended, his Commission expireth: so at the late Arraignment of the Earl of *Pembroke*, the late Lord High Chancellor of *England*, *Heneage* Earl of *Nottingham*, Baron of *Daventry*, was made *Lord High Steward*, *pro illa vice*: and lately at the Arraignment of the Lord *Mohun*, *Thomas* Marquess of *Carmarthen* and Lord President of the Council, was made *Lord High Steward* for that occasion: during which Tryal, he sitteth under a Cloth of Estate, and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of* England. His Commission is to proceed, *Secundum Legem*, *& Consuetudinem Angliæ*. He is *Sole Judge*, yet doth call all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. Is not Sworn, nor the Lords, who are the Tryers of the Peer Arraigned.

During his Stewardship, he bears a White Staff in his hand, and the Tryal being over, openly breaks it; and so his Office ends.

Lord Chancellor. Next is the *Lord High Chancellor*, *Summus Cancellarius*, so called, because all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Warrants*, coming from the King, and perused by him, are Signed, if well; or Cancelled, where amiss; that is, cross'd out with Lines across like cross Barrs, or Latices, called in *Latin Cancelli*; or else, because anciently he sate *intra Cancellos*; that is, such a Partition as usually now separates the *Church* from the *Chancel*.

Dignity. He is after the King and Princes of the Blood, in *Civil* Affairs (there being now no Lord High Steward) the *Highest Person* in the Kingdom, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in *Ecclesiastical* Affairs.

Office. His Office is to keep the King's *Great Seal*, to Judge, not according to Common Law, as other Civil Courts

Courts do, but to moderate the Rigour of the Law, and to judge according to *Equity*, *Conſcience*, or *Reaſon*; To beſtow all Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the King's Gift, under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books; and for this, and other Cauſes, he was ever, till of late years, a Clergy-man.

Oath.] His Oath is to *do Right* to all manner of People, Poor and Rich, after the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm, and truly to *Counſel* the King; to keep *Secret* the King's Counſel, nor ſuffer ſo far as he may, the *Rights* of the *Crown* to be *Diminiſht*, &c.

From the time of *Henry* the Second, the *Chancellors* of *England* have been ordinarily made of Biſhops, or other Clergy-men Learned in the Civil Laws, till *Henry* the Eighth, made Chancellor, firſt, Sir *Thomas Moor*, and after him *Thomas Audeley*. After whom alſo was made Lord Chancellor, Sir *Richard Rich*, Knight, Lord *Rich*, (a common Lawyer) who had been firſt the ſaid King's Sollicitor, and afterwards Chancellor of his Court of Augmentation, from whom is deſcended the preſent Earl of *Warwick*, and *Holland*; ſince which time there have been ſome Biſhops, but moſt Lawyers.

This High Office is in *France durante vita*, but here 'tis *durante bene placito Regis*.

Salary.] The Salary from the King was 848 *l. per Annum*, and when the *Star-Chamber* was up, 200 *l. per Annum* more for his Attendance there.

Creation.] The Lord *Chancellor* and the Lord *Keeper* are the ſame in *Authority*, *Power*, and *Precedence*, yet they differ in Patent, in Height and Favour of the King; they are created *per Traditionem magni Sigilli ſibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking an Oath, only the Lord *Chancellor* hath beſides a *Patent*.

The Right Honourable Sir *John Summers*, late Attorney-General, is now Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

Lord Treaſurer.] The Third Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High Treaſurer* of *England*, who receives this High Office by delivery of a *White Staff* to him by the King, and holds it *durante bene placito Regis*.

Anciently he received this Dignity by the delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treaſury.

Oath.]

Oath.] His Oath is little different from that of the *Lord Chancellor*.

Office.] He is *Præfectus Ærarii*, a Lord by his Office, under whose Charge and Government is all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*. He hath also the *Check* of all the Officers any way employed in Collecting *Imposts*, *Customs*, *Tributes*, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown. He hath the Gift of all the *Customers*, *Comptrollers*, and *Searchers* in all the Ports of *England*.

He hath the Nomination of the *Escheators* in every County, and in some Cases, by Statute, is to appoint a Measurer for the length and breadth of Clothes.

He, with others joyned in Commission with him, or without, letteth *Leases* of all the Lands belonging to the Crown. He giveth Warrants to certain Persons of Quality, to have their Wine *Custom-free*.

The ancient Annual Salary of the *Lord High Treasurer* of *England*, was in all 383 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.* but the late Salary was 8000 *l. per Annum*.

This High Office is in the hands of Four Commissioners, hereafter named.

Lord President.] The Fourth Great Officer named in the Statute 31 *H.* 8. is the *Lord President* of the King's *Privy-Council*; an Officer as ancient as King *John*'s time; was usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. His Office is to attend upon the King, to propose business at Council-Table, and then to report to the King the several Transactions there. It hath been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal *durante bene placito*.

This Office of later times was grown Obsolete; the last that had this Honour was the first Earl of *Manchester*; the *Lord Chancellor* supplying that place, till of late the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was made *Lord President*, and since that the Lord *Roberts* succeeded him, and was created Earl of *Radnor*, who was succeeded by the Marquis of *Hallifax*, and now by the Marquis of *Carmarthen*.

Lord Privy Seal.] The Fifth, the *Lord Privy Seal*, who is a *Lord* by his Office, under whose hands pass all *Charters* and *Grants* of the King, and *Pardons* Signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal of *England*, also divers other Matters of less concernment, as for the payment

payment of Money, *&c.* which do not pass the *Great Seal.*

He is by his Place of the King's *Privy Council*, and was chief Judge of the *Court of Requests*; and besides his Oath of *Privy-Councellor*, takes a particular Oath as *Lord Privy Seal.*

His Salary was 1500 *l. per Annum.*

His Place, according to Statute, is next to the *Lord President* of the King's Council.

Dignity.] It is an Office of great *Trust* and *Skill*, that he put not his Seal to any Grant without good warrant under the King's Privy Signet; nor with Warrant, if it be against Law or Custom, until that the King be first acquainted.

This Great Officer is mentioned in the Statute of 2 *Rich.* 2. and then ranked among the chief Persons of the Realm.

The present *Lord Privy Seal* is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke.*

Note, That anciently the *Lord Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President*, and *Privy Seal*, were generally Clergy-men.

Chamberlain.] The Sixth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the *King's Court*, and certain Fees due from each Archbishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King, and from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty; and at the Coronation of every King, he is to have Forty Ells of *Crimson Velvet* for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riseth, to bring his *Shirt*, *Coif*, *Wearing-Cloths*; and after the King is by him Apparelled and gone forth, to have his *Bed* and all *Furniture* of his *Bed-Chamber* for his Fees, and all the King's *Night-Apparel*, and to carry at the Coronation the *Coif*, *Gloves*, and *Linen*, to be used by the King upon that occasion; also the *Sword* and *Scabbard*, and the *Gold* to be offered by the King, and the *Robe Royal* and *Crown*, and to undress and attire the King with the Robes Royal, and to serve the King that day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his hands, and to have the Bason and Towels for his Fees, *&c.*

More-

Moreover, To this Great Officer belongs the care of providing all things in the *House* of *Lords*, in time of Parliament, and to that end he hath an Apartment near the *Lord's House*.

To him belongeth the Government of the whole Palace of *Westminster*: He also issueth out his Warrants for the preparing, fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against *Coronations* and *Tryals* of Peers in Parliament time. The *Gentleman-Usher* of the *Black Rod*, the *Yeoman-Usher* and *Door-keepers*, are under his Command:

He disposeth of the *Sword* of *State* to what Lord he pleaseth, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the Right hand of the *Sword* next to the King's Person, and the *Lord-Marshal* on the Left.

Upon all Solemn Occasions, the Keys of *Westminster-Hall* and the Keys of the *Court of Wards* and *Court of Requests*, are delivered to him.

This Honour was long enjoyed by the Earls of *Oxford*, from the time of *Henry* the First, by an *Estate Tayl* or *Inheritance*; but in the Two last Coronations by the Earls of *Lindsey*, and that by an *Estate* or *Inheritance*, from a Daughter and Heir General claimed and controverted, but is at present enjoyed by *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*.

Constable.] The Seventh Great Officer is the *Lord High Constable* of *England*, so called, some think, from the *Saxon*, *Cuning*, by contraction *King*, and *Stable*, *Quasi Regis Columen*, for it was anciently written *Cuningstable*; but rather from *Comes Stabuli*, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so great, that after the Death of *Edward Bagot*, or *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, 1521. and the last *High Constable* of *England*, it was thought too great for any Subject.

But since, upon occasion of Coronation, (as of that of King *Charles* the Second was made the late Earl of *Northumberland*) and at solemn Tryals by Combat, (as that which was intended between *Rey* and *Ramsey*, 1631. was made *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*) there is created *Pro illa Vice*, a *Lord High Constable*. His Power and Jurisdiction is the same with the *Earl Marshal*, with whom he sits Judge in the *Marshals Court*, and takes place of the *Earl Marshal*.

Earl

Earl Marſhal. The Eighth Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Earl Marſhal* of *England*, ſo called from *Mare* in the Old *Saxon*, (i. e.) *Horſes*, and *Schal*, *Præfectus*. He is an Earl, ſome ſay, by his Office, whereby he taketh, as the *Conſtable* doth, Cognizance of all matters of *War* and *Arms*, determineth *Contracts* touching *Deeds* of *Arms*, out of the Realm upon Land, and Matters concerning *Wars* within the Realm, which cannot be determined by Common Law; and in theſe Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law.

Note, That anciently he had ſeveral Courts under him, but hath now only the *Marſhalſea*, where he may ſit in Judgment againſt Criminals offending within the Verge of the King's Court.

This Office is of great Antiquity in *England*, and anciently of greater Power than now.

Thomas Mowbray Earl of *Nottingham*, was the firſt *Earl Marſhal* of *England*, made ſo by *Richard* the Second.

Henry Duke of *Norfolk* is *Earl Marſhal* of *England*, and executes that place.

Admiral. The Ninth and laſt Great Officer of the Crown, is the *Lord High Admiral* of *England*; whoſe Truſt and Honour is ſo great, that this Office hath uſually been given either to ſome of the King's younger Sons, near Kinſman, or to ſome one of the higheſt and chiefeſt of all the Nobility.

He is called *Admiral* from *Amir* in *Arabick*, and Ἀλς in *Greek*; that is, *Præfectus Marinus*, a word borrowed from the Eaſtern Empire, where ſuch kind of Compounds were much in requeſt, and introduced in *England* after the Wars in the *Holy Land*, by King *Richard*, or, as ſome ſay, by King *Edward* the Firſt.

The Patent of the *Lord Admiral* did anciently run thus, *Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Aquitaniæ Magnus Admirallus*; but at preſent thus, *Angliæ & Hiberniæ, ac Dominiorum & Inſularum earundem, Villæ Caleſiæ & Marchiarum ejuſdem, Normandiæ, Gaſconiæ, & Aquitaniæ, Magnus Admirallus & Præfectus Generalis Claſſis & Marium dictorum regnorum.*

To the *Lord High Admiral* of *England*, is by the King intruſted the management of all *Martime Affairs*, as well in reſpect of Juriſdiction as Protection. He is that High Officer

Officer or Magistrate, to whom is committed the Government of the King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all *Cases Maritime*, as well *Civil* as *Criminal*; of all things done upon, or beyond the Sea, in any part of the World; all things done upon the Sea Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea.

The *Lord Admiral* hath the Power to Commissionate a *Vice-Admiral*, a *Rere-Admiral*, and all *Sea Captains*; all *Deputies* for particular *Coasts*; *Coroners* to view dead Bodies found on the *Sea Coasts*, or at *Sea*; *Commissioners* or *Judges* for exercising *Justice* in the *Court* of *Admiralty*, to Imprison, Release, *&c.*

He hath sometimes a Commission to bestow *Knighthood* on such as shall deserve it at Sea.

To the *Lord High Admiral* belongs, by Law and Custom, all *Penalties* and *Amercements* of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports, and from the first Bridge on Rivers towards the Sea; also the Goods of *Pirates*, *Felons*, or *Capital Faulters*, Condemned, Out-lawed, or Horned. Moreover, all *Waifs*, *Stray Goods*, *Wrecks* of Sea, *Deodands*, a share of all lawful Prizes, *Lagon*, *Flotson*, and *Jetson*, as our Lawyers term it; that is, Goods lying in the Sea, on Ground, Goods floating on the Sea, and Goods cast away by the Sea on the Shore, not granted to Lords of *Mannors* adjoyning to the Sea: All great Fishes, as *Sea-Hogs*, and other Fishes of extraordinary bigness called *Royal Fishes*, except only *Whales* and *Sturgeons*.

This High Office is at present executed by Seven Commissioners, who shall be hereafter named in due place.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Privy-Council.

THE *Primum Mobile* of the Civil Government of *England*, from whence all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Aſſembly, called *Concilium ſecretum, privatum, vel continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of great Antiquity and Honour.

Before the latter end of *Henry* the Third, *Quod proviſum fuit per Regem & Concilium ſuum privatum, ſigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio Legis vigorem habuit*, ſaith *Spelman*.

The primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the *King* and his *Privy-Council*, and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controverſies of great Importance, ſometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Preſidents; and the Judges of *England*, in ſome difficult Caſes, were not wont to give Judgment, until they had firſt conſulted the *King*, or his *Privy-Council*. Moreover, the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, have oft-times tranſmitted Matters of high Moment to the King and his *Privy-Council*, as by long Experience, better able to judge of, and by Secrecy and Expedition, better able to tranſact ſome State Affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At preſent the King and his *Privy-Council* take Cogniſance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Juſtice; but only conſult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not medling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but Matters of Appeal, and ſudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the *Privy-Council* are, as it were, a part of the *King*, incorporate with him and his Cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwiſe would lie wholly upon his Majeſty; wherefore of ſuch high

high Value and Esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the House of a Privy Councellor, or elsewhere in his Presence, he was grievously fined for the same; and to conspire the Death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the *King*'s Servants, within the *Checque-Roll*, and to kill one of them was High-Treason.

A Privy-Councellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The Substance of their Oath, is, That they shall, according to their Power and Discretion, truly, justly, and evenly counsel and advise the King, in all matters to be treated in his Majesties Council; That they shall keep secret the King's Counsel, *&c.*

By force of this Oath, and the Custom of the *Kingdom* of *England*, a Privy-Councellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

To his Privy-Councellors, the King of *England* may declare, or conceal from them, whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quâ in re* (saith that excellent Sir *Thomas Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Ducatu, aut Lacedæmoniorum Principatu.*

The King, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations, binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common Law.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as the King's own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest Rank, Eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, *&c.* And because there are few Cases of Moment so Temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council (as well as the great Council of Parliament) is composed of *Spiritual*, as well as *Temporal* Persons, and some of the principal Bishops of *England*, have in all times been chosen by his Majesty, to be of his *Privy-Council.*

They are all to wait on his Majesty, and at Council-Board to sit in their Order bare headed, when his Majesty presides.

At

At all Debates, the loweſt delivers his Opinion firſt, that ſo he may be the more free, and the King laſt of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the matter of Debate.

The Names of the Right Honourable the Lords and others of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*.
John Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
Sir *John Sommers*, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.
Thomas Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Lord Preſident of the Council.
Thomas Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Privy Seal.
Henry Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*.
Charles Duke of *Bolton*.
William Duke of *Hamilton*.
Charles Marquiſs of *Wincheſter*.
Robert Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.
William Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of Their Majeſties Houſhold.
Charles Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, Lord Chamberlain of Their Majeſties Houſhold.
Aubrey Earl of *Oxford*.
William Earl of *Bedford*.
John Earl of *Bridgewater*.
John Earl of *Bath*.
Charles Earl of *Macleſfield*.
Daniel Earl of *Nottingham*, one of Their Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State.
Lawrence Earl of *Rocheſter*.
William Earl of *Portland*, Groom of the Stool to His Majeſty.
Thomas Earl of *Faulconberg*.
Charles Earl of *Monmouth*.

Ralph Earl of *Montague*.
Richard Earl of *Scarborough*.
Henry Earl of *Warrington*.
Richard Earl of *Ranelagh*.
Francis Viſcount *Newport*.
Henry Viſcount *Sidney*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
Anthony Viſcount *Faulkland*.
Henry Lord Biſhop of *London*.
Robert Lord *Lexington*.
Charles Lord *Cornwallis*.
Sidney Lord *Godolphin*.
Henry Lord *Capel*.
Thomas Lord *Coningesby*.
Sir *John Trevor*, Kt. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.
Sir *Robert Howard*, Knight.
Thomas Wharton, Eſquire Comptroller of His Majeſties Houſhold.
Sir *John Lowther*, Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain of His Majeſties Houſhold.
Sir *John Trenchard*, Knight, one of Their Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State.
Richard Hampden, Eſq; Chancellor and under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*.
Sir *John Holt*, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of *King's-Bench*.
Sir *Edward Seymour*, Baronet.
Sir *Henry Goodricke*, Knight and Baronet, Lieutenant General of Their Majeſties Ordnance.
Edward Ruſſel, Eſquire.
Hugh Boſcawen, Eſquire.

The certain Council Days are *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, in the Mornings, except in Parliament, or Term-time, then they are in the Afternoons; and when the Court is at *Windſor*, his Majeſty does for the moſt part, appoint the Council to meet at *Hampton-Court* on *Thurſdays*; but for the more eaſy diſpatch of Buſineſs, they were thought fit to divide themſelves into divers ſtanding Committees, three whereof to be a *Quorum*, and to meet as oft as they pleaſe; where note, That the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper*, Lord *Preſident*, Lord *Privy-Seal*, and two *Secretaries*, are of all Committees. The

The Lords of theſe Committees of Council being often changed by reaſon of Sickneſs, or their being out of Town, others are appointed by his Majeſty in their ſteads, and therefore no certainty of their Liſts.

The Names of theſe Committees are

The Committee for *Intelligence*.
The Committee for *Ireland*.
The Committee for *Trade*, and Foreign Plantations; Alſo for Conſideration of the Affairs of the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, and the little Iſles depending on them.

The Clerks of the Council.

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath*. *William Blathwayt*, Eſq; } *Richard Colinge*, Eſq; *William Bridgeman*, Eſq;

There are Two Keepers of the *Council-Chamber*.

Mr. *Benjamin Colinge*. } Salary to each is
Mr. *Nathanael Cox*. } 50 *l. per Annum*.

A Council is ſeldom or never held without the Preſence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whoſe Office and Dignity, much more conſiderable in *England* than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

The King of *England* had anciently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office ſhould be diſcharged by Two Perſons, both of Equal Authority, and both ſtiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In thoſe days, and ſome while after, they ſate not at Council-Board, but having prepared their Buſineſs in a Room adjoyning to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and ſtood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Propoſals. But Queen *Elizabeth* ſeldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the Two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Councellors, which Dignity they have retain-

ed and enjoyed ever ſince; and a Council is ſeldom or never held without the Preſence of one of them at the leaſt.

Their Employment being of extraordinary Truſt and Multiplicity, renders them moſt conſiderable in the Eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every day, as Occaſion requires; and of the Subject alſo, whoſe Requeſts and Deſires are for the moſt part lodged in their Hands, to be repreſented to the King, and always to make diſpatches thereupon, according to his Majeſties Anſwers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the *Kingdoms* and *Nations*, which have intercourſe of Buſineſs with the King of *England*, into Two grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh One to himſelf, receiving all Letters and Addreſſes from, and making all Diſpatches to the ſeveral Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of Home-concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular perſons, both the Secretaries do equally and indiſtinctly receive and diſpatch whatſoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Diſpenſations, *&c.*

They have this ſpecial Honour, that if either of them be a *Baron*, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other Perſons of the ſame Degree, though otherwiſe by their Creation, ſome of them might have Right to precede him; and a *Knight* in like manner, if he hath no other Qualification; but if above the degree of a *Baron*, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation.

They have their ſeveral Lodgings appointed them in all the *King's Houſes*, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and thoſe that attend upon it. They have alſo a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

And to ſhew how conſiderable their Place is, their ſettled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Penſion, is little leſs than Two Thouſand Pounds Sterling, *per annum*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they imploy under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependence

pendance upon any other Power or Perſons beſides themſelves.

The Secretaries of State have the Cuſtody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the Uſe and Application whereof, gives Denomination to an Office, conſtantly attending the Court, called the *Signet Office*, wherein there are Four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare ſuch things as are to paſs the *Signet*, in order to the Privy-Seal, or Great Seal, *viz.*

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath.*
John Gauntlet, Eſq;
Nicholas Maurice, Eſq;
Sir *William Trumbal*, Knight.
Mr. *George Littlefield*, Office-keeper.

Theſe have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Penſion is 200 *l.* yearly; their Office is in *White-Hall*, they wait by Month, each of them Three Months in a Year. One of them always attends the Court whereſoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare ſuch Bills or Letters for the King to ſign, as not being Matter of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office all Grants, either prepared by the King's Learned Council at Law, or by themſelves, for the King's Hand, when ſigned, are returned, and there tranſcribed again, and that Tranſcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and ſealed, and then it is called a *Signet*, which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for iſſuing out a Privy-Seal, upon it, which prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is ſufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the *Exchequer*, and for ſeveral other uſes; but when the Nature of the Grant requires the paſſing the Great Seal, then the Privy-Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor to paſs the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy-Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: But in all Three Offices, *&c.* Signet, Privy-Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is tranſcribed. So all which paſſes from the King, hath theſe ſeveral ways of being conſidered before perfected.

There are also Four Clerks of the Privy-Seal, *viz.*

Sir *Charles Bickerstaff*, Knight.
John Matthews, Esq;
Thomas Watkins, Esq;
John Baron, Esq;
Mr. *George Littlefield*, Office-keeper.

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat.* 27. of *Hen.* 8. worthy to be noted.

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Requests* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions and other Processes out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his Charge all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches, that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within his Majesties Palace of *White-Hall*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l. per annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present that very worthy Person, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt. late one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the PARLIAMENT *of* ENGLAND, *and therein of the Perſon ſummoning the manner of the Summons, the Perſons ſummoned, their Privileges, the Place and Manner of Sitting, the paſſing of Bills in either Houſe, the paſſing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Diſſolving of Parliaments, &c.*

BEfore the *Conqueſt*, the Great Council of the King, conſiſting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or elſe, *Prælatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the *Saxons*, in their own Tongue, *Michel Gemet*, the Great Aſſembly; after the Conqueſt, about the beginning of K. *Edw.* 1. ſome ſay, in the time of *Hen.* 1. it was called by the *French* word *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, ſtill conſiſting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry* the Third, the Commons alſo were called to ſit in Parliament; for divers Authors preſume to ſay, the firſt Writs to be found in Records, ſent forth to ſummon them, bears date 49 *H.* 3. above Four Hundred years ago. Yet ſome Antiquaries are of opinion, that long before, nothing of moment wherein the *Lives* or *Eſtates* of the Common People of *England* were concerned, ever paſſed without their common Conſent.

None but the *King* hath Authority to *Summon* a Parliament: In the King's abſence out of the Realm, the *Cuſtos Regni*, in the King's Name, doth ſummon a Parliament; and during the King's Minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the ſame.

No *Parliament* can begin without the King's Preſence, either in *Perſon*, or by Repreſentation in *Commiſſion*.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then ſaid to be in the heighth of his Royal

Dignity, as well as when he is at the Head of his Army, in time of War. There is then ſcarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Cauſes or Perſons within any bounds. He can, with the Concurrence of his Lords and Commons, abrogate Old Laws, make New, change Right and Poſſeſſion of private Men, alter Weights and Meaſures, raiſe Taxes, give Indemnity or Pardon in general, reſtore Condemned Perſons and Families in Blood and Name, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, baſtardize one that is born by Common Law legitimate; that is to ſay, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the Four Seas. He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Foreigner an *Engliſh-man*, can attaint a Man of Treaſon when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, *&c.* In a word, a Parliament's Authority is moſt Abſolute; a Parliament can do all that *Senatus Populuſque Romanus* could do; *centuriatis Comitiis ſeu Tribunitiis*, it repreſents the whole Kingdom; ſo that the Conſent of the Parliament is preſumed to be the Conſent of every Man in *England*.

A Parliament is *Summoned* in manner following: About Forty Days before the Parliament doth aſſemble, the King iſſues out his Writ, *cum Adviſamento Concilii ſui*; and the Warrant is, *Per ipſum Regem & Conſilium.*

The King's Writ (which is a ſhort Letter or Epiſtle) is directed and ſent to every particular Perſon of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in Fide & Dilectione*, and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place to Treat, and give their Advice in ſome certain important Affairs concerning the Church and State, *&c.*

Other Writs are ſent to the Sheriff of each County, to ſummon the People to elect Two Knights for each County, Two Citizens for each City, and one or Two Burgeſſes for each Burrough, according to Statute, Charter, or Cuſtom.

In theſe Elections, anciently all the people had their Votes, and moſt Votes carried it; but for avoiding of Tumults and Trouble, it was enacted by *Hen. 6.* That none ſhould have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but ſuch as were Freeholders, did reſide in the County, and had yearly Revenue, 40 *s.* (which, till

till the Diſcovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30, or 40 *l.* now) whence it came to paſs, that the *Lay-Commons* were then elected, as the *Clergy-Commons*, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. ſine Prece, ſine Pretio, ſine Poculo*, &c. Yet there was then, as now, this Defect or Abſurdity, That whereas all *Engliſh-men*, who have conſiderable Eſtates, ought not to be tax'd without their own Conſent in Parliament, by themſelves, or by their Repreſentatives, yet Copy-holders in *England*, whereof there are very many, who have a thouſand pounds a year, have no voice in the Elections of Knights of the Shire.

The Perſons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at leaſt *Eſquires*, or Gentlemen fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *Hen.* 6. They ought to be *de diſcretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the words in ſome Writs have been: They ought not to be of younger years; for then it would be *Juvenatus* (if the word may be allowed) rather than *Senatus*, not lazy Epicures, but Men of years, vigorous, active, and abſtemious; Men that will be content to give their conſtant attendance in Parliament, or elſe to enjoy neither Privileges nor Expences, allowed to every Member of the Commons-Houſe. They ought to be Native *Engliſh-men*, or at leaſt, ſuch as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament; no Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Eccleſiaſtical Perſon that hath Cure of Souls, may be choſen a Parliament-man, to ſerve for any County, City, or Burrough.

Two things are ſaid to be requiſite to the Legality of ſitting in Parliament: Firſt, That a Man ſhould be of full Age; that is, Twenty-one Years old at leaſt; for if no Man under that Age can diſpoſe of his Eſtate, nor can make one Legal Act to that purpoſe, then much leſs may he bear any Power in the Supreme Power of the Nation, to judge, vote, or diſpoſe of the Eſtate of the whole Realm; yet the Practice in the Houſe of Commons (though very rarely in the Houſe of Lords) hath oft been otherwiſe. Secondly, That he ſhould be a Member of the *Church* of *England*, as by Law Eſtabliſhed.

All

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are privileg'd, with their Menial Servants attending on their Persons, together with all their Necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments, and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account, or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time of the Session, and all the time they are on their way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old words); but they are not privileged from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or Breach of the Peace.

The place of meeting for this high and honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House, the King pleaseth; but of later times it hath been usually held at the King's ancient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*; all the Lords in a fair Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the Ancient Free Chappel of St. *Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the Lord's House *is thus:*

The King, as oft as he comes, (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as the late King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room, in a Chair of State, having a Cloth of State over his Head, under which, on either Hand, are none but the King's Children.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat, anciently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, *in Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the *Prince* of *Wales*. On the King's Left Hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the King's Right Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, first the King's Vicar-General in all Causes Ecclesiastick, in case his Majesty shall (as *Henry* the Eighth did) create any such; and then next to him on the same Form, the Two Archbishops; below these on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Wincheſter*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On

On the King's Left Hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lords, *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President of the King's Council*, and Lord *Privy Seal*, if they are *Barons*, above all *Dukes*, except those of the Royal Family.

On the same side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquisses* and *Earls*, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form a-cross the House, below the Wool-Sacks, sit the *Viscounts*, and upon the next Form, the *Barons*, all in order.

The Great *Chamberlain*, the *Constable*, the *Martial*, the Lord *Admiral*, the Great *Master*, or Lord *Steward*, the King's *Chamberlain*, shall sit above all other of the same degree of Nobility with themselves, by an Act of Parliament in *Rot. Parl.* 3. *Hen.* 8. *N.* 10. and the chief Secretary being a *Baron*, shall sit above all *Barons*, who have none of the aforementioned Offices; and if he be a *Bishop*, above all other *Bishops*, not having any of the said Offices.

The rest of the Peers to sit according to the order of their Creation.

The Lords, *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, *President*, *Privy Seal*, and *Secretary of State*, being under the degree of *Baron*, shall sit at the uppermost part of the Wool-Sacks in the midst of the Parliament-Chamber, *Seld. Titles of Honour*, *p.* 2. *cap.* 11. §. 3.

Of late the Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, (if the King be present) stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Wool-Sack, thwart the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him: He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the *Judges*, the *Privy-Councellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the *King's Council at Law*, the Masters of *Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The Reason why these Sages are placed upon Wool-Sacks, may probably be, to mind them of the great Importance of Wool and Sheep to this Nation, that is never to be neglected.

On the lowermost Wool-Sack, are placed the Clerk of the Crown, now *Henry Barker*, Esquire; and Clerk of the Parliament, at present *John Brown*, Esquire; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament: the other Records all things done in Parliament,

ment, and keepeth the Records of the ſame. This Clerk hath alſo Two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the ſame Wool-Sack, and write thereon. Without the Bar of the *Lords Houſe*, ſits the King's firſt *Gentleman Uſher*, called the *Black-Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his Hand, who is at preſent Sir *Thomas Duppa*, under whom is a *Yeoman Uſher*, that waits at the Door within, Mr. *Benj. Colinge* a Cryer, without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the *Lord Chancellor*.

When the King is preſent with his Crown on his Head, none of the *Lords* are covered.

The *Judges* ſtand till the King gives them leave to ſit.

When the King is abſent, the Lords at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or ſhould be done by all that enter into the King's Preſence-Chamber. The Judges then may ſit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper ſignifie unto them the leave of the Lords.

The King's Council, and Maſters of *Chancery* ſit alſo, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in the Houſe ſit promiſcuouſly, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that Houſe near him at the Table. They never had any Robes (as the Lords ever had), but wear every one what he fanſieth moſt, which to Strangers ſeems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And during the Attendance on Parliament, a Robe, or Grave Veſtment would as well become the Honourable Members of the Houſe of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both Young and Old, who have right to ſit in the Great Council at *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day, *&c.*

The time of ſitting in Parliament, is on any day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath anciently been obſerved, not to aſſemble upon ſome high Feſtival Days.

When the day prefix'd by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King uſually cometh in Perſon, with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, declares the cauſe of the Summons in a ſhort Speech, leaving the reſt to the *Lord Chancellor*, who then ſtands behind

hind his Majeſty; the *Commons* in the mean time ſtanding bare at the Bar of the *Lords Houſe*, are afterwards in the King's Name, commanded to chuſe them a *Speaker*, (which without the King's Command they may not do) whereupon they, returning to their own Houſe, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards, upon another day, they preſent to the King; and being approved of by his Majeſty, ſitting in his Chair, all his Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, being in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modeſt Refuſal; which not allowed, he petitioneth his Majeſty, That the *Commons* may have, during their Sitting, Firſt, *A free Acceſs to his Majeſty*, Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own Houſe*, Thirdly, *Freedom from Arreſts*. They uſed likewiſe to pray, *That they might have ſolely the privilege of puniſhing their own Members or other Offenders againſt their Houſe and Privileges.*

Before any Affair be medled with, all the Members of the *Houſe of Commons*, take the *Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy* in the preſence of an Officer appointed by the King; but ſince the late Revolution they take the New Oaths appointed by an Act of Parliament, 1. *Will. & Mary*; and of late they are all, after the choice of a *Speaker*, to declare their Opinions againſt the Doctrines of *Tranſubſtantiation*, *Invocation*, and *Adoration of Saints*, and the *Sacrifice of the Maſs*, which Teſt the Lords alſo are now obliged to take in their Houſe before they can ſit and debate upon any Affair.

By the Old Manuſcript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, it doth appear, That the *Houſe of Commons* did anciently (as the *Houſe of Lords* at this day) conſiſt, 1. *Ex procuratoribus Cleri*. 2. *Militibus Comitatuum*. 3. *Burgenſibus*, to wit, of Clergy men, as well as Lay-men; there ſate the *Procuratores Cleri*, Two for each Dioceſs, repreſenting all the Clergy-Commons of the Dioceſs, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire; for it was then judged expedient, that every Free-man of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, ſhould in paſſing of Laws touching Property, whereunto they were to be ſubject, give their conſent perſonally, or immediately by themſelves, or elſe by ſome, that by their Election, ſhould immediately undertake for them; and the

the Words of the Writ for ſummoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforeſaid, ſeem to warrant the ſame at this day.

Beſides, it is certain by an ancient Record, That in the 49*th* of *Hen.* the III. when Writs were ſent out for ſummoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, there were at the ſame time Writs for ſummoning the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to ſend Two Prebendaries to the Parliament (not Synod) then held at *Winchester*, and probably at the ſame time, to all Deans and Chapters in *England*.

The Power and Privileges of both Houſes of Parliament, are divers and diſtinct one from another.

The *Lords Houſe* hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but alſo *in tractando & conſilium impendendo*, as the words of the Writ are; alſo in judging of Controverſies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, eſpecially in matters of Importance, as the Corruption of Judges and Magiſtrates, in Error, illegal Proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*, &c.

The *Lords* that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer ſit, nor have Suffrage in the *Lords Houſe*.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this privilege, That if by reaſon of Sickneſs, or other Buſineſs, they cannot appear, they may make their *Proxies* to Vote in their ſtead, after Licence obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excuſed for their Abſence; ſo that in every Parliament, every perſon in *England*, either by himſelf or Proxy, or Repreſentative, is ſaid to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The *Commons* have alſo a power in making and repealing Laws, for they alſo have their Negative Voice: and for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the *Commons Houſe*, becauſe from them doth ariſe the greater part of Moneys.

The *Commons* have the privilege to ſupplicate and propoſe Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the higheſt Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The

The *House of Commons* is the *Grand Inquest* of the Realm, ſummoned from all parts to preſent publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redreſſed and puniſhed by them; and to this purpoſe the Lords ſit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they ſwear and examine Witneſſes, and at length paſs Sentence, whilſt the Members of the *Commons Houſe* ſtand bare at the Bar of the *Lords Houſe*, produce Witneſſes, manage Evidences, *&c.*

Note, That although every Member of the Commons Houſe *be choſen to ſerve for one particular County, City, or Burrough, yet he ſerves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other, his Power abſolute to conſent or diſſent, without ever acquainting thoſe that ſent him, or demanding their Aſſent, as the States General of the* United Netherlands *are obliged to do in many Caſes.*

Yet are they to make it their ſpecial care to promote the good of that County, City, or Burrough, for which they ſerve, and from which heretofore they uſually did receive Inſtructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, *&c.*

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, becauſe they repreſent there only themſelves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expenſas*, (as the words of the Writ are) that is, ſuch Allowance as the King conſidering the Prizes of all things, ſhall judge meet to impoſe upon the People to pay; in the *17th Edw.* II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgeſſes; but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for dubbed Knights, and Two Shillings for all other; which in thoſe days, as appears by the Prices of all things, was a conſiderable Sum, above Twenty times more than it is now; for not only their Expences were conſidered, though that was great, by reaſon of the ſuitable Attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but alſo their Pains, their Loſs of Time, and neceſſary neglect of their own private Affairs, for the Service of their Country; and when the Counties, Cities, and Burroughs, paid ſo dear for their Expences, they were wont to take care to chuſe ſuch Men as were beſt able, and moſt diligent in the ſpeedy

diſpatch

dispatch of Affairs; by which means, with some others, more business in those times, was dispatch'd in Parliament in a Week, than is now perhaps in Ten: So that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Sessions lasted so long as One of the Four Terms now at *Westminster*.

The afore-mentioned Expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of *England* to become humble Suiters to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgesses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unburgessed, as it was in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition; and then the Number of the *Commons House*, being scarce half so many as at present, their Debates and Bills were sooner expedited.

The manner of Debates of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

It is free, for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker, or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put first, either in the *Lords House*, or the *Commons House*. Whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a *Bill*, which being read, commonly after Nine of the Clock, in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allowed to be debated; and then it is committed to a certain number of the House presently nominated, and called a *Committee*. After it hath been amended, and Twice read Two several Days in the House, then it is *Ingrossed*; that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the Third time another day; and then the *Speaker* demandeth, if they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law; if the *major* part be for it, then it is w itten on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still, in this, and some other things about making Laws, the Custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skilled in the *French Tongue*.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the Day before*

That

That to morrow he intends to put ſuch Bills to the paſſing, or Third Reading, and deſires the ſpecial Attendance of all the Members.

Note alſo, *That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more propoſed, during that Seſſions.*

A Bill ſent by the *Commons* up to the *Lords* is uſual (to ſhew their Reſpect) attended with Thirty or Forty of the Member of the Houſe; as they come up to the *Lords Bar*, the Members that hath the Bill, making Three profound Reverences, delivereth it to the *Lord Chancellor*, who, for that purpoſe, comes down to the Bar.

A Bill ſent by the *Lords* to the *Commons*, is uſually ſent by ſome of the Maſters of *Chancery*, or other Perſon whoſe place is on the Wool-Sacks, (and by none of the Members of the Houſe) and they coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing Thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and deſired it may be there taken into Conſideration; if afterwards it paſs the Houſe, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont aſſentez*. In Meſſages of great Importance, the *Lords* make uſe of One or Two of the Chief Judges to go to the Houſe of *Commons*.

When any one in the *Commons Houſe* will ſpeak to a Bill, he ſtands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the *Speaker*; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he is not allowed to anſwer again the ſame day, leſt the whole time ſhould be ſpent by Two talkative perſons. Alſo if a Bill be debated in the Houſe, no Man may ſpeak to it in one day above once, unleſs the whole Houſe be turned into a *Committee*, and then every Member may reply as oft as he judges it expedient.

If any one in either Houſe ſpeaks words of Offence to the King's Majeſty, or to the Houſe, he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his knees he receives a Repremand from the *Speaker*, and asking Pardon of the Houſe, he returns to his place, but if the Offence be very great, he is ſent to the *Tower*.

The *Speaker* is not allowed to perſwade or diſſwade in paſſing of a Bill, but only to make a ſhort and plain Narrative, nor Vote, except the Houſe be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily assembles not, though many times they continue sitting long in the Afternoon, and sometimes after Candlelight.

Committees sit after Dinner, where it is allowed to speak, and reply, as oft as they please.

In the *Lords House* they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *Seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.] But in this House if the Affirmatives and Negatives are equal, *semper præsumitur pro Negante*, the *Speaker* being not allow'd a casting Voice.

In the *House of Commons*, they Vote by *Tea*'s and *No*'s altogether; and if it be doubtful, whether is the greater Number, then the House divides, and the *Tea*'s are to go forth, and the *No*'s are to sit still, (because these are content with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire) and some are appointed to number them: but at a Committee, though it be of the whole House, as is oftentimes, the *Tea*'s go on one side, and the *No*'s on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great Respect, where the Business is debated; if they then agree not, that Business is nulled: but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, and being Seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, *Le Roy le veut*,) which gives Life and Birth to that Bill, that was before but an *Embrio*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, (*Soit fait comme il est desiré*. If it be a publick Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is,) *Le Roy*

Roy s'aviſera) which is taken for an abſolute denial in a more civil way, and that Bill is wholly nulled.

Note, *That the King without his Perſonal Preſence, can, by Commiſſion granted to ſome of his Nobles, give his Royal Aſſent to any Bill that requires haſte.*

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to his Majeſty, then the Anſwer is, (*Le Roy remercie ſes loyaux Subjets, accepte leur Benevolence, & auſſi le veut.*)

The Bill for the King's General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either Houſe, for this Reaſon, becauſe they muſt take it, as the King will pleaſe to give it. When the Bill for the General Pardon is paſſed by the King, the Anſwer is thus, (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement aſſemblez au nom de tous vos autres Subjets remercient tres humblement votre Majeſte & prient Dieu vous donner en ſante bonne vie & longue.*

All Acts of Parliament before the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, were paſſed and enrolled in *French*, now in *Engliſh*.

Moſt of our Ancient Acts of Parliament run in this Stile: *The King at the humble Requeſt of the Commons, with the Aſſent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath Ordained, or Enacted.* After, it was thus; *The King, by the Advice and Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Aſſent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus; *Be it Enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by, and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons*: although the words of the Writ for ſummoning the *Commons*, is only *ad Conſentiendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ of the *Lords*; and it is evident that the *Commons*, in the late *Long Parliament*, made an advantage, of that for juſtifying their Uſurpations againſt King *Charles* the Martyr.

When thoſe things, for which the Parliament was ſummoned, have been ſufficiently treated and brought to a concluſion, then the King doth uſually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Diſſolve the Parliament in manner following.

The *Adjournments* are uſually made in the *Lords Houſe*, by the *Lord Chancellor* in the *King's Name*, to what other day the King pleaſeth, and alſo to what other place, if

he think fit to remove them, as ſometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houſes, continue to the next meeting in the ſame ſtate they were in before the Adjournment, and ſo may be reſumed.

In the like manner the Parliament is *Prorogued*; but by a Prorogation there is a Seſſion ended, and then the Bills that were almoſt ready in both Houſes for the Royal Aſſent, not having it, muſt, at the re-aſſembling of the Parliament, begin a new.

The *Speaker* of the *Houſe of Commons*, upon Notice given, That it is the King's pleaſure that Houſe ſhall alſo *Adjourn*, doth ſay, with the Aſſent of the Houſe, *This Houſe is Adjourned.*

When the King's pleaſure is to *Prorogue* or *Diſſolve* the Parliament, His Majeſty commonly cometh in Perſon, with his Crown on his Head, ſendeth the *Black Rod* for all the *Houſe of Commons*, to come to the Bar of the *Lords Houſe*, and after the King's Anſwer to each Bill ſignified, as aforementioned, His Majeſty uſually makes a ſolemn Speech, the *Lord Chancellor* another, and the *Speaker* of the *Houſe of Commons* a Third. Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the ſpecial Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament *Prorogued* or *Diſſolved.*

Note, *That the King being Head of the Parliament, if his Death doth happen during the ſitting of the Parliament, it is*, ipſo facto, *Diſſolved.*

Anciently, after every *Seſſion* of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the ſeveral Acts, and to cauſe them to be duly obſerved; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one hath Notice by his Repreſentative, of what is tranſacted in Parliament: Of latter times, ſince *Printing* became common, that Cuſtom hath been laid aſide.

Note, *That the* Soveraign's Aſſent *is never Prayed by the* Lords, *but always by the* Houſe of Commons, *by the mouth of their Speaker.*

A Catalogue of the *Spiritual Lords* of Parliament having been before inſerted, here followeth a Liſt of the *Temporal Peers*; and, to avoid the Tautology of another Catalogue, the whole *Nobility* of *England*, as even *Minors*, or thoſe

thoſe who are not of Age to ſit in the *Lords Houſe*; and alſo *Baroneſſes*, not by Marriage, but who have been created ſo by *Patent*, ſhall be here ſpecified.

Note, *That* Minors *and* Women *are mark'd with an* Aſterisk *thus*, * *having no* Suffrage *in Parliament.*

A Catalogue of the Nobility of England.

After his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and *Norway*, Duke of *Cumberland*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Baron of *Ockingham*, follow the Dukes and Dutcheſſes all in their Order.

DUKES and DUTCHESSES.

* *William* Duke of *Gloceſter.*

Henry Howard, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Arundel*, Earl-Marſhal of *England*, &c.

Charles Seymor, D. of *Somerſet*, and Earl of *Hertford*, &c

* *Barbra*, Dutcheſs of *Cleaveland*, and Counteſs of *Southampton.*

* *Loviſa de Querovalle*, Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, and Counteſs of *Farham.*

* *Charles Lenox*, D. of *Richmond*, and Earl of *March*, &c.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of *Southampton*, and Earl of *Cheſter.*

* *Charles Fitz-Roy*, D. of *Grafton*, and Earl of *Euſton*, &c.

James Butler, Duke of *Ormond*, and Earl of *Brecknock* and *Oſſory.*

Henry Somerſet, Duke of *Beaufort*, and Marquiſs of *Worceſter*, &c.

George Fitz-Roy, Duke of *Northumberland*, and Baron of *Pontefract*, &c.

Charles Beuclair, Duke of St. *Albons*, and Earl of *Burford*, &c.

James Fitz-James, Duke of *Berwick*, Earl of *Tindal*, and Baron of *Boſworth*, in the County of *Leiceſter.*

Charles Pawlett, Duke of *Bolton*, Marquiſs of *Winchеſter*, and Earl of *Wiltſhire.*

Charles Schonberg, Duke of *Schonberg.*

MARQUISSES.

George Saville, Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, Baron *Saville* of *Eland*, &c.

William Herbert, Marquiſs of *Powis*, &c.

Thomas Oſborne, Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Lord Preſident of the Privy-Council, Earl of *Danby*, Viſcount *Latimer*, &c.

EARLS and COUNTESSES.

Aubery de Vere, Earl of *Oxford*, and Lord *Bolebec*, &c.

Charles Talbot, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Lord *Furnival*, &c.

Anthony Grey, Earl of *Kent*.

William Stanley, Earl of *Derby*, and Bar. *Strange*, &c.

John Mannours, Earl of *Rutland*, and Baron *Roſs*, &c.

Theophilus Haſtings, Earl of *Huntington*, Bar. *Haſtings*, &c.

William Ruſſel, Earl of *Bedford*, and Bar. *Ruſſel*, &c.

Thomas Herbert, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Lord Privy-Seal, and Baron *Herbert*, &c.

Francis Clinton, Earl of *Lincoln*, and Bar. *Clinton*, &c.

Henry Howard, Earl of *Suffolk*, and Baron *Howard* of *Walden*, &c.

Charles Sacvile, Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, and Baron *Buckhurſt*, &c.

James Cecil, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Viſcount *Cranborn*, &c.

John Cecil, Earl of *Exeter*, and Bar. *Burghley*, &c.

John Egerton, Earl of *Bridgewater*, and Viſcount *Brackley*.

Philip Sidney, Earl of *Leiceſter*, and Viſcount *Liſle*, &c.

George Compton, Earl of *Northampton*, and Bar. *Compton*, &c.

* *Edward Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, and Baron *Rich*, &c.

William Cavendiſh, Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, and Baron *Cavendiſh*, &c.

Baſil Fielding, Earl of *Denbigh*, and Viſcount *Fielding*, &c.

John Digby, Earl of *Briſtol*, and Baron *Digby*, &c.

John Holles, Earl of *Clare*, and Baron *Houghton*, &c.

Pawlet St. John, Earl of *Bolingbrook*, and Bar. *St. John* of *Bletheſho*, &c.

Vere Fane, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and Baron *le de Spencer*, and *Burgherſh*, &c.

Charles Montague, Earl of *Manchester*, and Viſcount *Mandeville*, &c.

Thomas

Thomas Howard, Earl of *Berkſhire*, and Viſcount *Andover*, &c.

John Sheffield, Earl of *Mulgrave*, and Bar. *Sheffield*, &c.

Thomas Savage, Earl *Rivers*, and Viſcount *Colcheſter*, &c.

Robert Bertie, Earl of *Lindſey*, and Baron *Willoughby*, &c. Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.

Henry Mordant, Earl of *Peterborough*, and Baron *Mordant* of *Turvey*. &c.

Thomas Grey, Earl of *Stamford*, and Baron *Grey* of *Groby*, &c.

Charles Finch, Earl of *Winchelſey*, and Viſcount *Maidſtone*, &c.

Evelin Pierpont, Earl of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, and Viſcount *Newark*, &c.

Charles Dormer, Earl of *Caernarven*, and Viſc. *Aſcot*, &c.

Philip Stanhope, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and Bar. *Stanhope*, &c.

Thomas Tufton, Earl of *Thanet*, and Baron *Tufton*, &c.

William Wentworth, Earl of *Stafford*, and Viſcount *Wentworth*, &c.

Robert Spencer, Earl of *Sunderland*, and Bar. *Spencer*, &c.

Robert Leake, Earl of *Scarſdale*, and Bar. *Daincourt*, &c.

Edward Mountague, Earl of *Sandwich*, and Viſcount *Hinchinbrooke*, &c.

Henry Hyde, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Viſc. *Cornbury*, &c.

* *Algernoon Capel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, Viſcount *Maldon*, &c.

Robert Brudenel, Earl of *Cardigan*, and Bar. *Brudenel*, &c.

James Anneſley, Earl of *Angleſey*, and Bar. *Anneſley*, &c.

John Granville, Earl of *Bath*, and Viſc. *Lanſdown*, &c.

Charles Howard, Earl of *Carliſle*, Viſc. *Morpeth*, &c.

William Craven, Earl of *Craven*, Viſcount *Craven* of *Uffington*, &c.

Thomas Bruce, Earl of *Ailesbury*, and Baron *Bruce*, &c.

Richard Boyle, Earl of *Burlington*, and Bar. *Clifford*, &c.

Anthony Aſhley Cooper, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and Baron *Aſhley*, &c.

Edward Henry Lee, Earl of *Litchfield*, and Viſcount *Quarrendon*, &c.

Thomas Leonard, Earl of *Suſſex*, and Bar. *Dacres*, &c.

Louis de Duras, Earl of *Feverſham*, Viſc. *Sands*, &c.

Charles Gerrard, E. of *Macklesfield*, and Viſc. *Brandon*, &c.

Charles Bodville Roberts, Earl of *Radnor*, Viſc. *Bodmin*, &c.

William Paſton, Earl of *Yarmouth*, Viſc. *Paſton*, &c.
George Berkeley, Earl of *Berkeley*, and Viſc. *Durſley*, &c.
Daniel Finch, Earl of *Nottingham*, Chief Secretary of State, and Bar. *Finch* of *Daventry*, &c.
Laurence Hyde, Earl of *Rocheſter*, Viſc. *Hyde*, &c.
James Bertie, Earl of *Abington*, Bar. *Norreys*, &c.
* *Baptiſt Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough*, Viſc. *Campden*, &c.
Coniers Darcy, Earl of *Holderneſs*, and Bar. *Darcy* and *Meynel*, &c.
Other Windſor, Earl of *Plymouth*, and Bar. *Windſor*, &c.
* *Catherine Sidley*, Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, and Baroneſs of *Darlington*.
Francis Ratcliff, Earl of *Derwentwater*, Viſc. *Ratcliff* and *Langley* in the County of *Cumberland*, and Bar. *Fyndal*.
Henry Howard, Earl of *Stafford*.
William Bentinck, Earl of *Portland*, Viſcount *Woodſtock*, and Bar. of *Cirenceſter*.
Thomas Bellaſſiſe, Earl of *Falconberg*, and Viſc. *Falconberg*.
Charles Mordant, Earl of *Monmouth*, and Viſc. *Mordant*.
Ralph Montague, Earl of *Montague*, Viſc. *Mount Hermer*, and Bar. *Montague*.
John Churchil, Earl of *Marlborough*, and Bar. *Churchil*.
Arthur Herbert, Earl of *Torrington*, Bar. *Herbert* of *Torbay* in the County of *Devon*.
Richard Lumley, Earl of *Scarborough*, and Viſc. *Lumley*.
Henry Booth, Earl of *Warrington*, Bar. *Delamere*.

VISCOUNTS.

Edward d'Evereux, Viſcount *Hereford*.
Francis Brown, Viſcount *Montague*.
William Fiennes, Viſcount *Say* and *Seal*.
Francis Newport, Viſcount *Newport*.
Charles Townſend, Viſcount *Townſend*.
Thomas Thynn, Viſcount *Weymouth*.
Chriſtopher Hatton, Viſcount *Hatton*.
Henry Sidney, Viſcount *Sidney*.
Henry Telverton, Viſcount *Longueville*.
Edward Villiers, Viſcount *Villiers*, Maſter of the Horſe to Her Majeſty.

BAR-

BARONS and *BARONESSES.*

George Nevil, Lord *Abergavenny.*
James Touchet, Lord *Audley.*
Robert Bertie, Lord *Willoughby* of *Earſby.*
John Weſt, Lord *de la Ware.*
Charles Berkley, Lord *Berkley* of *Berkley.*
Tho. Parker, Lord *Morley* and *Monteagle.*
Robert Shirley, Lord *Ferrars.*
Charles Mildmay, Lord *Fitz-walter.*
Edward Stourton, Lord *Stourton.*
Ralph Eure, Lord *Eure.*
Philip Wharton, Lord *Wharton.*
Hugh Willoughby, Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham.*
William Paget, Lord *Paget.*
Francis Howard, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham.*
William North, Lord *North* and *Grey* of *Rolleſton.*
James Bruges, Lord *Chandois.*
Robert Cary, Lord *Hunſden.*
Robert Sidney, Lord *Sidney* of *Penſhurſt.*
Tho. Petre, Lord *Petre.*
Charles Gerard, Lord *Gerard* of *Gerards Bromley.*
Henry Arundel, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, and Count of the Empire.
* The Lady *Catherine Stewart*, Baroneſs *Clifton*, &c.
Chriſtopher Roper, Lord *Tenham.*
Foulke Grevile, Lord *Brook.*
Ford Grey, Lord *Grey* of *Wark.*
John Lovelace, Lord *Lovelace.*
John Pawlet, Lord *Pawlet.*
William Maynard, Lord *Maynard.*
Tho. Coventry, Lord *Coventry.*
William Howard, Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick.*
* *Charles Mohun*, Lord *Mohun.*
Tho. Leigh, Lord *Leigh* of *Stoneley.*
Tho. Jermyn, Lord *Jermyn* of St. *Edmundsbury.*
William Byron, Lord *Byron.*
John Vaughan, Lord *Vaughan.*
Francis Carrington, Lord *Carrington*, &c.

William

William Widdrington, Lord *Widdrington*.
Edward Ward, Lord *Ward*.
John Culpepper, Lord *Culpepper*.
Charles Boyle, Lord *Clifford* of *Lanesborough*.
Robert Lucas, Lord *Lucas*.
Edward Watſon, Lord *Rockingham*.
Robert Sutton, Lord *Lexinton*.
Marmaduke Langdale, Lord *Langdale*.
John Berkley, Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*.
Charles Granville, Lord *Granville*.
Denzel Holles, Lord *Holles*.
Charles Cornwallis, Lord *Cornwallis*.
Thomas Crew, Lord *Crew*.
John Arundel, Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*.
Hugh Clifford, Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*.
* *Suſan Airmine*, Baroneſs of *Bellaſiſe* of *Oſgodby*.
Peregrine Oſborn, Lord *Oſborn* of *Kiveton*.
George Carteret, Lord *Carteret*.
John Bennet, Lord *Oſſulſton*.
* *William Legg*, Lord *Dartmouth*.
* *John Stawell*, Lord *Stawel*.
Francis North, Lord *Guilford*.
Sidney Godolphin, Lord *Godolphin* of *Rialton*.
Henry Jermin, Lord *Dover*.
* *John Jefferyes*, Lord *Jefferyes*.
James Waldgrave, Lord *Waldgrave*.
Edward Griffin, Lord *Griffin*.
Hugh Cholmondley, Lord *Cholmondley*.
John Aſhburnham, Lord *Aſhburnham*.
Henry Capel, Lord *Capel*.
William Farmer, Lord *Lempſter*.

Of Temporal Peers of *England* there are at preſent 159; who, with the 26 Biſhops, make in all 193 Lords of Parliament.

[Number.]

Dukes and Dutcheſſes	16
Marquiſſes	3
Earls and Counteſſes	73

Viſcounts

Viſcounts.——10
Barons and Baroneſſes——67
In all——169

Beſides Peereſſes by Marriage.

Whereas within Eighty years laſt paſt there was not One Duke, but One Marquiſs, about Nineteen Earls, Three or Four Viſcounts, and Forty Lords.

Notwithſtanding the Order of Precedence in this foregoing Catalogue, yet theſe great Officers following, in reſpect of their Offices, take place before all Dukes not of the Blood-Royal.

The Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper* of the Great Seal.
The Lord *Treaſurer*.
The Lord *Preſident* of the King's *Council*.
The Lord *Privy-Seal*.

Theſe other great Officers take place alſo, in reſpect of their Offices, above all others of the ſame Degree that they ſhall happen to be of.

The Lord *Great Chamberlain* of *England*.
Lord *High Conſtable*.
The *Earl Marſhal* of *England*.
The Lord *Admiral* of *England*.
The Lord *Steward* of the King's *Houſhold*.
The Lord *Chamberlain* of the King's Houſhold.

Note alſo, That the King's Chief *Secretary* of *State*, being of the Degree of a Baron of Parliament, ſhall precede all *Barons*, not having any of the ſaid Offices; and if he be a *Biſhop*, he ſhall precede, and take place of all other *Biſhops*, not having the ſaid Office.

A List of the Knights, Citizens, *and* Burgesses *of the* PARLIAMENT *at* Westminster *in* March 169$\frac{2}{3}$.

Bedfordshire *sends* 4 *Members of Parliament*, viz.

THe Honourable *Edward Russel* Esq;
Thomas Browne Esq;
Town of *Bedford.*
Thomas Hillersdon Esq;
Thomas Christie Esq;

Berks 9.

Sir *Henry Winchcombe* Baronet.
Sir *Humphrey Foster* Bar.
Borough of *New-Windsor.*
Sir *Charles Porter* Knight.
William Adderly Esq;
Borough of *Reading.*
Sir *William Rich* Bar.
Sir *Henry Fane* Knight of the *Bath.*
Borough of *Wallingford.*
William Jennens Esq;
John Wallis Esq;
Borough of *Abington.*
Simon Harcourt Esq;

Bucks 14.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Wharton* Esq;
The Right Honourable *Richard Hampden* Esq;
Town of *Buckingham.*
Sir *Richard Temple* Knight and Baronet.
Alexander Denton Esq;
Borough of *Chipping Wicomb.*
Toomas Lewes jun. Esq;
Charles Godfrey Esq;
Borough of *Aylsbury.*
Sir *Thomas Lee* Bar.
Simon Mayn Esq;

Borough

Borough of *Agmondesham.*
Edmond Waller of *Beconsfield* Esq;
The Honourable *William Montague* Esq;
Borough of *Wendover.*
Richard Beake Esq;
John Backwell Esq;
Borough of *Great Marlow.*
James Chase Esq;
Sir *William Whitlock* Knight.

Cambridge 6.

Sir *Levinus Bennet* Baronet.
Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight.
University of *Cambridge.*
The Honourable *Edward Finch* Esq;
Henry Boyle Esq;
Town of *Cambridge.*
Sir *John Cotton* Baronet.
Granado Pigott Esq;

Chester 4.

Sir *John Mainwaring* Baronet.
Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight and Baronet.
City of *Chester.*
Sir *Thomas Grosvenor* Baronet.
Richard Leving Esq;

Cornwal 44.

The Honourable *Francis Roberts* Esq;
The Right Honourable *Hugh Boscowen* Esq;
Borough of *Dunhivid*, alias *Launceston.*
The Honourable *Bernard Granville* Esq;
Henry Lord *Hide*
Borough of *Liskard.*
Sir *Bouchier Wray* Knight of the *Bath*, and Bar.
Emanuel Pyper Esq;
Borough of *Lestwithiel.*
Sir *Bevill Grenville* Knight.
Walter Kendall Esq;
Borough of *Truro.*
Sir *Henry Ashurst* Baronet.
Henry Vincent Esq;

Borough

Borough of *Bodmin.*

Sir *John Cutler* Knt. and Baronet, since dead.
Nicholas Glynn Esq;

Borough of *Helston.*

Sir *John St. Aubin* Baronet.
Charles Godolphin Esq;

Borough of *Saltash.*

Narcissus Lutteril Esq;
Michael Hill Esq;

Borough of *Camelford.*

Ambrose Manaton Esq;
Henry Manaton Esq;

Borough of *Port-Higham,* alias *Westlow.*

Edward Seymour Esq;
Jonathan Trelawny Esq;

Borough of *Grampound.*

John Tanner Esq;
John Buller, Esq;

Borough of *Eastlow.*

Charles Trelawney Esq;
Henry Trelawny Esq;

Borough of *Peryn.*

Alexander Pendarvis Esq;
Sidny Godolphin Esq;

Borough of *Tregony.*

Sir *John Tremaine* Knight, Serjeant at Law.
Hugh Fortescue Esq;

Borough of *Bossiny.*

Samuel Travers Esq;
Sir *Peter Colleton* Baronet.

Borough of St. *Ives.*

James Prade Esq;
William Harris Esq;

Borough of *Foway.*

Jonathan Rashleigh Esq;
Shadrach Vincent Esq;

Borough of St. *Germans.*

Daniel Elliot Esq;
Henry Fleming Esq;

Borough of St. *Michael.*

Francis Scobell Esq;
Humphrey Courtney Esq;

Borough of *Newport*.
John Speccot Eſq;
John Morris Eſq;
Borough of St. *Maws*.
Sir *Joſeph Tredenham* Knight.
John Tredenham Eſq;
Borough of *Killington*.
Francis Fulford Eſq;
Jonathan Prideaux Eſq;

Cumberland 6.

Sir *George Fletcher* Baronet.
Sir *John Lowther* of *White-haven*, Bar.
City of *Carliſle*.
Chriſtopher Muſgrave Eſq;
William Lowther Eſq;
Borough of *Cockermouth*.
Sir *Orlando Gee* Knight.
Sir *Wilfred Lawſon* Baronet.

Darby 4.

Sir *Gilbert Clarke* Knight.
Henry Gilbert Eſq;
Town of *Darby*.
The Honourable *Anchitel Gray* Eſq;
Robert Wilmote Eſq;

Devonſhire 26.

Francis Courtenay Eſq;
Samuel Rolle Eſq;
City of *Exeter*.
Sir *Edward Seymour* Baronet.
Chriſtopher Bale Eſq;
Borough of *Totnes*.
Henry Seymour Eſq;
Thomas Colſton Eſq;
Borough of *Plymouth*.
The Honourable *John Greenville* Eſq;
John Trelawny Eſq;
Borough of *Oakhampton*.
William Cary Eſq;
Henry Nortleigh Eſq;

Borough of *Bramſtable.*

Sir *George Hutchins*, Kt.
Arthur Champneys Eſq;

Borough of *Plimpton.*

John Pollexfen Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Trevor* Knt.

Borough of *Honiton.*

Sir *William Drake* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Walter Yonge* Baronet.

Borough of *Taviſtock.*

The Honourable *Robert Ruſſel* Eſq;
Sir *Francis Drake* Baronet.

Borough of *Aſhburton.*

Sir *Richard Reynell* Knight and Baronet.
William Stawell Eſq;

Borough of *Cliſton*, *Dartmouth* and *Hardneſs.*

Sir *Joſeph Herne* Knight.
William Hayne Eſq;

Borough of *Beralſton.*

John Swinſen Eſq;
John Smith Eſq;

Borough of *Tiverton.*

Thomas Bere Eſq;
Sir *Anthony Kecke.*

Dorſetſhire 20.

Thomas Strangeways Eſq;
Thomas Freke Eſq;

Town of *Pole.*

Sir *Nathanael Napper* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *John Trenchard* Knight.

Borough of *Dorcheſter.*

James Gould Eſq;
Thomas Trenchard Eſq;

Borough of *Lime Regis.*

Henry Henly Eſq;
John Burridge Eſq;

Borough of *Waymouth.*

Sir *John Morton* Baronet.
Michael Harvy Eſq;

Borough

Borough of *Melcom Regis.*

Henry Henning Eſq;
Thomas Freke Eſq;

Borough of *Bridport.*

John Michel Eſq;
Sir *Stephen Evance* Knight.

Borough of *Shafton*, alias *Shaftsbury.*

Sir *Matthew Andrews* Knight.
Edward Nicholas Eſq;

Borough of *Wareham.*

Thomas Erle Eſq;
William Okeden Eſq;

Borough of *Corf-Caſtle.*

Richard Fownes Eſq;
William Culliford Eſq;

Durham 4.

Sir *Robert Eden* Bar.
William Lambton Eſq;

City of *Durham.*

William Tempeſt Eſq;
George Morland Eſq;

Eſſex 8.

Sir *Francis Maſham* Bar.
John Lemot Honywood Eſq;

Borough of *Colcheſter.*

Samuel Reynolds Eſq;
Iſaac Rebow Eſq;

Borough of *Maldon.*

Sir *Thomas Darcy* Bar.
Charles Montague Eſq;

Borough of *Harwich.*

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Cheyne.*
Sir *Thomas Middleton* Knight.

Glouceſterſhire 8.

Sir *John Guiſe* Bar.
Sir *Ralph Dutton* Bar.

City of *Glouceſter.*

William Cooke Eſq;
William Try Eſq;

Borough of *Cirencester.*
Richard How Esq;
John How Esq;
Borough of *Tewksbury.*
Richard Dowdeswell Esq;
Sir *Francis Winnington* Knight.

Herefordshire 8.

Sir *Robert Croft* Bar.
Sir *Edward Harley* Knight of the *Bath.*
City of *Hereford.*
Paul Foley Esq;
Henry Cornwall Esq;
Borough of *Lempster.*
Thomas Lord *Conyngsby.*
John Dutton Colt Esq;
Borough of *Woobly.*
Robert Price Esq;
Thomas Foley Jun. Esq;

Hertfordshire 6.

Sir *Thomas Pope Blount* Bar.
Ralph Freeman Esq;
Borough of St. *Albans.*
Sir *Samuel Grimston* Bar.
George Churchill Esq;
Borough of *Hertford.*
Sir *William Cowper* Bar.
Sir *William Leman* Bar.

Huntingtonshire 4.

The Honourable *Robert Mountague* Esq;
John Driden Esq;
Borough of *Huntington.*
The Honourable *Sidney Wortly*, alias *Montague* Esq;
The Honourable *Richard Mountague* Esq;

Kent 10.

Sir *John Knatchbull* Bar.
Sir *Thomas Roberts* Bar.
City of *Canterbury.*
Sir *William Honywood* Bar.
Henry Lee Esq;

City

City of *Rochester.*
Sir *Joseph Williamson* Knight.
Caleb Banks Esq;
Borough of *Maidstone.*
Sir *Thomas Taylor* Bar.
Thomas Ryder Esq;
Borough of *Queenborough.*
Sir *John Banks* Bar.
Robert Crawford Esq;

Lancashire 14.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Brandon Gerrard.*
The Honourable *James Stanly* Esq;
Borough of *Lancaster.*
Roger Kerby Esq;
Thomas Preston Esq;
Borough of *Preston* in *Amounderness.*
Sir *Christopher Greenfeild* Knight.
Sir *Edward Chisenhall* Knight.
Borough of *Newton.*
The Honourable *George Cholmondely* Esq;
John Bennet Esq;
Borough of *Wiggan.*
Sir *Richard Standish* Knight.
Peter Shakerly Esq;
Borough of *Clitheroe.*
Anthony Parker Esq;
Roger Kenyon Esq;
Borough of *Leverpool.*
The Right Honourable *Richard* Ld. *Colchester.*
Thomas Norris of *Speak* Esq;

Leicester 4.

The Right Honourable *Bennet* Lord *Sherrard.*
Sir *Thomas Hesilridge* Bar.
Borough of *Leicester.*
Sir *Edward Abney* Knight.
Lawrence Carter Esq;

Lincoln 12.

The Right Honourable *George* Viscount *Castleton.*
Sir *Thomas Hussey* Bar.

City of *Lincoln*.

Sir *John Bolles* Bar.
Sir *Edward Hussey* Bar.

Borough of *Boston*.

Sir *William Torke* Knight.
Peregrine Berty Esq;

Borough of *Great Grimsby*.

Sir *Edward Ayscogh* Knight.
John Chaplin Esq;

Town of *Stamford*.

The Honourable *Charles Bertie* Esq;
William Hyde Esq;

Borough of *Grantham*.

Sir *John Brownlowe* Bar.
Sir *William Ellis* Bar.

Middlesex 8.

Sir *Charles Gerrard* Bar.
Ralph Hawtery Esq;

City of *Westminster*.

Sir *Walter Clarges* Bar.
Sir *Stephen Fox* Knight.

London.

Sir *William Pritchard* Knight.
Sir *Samuel Dashwood* Knight.
Sir *Thomas Vernon* Knight.
Sir *John Fleet* Knight.

Monmouth 3.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord Marquess of *Worcester*.
Thomas Morgan Esq;

Borough of *Monmouth*.

Sir *Charles Kemeys* Knight.

Norfolk 12.

Sir *Jacob Astley* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *William Cooke* Bar.

City of *Norwich*.

Thomas Blofeild Esq;
Hugh Bokenham Esq;

Town

Town of *Lyn-Regis.*

Sir *John Turner* Knight.
Daniel Bedingfeild Eſq;

Town of *Great Yarmouth.*

George England Eſq;
Samuel Fuller Eſq;

Borough of *Thetford.*

Sir *Francis Gaybon* Knight.
Baptiſt May Eſq;

Borough of *Caſtlerising.*

Right Honourable Sir *Robert Howard Knight.*
Robert Walpole Eſq;

Northampton 9.

Sir *St. Andrew St. John* Bar.
John Parkhuſt Eſq;

City of *Peterborough.*

William Brownlowe Eſq;
Gilbert Dolben Eſq;

Town of *Northampton.*

Sir *Thomas Samuel* Bar.
Sir *William Langham* Knight.

Town of *Brackley.*

John Blencowe Sergeant at Law.
The Honourable *Henry Mordant* Eſq;

Borough of *Higham Ferrers.*

Thomas Andrews Eſq;

Northumberland 8.

William Forſter Eſq;
Philip Bickerſtaff Eſq;

Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine.*

Sir *Ralph Carr* Knight.
William Carr Eſq;

Borough of *Morpeth.*

Roger Fenwick Eſq;
George Nicholas Eſq;

Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed.*

Sir *Francis Blake* Knight.
Samuel Ogle Eſq;

Nottingham 8.

Sir *Scroop How* Knight.
John White Esq;

Town of *Nottingham.*

Charles Hutchinson Esq;
Richard Slater Esq;

Borough of *Eastretford.*

John Thornhagh Esq;
Richard Taylor Esq;

Town of *Newark* upon *Trent.*

The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Eland.*
Sir *Francis Moleneux* Bar.

Oxon 9.

The Right Honourable *Mountague* Ld. *Norreys.*
Sir *Robert Jenkinson* Bar.

University of *Oxon.*

The Honourable *Heneage Finch* Esq;
Sir *Thomas Clarges* Knight.

City of *Oxon.*

The Honourable *Henry Bertie* Esq;
Sir *Edward Norreys* Knight.

Borough of *New Woodstock.*

Sir *Thomas Littleton* Bar.
Thomas Wheate Esq;

Borough of *Banbury.*

Sir *Robert Dashwood* Knight and Bar.

Rutland 2.

Sir *Thomas Mackworth* Bar.
Bennet Sherrard Esq;

Salop 12.

The Honourable *Richard Newport* Esq;
Edward Kynaston of *Oately* Esq;

Town of *Salop.*

The Honourable *Andrew Newport* Esq;
Richard Mitton Esq;

Borough of *Bruges,* alias *Bridgenorth.*

Sir *William Whitmore* Bar.
Sir *Edward Acton* Bar.

Borough

Borough of *Ludlow*.
Sylvus Titus Eſq;
Francis Lloyd Eſq;
Borough of *Wenlock*.
Sir *William Foreſter* Knight.
George Weld Eſq;
Town of *Biſhops-Caſtle*.
William Oakely Eſq;
Walter Wareing Eſq;

Somerſet 18.

Sir *Edward Phillips* Knight.
Nathaniel Palmer Eſq;
City of *Briſtol*.
Sir *Richard Hart* Knight.
Sir *John Knight* Knight.
City of *Bath*.
Sir *William Baſſet* Knight.
Joſeph Langton Eſq;
City of *Wells*.
Edward Barkeley Eſq;
Hopton Wyndham Eſq;
Borough of *Taunton*.
Edward Clark Eſq;
John Speke Eſq;
Borough of *Bridgwater*.
Sir *Francis War* Bar.
Robert Balch Eſq;
Borough of *Minhead*.
John Sanford Eſq;
Alexander Lutterell Eſq;
Borough of *Ilcheſter*.
Sir *Edward Windham* Bar.
John Hunt Eſq;
Borough of *Milborn-Port*.
Sir *Thomas Travell* Knight.
Sir *Charles Carteret* Knight.

Southampton 26.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord Marqueſs of *Winchester*.
Richard Norton Eſq;

City of *Winchester.*

The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Pawlet.*
Frederick Tilney Esq;

Town of *Southampton.*

Sir *Charles Wyndham* Knight.
Sir *Benjamin Newland* Knight.

Town of *Portsmouth.*

The Honourable *Edward Russel* Esq;
Nicholas Hedger Alderman.

Borough of *Yarmouth.*

The Right Honourable Sir *John Trevor* Knight.
Charles Duncombe Esq;

Borough of *Petersfield.*

Robert Michell Esq;
Richard Holt Esq;

Borough of *Newport*, alias *Medona.*

Sir *William Stephens* Knight.
Richard Leveson Esq;

Borough of *Stockbridge.*

Richard Whithed Esq; dead.
Thomas Jervoise Jun. Esq;

Borough of *Newton.*

The Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh.*
Thomas Done Esq;

Borough of *Christ-Church.*

Francis Gwyn Esq;
William Ettrick Esq;

Borough of *Whitchurch.*

The Honourable *James Russel* Esq;
Christopher Stokes Esq;

Borough of *Limmington.*

John Burrard Esq;
Thomas Dore Esq;

Borough of *Andover.*

The Honourable *Francis Pawlet* of *Amport* Esq;
John Pollen Esq;

Staffordshire 10.

The Honourable *John Grey* Esq;
Walter Chetwind Esq;

City

City of *Lichfield*.

Robert Burdett Eſq;
Richard Dyot Eſq;

Borough of *Stafford*.

John Chetwind Eſq;
Jonathan Cope Eſq;

Borough of *Newcaſtle* under *Line*.

Sir *Thomas Bellot* Bar.
Sir *John Leveſon Gower* Bar.

Borough of *Tamworth*.

Sir *Henry Gough* Knight.
Michael Biddulph Eſq;

Suffolk 16.

Sir *Samuel Barnardiſton* Bar.
Sir *Gervas Elwes* Bar.

Borough of *Ipſwich*.

Sir *John Barker* Bar.
Sir *Charles Blois* Bar.

Borough of *Dunwich*.

Sir *Robert Rich* Knight and Bar.
John Bence Eſq;

Borough of *Orford*.

Thomas Glemham Eſq;
Thomas Felton Eſq;

Borough of *Alborough*.

Sir *Henry Johnſon* Knight.
William Johnſon Eſq;

Borough of *Sudbury*.

John Robinſon Eſq;
Sir *Thomas Barnadiſton* Bar.

Borough of *Eye*.

Henry Poley Eſq;
Thomas Davenant Eſq;

Borough of St. *Edmondsbury*.

Sir *Robert Davers* Bar.
Henry Goldwell Eſq;

Surrey 14.

Sir *Richard Onſlow* Bar.
Sir *Francis Vincent* Bar.

Borough

Borough of *Southwark*.

Anthony Bowyer Esq;
John Arnold Esq;

Borough of *Blechingly*.

Thomas Howard Esq;
Sir *Robert Clayton* Knight.

Borough of *Ryegate*.

Sir *John Parsons* Knight.
John Parsons Esq;

Borough of *Guilford*.

Morgan Randyll Esq;
Foot Onslow Esq;

Borough of *Gatton*.

Sir *John Thompson* Bar.
Thomas Turgis Esq;

Borough of *Haslemere*.

George Rodeney Bridges Esq;
Denzill Onslow Esq;

Sussex 20.

Sir *John Pelham* Bar.
Sir *William Thomas* Bar.

City of *Chichester*.

Sir *Thomas Miller* Knight.
Thomas May Esq;

Borough of *Horsham*.

John Machell Esq;
Thomas White Jun. Gent.

Borough of *Midhurst*.

Sir *William Morley* Knight of the *Bath*.
John Lewkner Esq;

Borough of *Lewes*.

Thomas Pelham Esq;
Richard Bridger Esq;

Borough of *Shoreham*.

Sir *Edward Hungerford* Knt. of the *Bath*.
John Pery Esq;

Borough of *Bramber*.

Dr. *Nicholas Barbon*.
Dr. *John Radcliffe*.

Borough of *Steyning*.

Sir *John Fagge* Bar.
Robert Fagge Esq;

Borough

Borough of *East-Grinſted.*
Sir *Thomas* Dyke, Bar.
Simon Smith Eſq;
Borough of *Arundel.*
William Morley Eſq;
James Butler Eſq;

Warwickſhire 6.

William Bromley Eſq;
Andrew Archer Eſq;
City of *Coventry.*
Richard Hopkins Eſq;
John Stratford Eſq;
Borough of *Warwick,*
The Right Honourable *William* Lord *Digby.*
William Colemore Eſq;

Weſtmorland 4.

The Right Honourable Sir *John Lowther,* of *Lowther,* Bar.
Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave,* of *Muſgrave,* Kt. and Bar.
Borough of *Apulby.*
The Honourable *William Cheyne* Eſq;
Charles Boyle Eſq;

Wiltſhire 34.

The Right Honourable *Edward* Viſc. *Cornbury.*
Sir *Walter St. John* Bar.
City of *New Sarum.*
Thomas Hobby Eſq;
Thomas Pitt Eſq;
Borough of *Wilton.*
Sir *Richard Grubham Howe,* Knight and Bar.
Thomas Wyndham, Eſq;
Borough of *Downton.*
Sir *Charles Raleigh* Knight.
Maurice Bockland Eſq;
Borough of *Hindon.*
Robert Hide Eſq;
The Right Honourable *John* Lord Viſcount *Fitzharding.*
Borough of *Weſtbury.*
The Honourable *Peregrine Bertie* Eſq;
Richard Lewys Eſq;

Bo-

Borough of *Hyterbury.*

William Ash Esq;
William Trenchard Esq;

Borough of *Calne.*

Henry Chivers Esq;
William Wyndham Esq;

Borough of the *Devizes.*

Walter Grubb Esq;
John Methwyn Esq;

Borough of *Chippenham.*

Alexander Popham Esq;
Thomas Talmash Esq;

Borough of *Malmesbury.*

The Honourable *Goodwin Wharton* Esq;
George Booth Esq;

Borough of *Criclade.*

Edmund Webb Esq;
Charles Fox Esq;

Borough of *Great Bedwin.*

The Right Honourable *Anthony* Viscount *Falkland.*
Sir *Jonathan Raymond* Knight.

Borough of *Ludgersale.*

Thomas Neale Esq;
John Deane Esq;

Borough of *Old Sarum.*

Sir *Thomas Mompesson* Knight.
William Harvey Esq;

Borough of *Wootton Bassit.*

Henry St. John Esq;
John Wildman, Jun. Esq;

Borough of *Marleborough.*

Sir *John Ernle* Knight.
Sir *George Willoughby* Knight.

Worcestershire 9.

Sir *John Packington* Bar.
Thomas Foley Esq;

City of *Worcester.*

Sir *John Somers* Knight, now Lord Keeper.
William Bromley Esq;

Borough of *Droitwich.*
The Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Bellemont.*
Philip Foley Eſq;
Borough of *Eveſham.*
Sir *James Ruſhout* Bar.
Edward Rudge Eſq;
Borough of *Bewdley.*
Henry Herbert Eſq;

Yorkſhire 30.

The Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax.*
Sir *John Kay* Bar.
City of *York.*
Robert Waller Eſq;
Henry Thompſon Eſq;
Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull.*
John Ramſden Eſq;
Charles Osborne Eſq;
Borough of *Knaresborough.*
Thomas Fox Eſq;
William Stockdale Eſq;
Borough of *Scaresborough.*
Francis Thompſon Eſq;
John Hungerford Eſq;
Borough of *Rippon.*
Sir *Jonathan Jennings* Knight.
Jonathan Jennings Eſq;
Borough of *Richmond.*
Sir *Mark Milbank* Bar.
Theodore Bathurſt Eſq;
Borough of *Heydon.*
Henry Guy Eſq;
Matthew Appleyard Eſq;
Borough of *Boroughbrigg.*
Sir *Henry Goodrick* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Bryan Stapleton* Bar.
Borough of *Malton.*
Sir *William Strickland* Bar.
William Palms Eſq;
Borough of *Thriske.*
Thomas Frankland Eſq;
Richard Staines Eſq;

Bo-

Borough of *Aldborough.*
Sir *Michael Wentworth* Knight.
Christopher Tankred Esq;
Borough of *Beverly.*
Sir *Michael Warton* Knight.
William Gee Esq;
Borough of *North-Allerton.*
Sir *William Robinson* Bar.
Sir *Thomas Lascels* Esq;
Borough of *Pontefract.*
The Honourable *Henry Dawney* Esq;
Sir *John Bland* Bar.

BARONS of the Cinque-Ports (16)

Port of *Hastings,*
The Honourable *John Beaumont* Esq;
Peter Gott Esq;
Town of *Winchelsea.*
Robert Austen Bar.
Samuel Western Esq;
Town of *Rye.*
Sir *John Austen* Bar.
Sir *John Darrel* Knight.
Port of *New Rumney.*
Sir *Charles Sidley* Bar.
John Brewer Esq;
Port of *Hyeth.*
Sir *Philip Butler* Bar.
William Brockman Esq;
Port of *Dover.*
Thomas Papillon Esq;
James Chadwick Esq;
Port of *Sandwich.*
John Thurbrane Serjeant at Law.
Edward Brent Esq;
Port of *Seaford.*
William Campion Esq;
Henry Pelham Esq;

WALES

WALES (24)

Angleſey 2.

The Right Honourable *Richard* Viſcount *Bulkley*
Town of *Bowmoris*
Thomas Bulkley Eſq;

Brecon. 2.

Sir *Rowland Gwyn* Knight.
Town of *Brecon.*
Jeoffery Jeofferys Eſq;

Cardigan 2.

Sir *Carbery Price* Bar.
Town of *Cardigan.*
Hector Philips Eſq;

Carmarthen 2.

Sir *Rice Rudd* Bar.
Town of *Carmarthen.*
Richard Vaughan Eſq;

Carnarvan 2.

Sir *William Williams* of *Vaynal* Bar.
Town of *Carnarven.*
Sir *Robert Owen* Knight.

Denby 2.

Sir *Richard Middleton* Bar.
Town of *Denby.*
Edward Brereton Eſq;

Flint 2.

Sir *Roger Puleſton* Knight.
Town of *Flint.*
Thomas Whitley Eſq;

Glamorgan 2.

Bussey Mansel Esq;
Town of *Cardiffe.*
Tho. Mansel Esq;

Merionetth 1.

Sir *John Wynne* Knight and Baronet.

Montgomery 2.

Edward Vaughan Esq;
Town of *Montgomery*
Price Devereux Esq;

Pembrook 3.

Sir *Hugh Owen* Knight and Baronet.
Town of *Haverford-West.*
Sir *William Wogan* Knight.
Town of *Pembrook.*
Arthur Owen Esq;

Radnor 2.

John Jefferys Esq;
Town of *New Radnor.*
Robert Harley Esq;

In all Five hundred and thirteen; whereof generally about Two hundred are absent upon Business, or Sick, *&c.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of Particular Governments, and firſt of the Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military Government of the King's Houſhold.

FOR the Eccleſiaſtical Government of the King's Court, there is firſt a *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, who is uſually ſome grave, learned *Prelate*, choſen by the King, and who, as *Dean*, acknowledgeth no Superior but the King; for as the King's Palace is exempt from all inferiour *Temporal* Juriſdiction, ſo is his Chappel from all *Spiritual*; it is called *Capella Dominica*, the *Domain Chappel*, is not within the Juriſdiction or Dioceſs of any Biſhop, but as a Regal Peculiar exempt and reſerved to the Viſitation and immediate Government of the King, who is Supreme Ordinary as it were, over all *England*.

By the *Dean* are choſen all other Officers of the Chapel, *viz.* a *Sub-Dean*, or *Præcentor Capellæ*; thirty two Gentlemen of the Chapel, whereof twelve are Prieſts, and one of them is Confeſſor to the King's Houſhold, whoſe Office is to read Prayers every morning to the Family, to viſit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, to inform ſuch as deſire advice in any caſe of Conſcience, or Point of Religion, *&c.*

The other twenty Gentlemen, commonly called the *Clerks* of the *Chappel*, are with the aforeſaid Prieſts to perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service, in Praying, Singing, *&c.* One of theſe being well skilled in Muſick, is choſen Maſter of the Children, whereof there are twelve in Ordinary, to inſtruct them in the Rules and Art of Muſick, for the Service of the Chappel. Three other of the ſaid Clerks are choſen to be Organiſts, to whom are joyned upon Sundays, Collar-days, and other Holy-days, a Conſort of the King's Muſick, to make the Chappel Muſick more full and compleat.

There are moreover four Officers called Virgers, from the Silver Rods carried in their hands, being a *Sergeant*, two *Yeomen*, and a *Groom* of the Chappel.

In the King's Chappel thrice every day Prayers are Read, and God's Service and Worship performed with great Decency, Order, and Devotion, and should be a Pattern to all other Churches and Chappels of *England*.

The King hath also his private Oratory, where some of his Chaplains in Ordinary are to read Divine Service to the King on Working Days every Morning and every Evening.

The *Lord High Almoner* is he who disposeth of the King's Alms, and for that use receives (besides other Moneys allowed by the King) all *Deodands*, *& bona Felonum de se* to be that way disposed.

Moreover, the *Lord Almoner* hath the Privilege to give the King's Dish to whatsoever Poor Man he pleases, that is, the first Dish at Dinner which is set upon the King's Table, or instead thereof 4 *d. per diem*, (which anciently was equivalent to 4 *s.* now) next he distributes to twenty four Poor Men, nominated by the Parishioners of the Parish adjacent to the King's place of residence, to each of them 4 *d.* in Money, a Two-penny Loaf, and a Gallon of Beer, or, instead thereof, 3 *d.* in Money, equally to be divided among them every Morning at Seven of the Clock at the Court Gate; and every Poor Man before he receives the Alms, is to repeat the Creed and the Lord's Prayer in the presence of one of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the *Lord Almoner* to be his *Sub-Almoner*, who also is to scatter new Coined Two-pences in the Towns and Places where the King passes through in his Progress, to a certain summ by the Year. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below-Stairs; that is, such as are put to Pension, either because they are so Old, that they are unfit for Service, or else the Widows of such of his Majesties Houshold Servants that died poor, and were not able to provide for their Wives and Children in their Life-times; every one of these hath a Competency duly paid unto them. Lastly, there are distributed amongst the Poor, the large Offerings which the King gives on Collar-days.

Cere-

Ceremony on Maundy-Thursday.

Moreover, the Court is an eminent Pattern of Charity and Humility to all that shall see the performance of that ancient Custom by the King and the Queen, on the *Thursday* before *Easter*, called *Maundy-Thursday*, so called from the *French Mande*, in *Latin Sportula*, when the King, or his *Lord Almoner* first washeth the Feet of as many poor men as are the years his Majesty hath Reigned, and then wipes them with a Towel, (according to the Pattern of our Saviour) and then gives to everyone of them two Yards and a half of Woollen Cloth to make a Sute of Cloths, and Linen Cloth for two Shirts, and a pair of Stockings, and a pair of Shooes, three Dishes of Fish in Wooden Platters, one of Salt Salmon, a second of Green Fish, or Cod, a third of Pickle-Herrings, Red-Herrings, and Red-Sprats, a Gallon of Beer, a Quart Bottle of Wine, and Six Penny Loaves of Bread; also a Red Leather Purse, and as many single Pence as the King is years Old, and in such another Purse as many Shillings as the King hath Reigned Years.

The Queen-Consort also doth the like to divers poor Women.

In *France*, the *Aumosnier* is Principal of all Ecclesiasticks of the Court, and all Officers of the King's Chappel; he receiveth their Oaths of Allegiance, and himself swears only to the King for that Office; he hath the disposition of all Hospitals, the charge for delivering Prisoners, pardoned by the King at his coming to the Crown, or at his Coronation, or first entrance into any of his Cities.

Under the Lord High *Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, two *Yeomen*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*.

Besides all these, the King hath a *Clerk* of the *Closet*, or Confessor to his Majesty, who is commonly some Reverend, Discreet Divine, extraordinarily esteemed by his Majesty, whose Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, to wait on his Majesty in his private Oratory or Closet, *&c.*

Chaplains.] The King hath also 48 Chaplains in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, whereof four every Month wait at Court to preach in the Chappel on *Sundays*, and other Festivals before the King, and in the Morning early on *Sundays* before the Houshold, to read Divine Service before the King, out of Chappel daily (as aforementioned,) twice in the King's private Oratory, to give Thanks at the Table in the Clerk of the Closet's absence, *&c.*

In the time of *Lent*, according to ancient laudable Custom, the Divine Service and Preaching is performed in a more solemn manner.

Lent-Sermons.] Anciently in Court there were Sermons in *Lent* only, and that in the Afternoon, in the open Air, and then only by Bishops, Deans, and principal Prebendaries. The *Lent* Preachers are appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: On the first *Wednesday*, called *Ash-Wednesday*, in the Morning, begins the *Dean* of the *Chappel* to Preach, on each *Wednesday* after one of his Majesties more eloquent *Chaplains*, every *Friday* the *Dean* of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church: On the last *Friday*, called *Good-Friday*, is always to Preach the *Dean* of *Westminster*; on every *Sunday* in *Lent* some Bishop Preacheth, and on the last *Sunday* of *Lent*, called *Palm-Sunday*, is to Preach an *Archbishop*, and upon *Easter day*, the *Lord High Almoner*.

Collar-Days.] Twelve Days in the Year, being high and principal Festivals, his Majesty after Divine Service, attended with his principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with some of the Heralds, in their Rich Coats, in a grave solemn manner at the Altar, Offers a summ of Gold to God, *in signum specialis Dominii*, that by his Grace he is King, and holdeth all of him.

All Offerings made at the Holy Altar by the King and Queen, did anciently belong to the disposal of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, if his Grace were present, whersoever the Court was; but now to the Dean of the Chappel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Those twelve days are, *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, called *Houshold-days*, upon which the *Bisant* or Gold to be offered, is delivered to the King by the *Lord*

Lord Steward, or ſome other of the principal Officers: then *Newyears-day*, *Twelfth-day*, upon the latter of which *Gold*, *Frankencenſe*, and *Myrrhe*, in ſeveral Purſes, are offered by the King. Laſtly, *Candlemas*, *Annunciation*, *Aſcenſion*, *Trinity-Sunday*, *St. John Baptiſt*, and *Michaelmas-day*, when only Gold is offered. Upon *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſunday*, his Majeſty uſually receives the Holy Sacrament, none but two or three of the principal Biſhops, and ſome of the Royal Family communicating with him.

The Gold offered by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacrament, and upon high Feſtivals, is ſtill called the *Bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of Gold, coined by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, in Latin *Bizantium*. That which was uſed by King *James* the Firſt, was a piece of Gold, having on the one ſide the Pourtraict of the King kneeling before an Altar, with Four Crowns before him, and with this Motto circumſcribed, *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* and on the other ſide was a Lamb lying by a Lyon, with this Motto, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non deſpiciet Deus.*

Belonging to the Chappel Royal at White-Hall, *are,*

THE Dean *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*. Board-wages 200 *l. per Annum.*

The Lord Almoner, *William* Lord Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Clerk of the Cloſet to the King, Dr. *Thomas Burnet*, Maſter of the *Charter-houſe*. His Salary 61. 18 *s.*

Clerk of the Cloſet to the Queen, Dr. *William Stanley*, Arch-deacon of *London*. His Salary 61. 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Sub-Dean, Mr. *Battle*. His Salary 73 *l.*

Sub-Almoner, Dr. *Jonathan Blagrave*. 61. 18 *s.*

Sub-Clerk of the Cloſet to the King, Dean *Wickart*.

Sub-Clerk of the Cloſet to the Queen, Dr. *Herne*.

The Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary waiting in their Months.

March.
DR. *Bright.*
Dr. *Bramſtone.*
Dr. *Smonlt.*
Mr. *Waple.*

April.
Dr. *Mills.*
Mr. *Young.*
Dr. *Dunſtar.*
Dr. *Horneck.*

May.
Dr. *Montague.*
Dr. *Aldriche.*
Dr. *Scott.*
Dr. *Wake.*

June.
Dr. *Fuller.*
Dr. *Sherlock.*
Dr. *Linford.*
Dr. *Herne.*

July.
Dr. *Haſcard.*
Dr. *Pain.*
Mr. *Hesketh.*
Dr. *Talbot.*

Auguſt.
Dr. *Williams.*
Dr. *Blagrave.*
Dr. *Reſbury.*
Mr. *Gee.*

September.
Dr. *Cradock.*
Dr. *Manningham.*
Dr. *Edwards.*
Mr. *Staino.*

October.
Dr. *Dove.*
Dr. *Hickman.*
Mr. *Tully.*
Dr. *Cumber.*

November.
Dr. *Jane.*
Dr. *Littleton.*
Dr. *Menard.*

December.
Dr. *Pelling.*
Dr. *Freeman.*
Dr. *Wickart.*
Dr. *Royſe.*

January.
Dr. *Lamb.*
Dr. *Hooper.*
Mr. *Wigan.*
Dr. *Birch.*

February.
Dr. *Fielding.*
Mr. *Brabant.*
Mr. *Fleetwood.*
Mr. *Whitfield.*

Chamber-keeper to the Chaplains, Mr. *William Cook*, Gentle-

Gentlemen of the CHAPPEL.

The Organiſts Three.

1. Dr. *William Child.* His Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*
2. Dr. *John Blow,* Maſter of the Ten Children, for each of which he receives 24 *l. per Annum.* Salary 100 *l.*
3. Dr. *Henry Purſel.*

The reſt of the Gentlemen of the Chappel, being Twenty, are as followeth:

John Sayer.
Edward Braddock, Clerk of the Checque.
James Cobb.
Nathanael Watkins.
Henry Froſt.
John Goodgroom.
George Bettenham.
Blaiſe White.
Thomas Richardſon.
William Turner.
James Hart.
Andrew Trebeck.
Stephen Criſpian.
John Goſlin.
Morgan Harris.
Leonard Woodſon.
Joſias Boucher.
Nathanael Veſtment.
Samuel Bentham.
Moſes Snow.

Their Salary 73 *l.* each *per Annum.*
The Organiſt and the Sub-Dean the ſame.

They are great Maſters alſo in the Science of Muſick, and moſt exquiſite performers.

Cloſet-keeper, Mr. *Gilbert Thornburgh.* Salary 5 *l.* Board-wages 49 *l.* 15 *s.*
Sergeant of the Veſtry, Mr. *Henry Parker.* Salary 6 *l.* 16 *s.* 10½. Board-wages 66 *l.* 3 *s.* 1½.
Yeoman, Mr. *Marmaduke Alford.* Salary 5 *l.* Board-wages 49 *l.* 15 *s.*
Cloſet-keeper for Wages and Bills, in all, 97 *l.* 10 *s. per Ann.*
Serjeant of the Veſtry, Mr. *Parker.* 73 *l. per Ann.*
Paid him for Books, Surplices, *&c.* 120 *l. per Ann.*

Yeoman of the Vestry, Mr. *Alford.* 54 *l.* 15 *s. per Ann.*
Groom of the Vestry, Mr. *George Oldner.* 45 *l.* 12 *s* 6 *d.*
Bell Ringer, *William Sampson.* 15 *l.* 4 *s.* Board-wages 15 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*
Matthew Shelly, Organ-Blower. Board-wages 10 *l.*

At the Royal Chappel of St. James's, *there is assigned Six Preachers, who in their several courses wait Two Months together, as follows:*

Jan. *Febr.*	Mr. *Stephen Penton.*	*July* *August*	Dr. —— *Bedford.*
March *April*	Dr. *Thomas Green.*	*Sept.* *Octob.*	Mr. —— *Appleford.*
May *June*	Mr. *Tho. Felstead.*	*Nov.* *Dec.*	Dr. *Lewis Atterbury.*

There are likewise Two Reading Chaplains, whose duty it is to read Prayers twice a day in their respective Waitings, on *Sundays* more particularly at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, when the Sacrament is always administred throughout the whole Year; and after it at Ten of the Clock.

Mr. *John Pullen,* Mr. *Thomas Harper,* Each 80 *l. per Annum* Salary.
Mr. *Nicholas Fipps,* Closet-keeper, 50 *l. per Ann.*
Mr. *John Richardson,* Chapter-keeper, 40 *l. per ann.* Salary.
Bell-Ringer.

Of the Civil Government of the King's Court.

[Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.]

FOR the *Civil Government* of the King's Court, the chief Officer is Lord *Steward*, called also in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, *The Great Master of the King's Houshold*, after the *French* Mode; but *primo Mariæ*, and ever since, called, *The Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.*

The

The State of the King's Houſe is committed to him, to be ruled and guided by his diſcretion, and all his Commands in Court to be obeyed and obſerved. And as his Power is great, ſo is his Dignity, State and Honour: The Steward and Treaſurer within the King's Houſe, ſaith an old Manuſcript, *Repreſent the State of an Earl.*

He hath Authority over all Officers and Servants of the King's Houſe, except thoſe of his Majeſties Chappel, Chamber, and Stable, *&c.*

He, by his Office, without any Commiſſion, judgeth of all Diſcords, as *Treaſons*, *Murthers*, *Felonies*, *Bloodſheds*, committed in the Court, or within the Verge, which is every way within twelve Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, (only *London* by Charter is exempted) for the Law having an high eſteem of the Dignity of the King's ſetled *Manſion Houſe*, laid out ſuch a Plot of Ground about his Houſe, (as a *Haut Pas*, or *Foot Carpet*, ſpread about the King's Chair of State, that ought to be more cleared and void than other places) to be ſubject to a ſpecial exempted Juriſdiction depending on the King's Perſon, and Great Officers, that ſo where the King comes, there ſhould come with him Peace and Order, and an awefulneſs and reverence in mens hearts: beſides, it would have been a kind of eclipſing of the King's Honour, that where the King was, any Juſtice ſhould be ſought, but immediately from the King's own Officers;) and therefore from very ancient times, the Juriſdiction of the Verge hath been executed by the *Lord Steward*, with great ceremony, in the nature of a *Peculiar King's-Bench*, and that not only within, but without the King's Dominions: For ſo it is recorded, That one *Engleam* of *Nogent* in *France*, for ſtealing Silver Diſhes out of the Houſe of *Edward* the Firſt, King of *England*, then at *Paris*, (after the matter had been debated in the Council of the King of *France*, touching the Juriſdiction; and, ordered, That the King of *England* ſhould enjoy this Kingly Prerogative of his Houſhold) was condemned by Sir *Robert Fitz-John*, then Steward to the King of *England*, and hanged in St. *Germans-Fields*.

Note, That to the Lord Steward belongs at the beginning of Parliaments to attend the King's Perſon, and to miniſter the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to all the

the ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, and at the end of Parliaments to adjuſt the Parliamentary Expences, *&c.*

The *Lord Steward* is a *white-Staff-Officer*, for he in the King's Preſence carrieth a *White Staff*, and at other times going abroad, it is carried by a Footman bare-headed. This *White Staff* is taken for a Commiſſion: at the death of the King, over the Hearſe made for the King's Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby diſchargeth all the Officers.

This eminent Employment is now enjoyed by the Earl of *Devonſhire*.

Lord Chamberlain.] The next Officer is the *Lord Chamberlain*, who hath the overſight of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, except the Precinct of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole; and all above Stairs, who are all ſworn by him (or his Warrant to the Gentlemen-Uſhers) to the King. He hath alſo the overſight of the Officers of the *Ward-robe*, at all his Majeſties Houſes, and of the removing *Ward-robes*, or of *Beds*, of the *Tents*, *Revels*, *Muſick*, *Comedians*, *Hunting*, and of the *Meſſengers*, of the *Trumpeters*, *Drummers*, of all *Handicrafts*, and *Artiſans* retained in the King's Service

Moreover, he hath the overſight of the *Sergeants at Arms*, of all *Phyſicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Chirurgeons*, *Barbers*, &c. To him alſo belongeth the overſight of the *Chaplains*, though himſelf be a *Lay-man*; contrary in this particular to the ancient Cuſtom of *England*, and Modern Cuſtom of all other Kingdoms, where Eccleſiaſticks are never under the ordering of *Lay-men*.

Alſo of the Charges of *Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Entries*, *Cavalcades*, *Funerals*, &c. Of all Furniture in the Parliament, and in the Rooms of Addreſſes to the King, *&c.*

This Office is now in the Hands of the Earl of *Dorſet*.

Moſt of the above-named Offices and Places are in the Gift and Diſpoſal of the *Lord Chamberlain*.

Maſter of the Horſe.] The third Great Officer of the King's Court, is the *Maſter of the Horſe*, anciently called *Comes Stabuli*, or *Conſtable*, to whom a higher Imployment and Power was then given.

This

This Great Officer hath now the ordering and diſpoſal of all the King's Stables, and Races, or breed of Horſes, and had heretofore of all the Poſts of *England*. He hath alſo the Power of *Eſcuries* and *Pages*; over the *Footmen*, *Grooms*, *Riders of the Great Horſes*, *Farriers*, *Smiths*, *Coachmen*, *Sadlers*, and all other Trades working to the King's Stables; to all whom he (or by his Warrant the *Avener*) giveth an Oath to be true and faithful.

He hath the charge of all Lands and Revenues, appointed for the King's breed of Horſes, and for charge of the Stable, and for *Litters*, *Coaches*, *Sumpter-Horſes*, &c.

He only hath the Privilege to make uſe of any *Horſes*, *Pages*, *Foot-men*, belonging to the King's Stables.

At any ſolemn *Cavalcade*, he rides next behind the King, and leads a *Leer Horſe of State*.

This Great Office is conferred by the preſent King *William* upon his Kinſman *Der Heer Overkirk* of the Houſe of *Naſſau*.

The Accounts of the Stables for Horſe-meat, Livery, Wages, and Board-wages, are brought by the *Avener*, being chief Clerk of the *Avery*, to be paſſed and allowed by the Board of *Green-Cloth*.

Under theſe three Principal Officers of his Majeſties Houſhold, are almoſt all the other Officers and Servants.

Firſt, under the *Lord Steward*, in the *Compting-Houſe*, are the

Treaſurer of the Houſhold.
Comptroller.
Cofferer.
Maſter of the Houſhold.
Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.
Two Clerks Comptrollers.
Two Yeomen.
The Cofferers Clerks, or *Clerks of the Aſſignment.*
Two Grooms.
Two Meſſengers.

It is called the *Compting-Houſe*, becauſe the Accompts for all expences of the King's Houſhold are there taken daily by the *Lord Steward*, the *Treaſurer*, *Comptroller*, the *Cofferer*, the *Maſter* of the *Houſhold*, the two *Clerks* of the *Green-Cloth*, and the two *Clerks Comptrollers*, who alſo there make Proviſion for the Houſhold, according to the Law of the Land, and make Payments and Orders for the well governing of the Servants of the Houſhold.

In

In the *Compting-House* is the *Green-Cloth*, which is a Court of Justice continually sitting in the King's House, composed of the Persons last mentioned; whereof the three first are usually of the King's Privy Council. To this Court, being the first, and most ancient Court of *England*, is committed the charge and oversight of the King's Court-Royal, for matters of Justice and Government, with Authority for maintaining the Peace, within twelve Miles distance wheresoever the Court shall be, and within the King's House, the power of correcting all the Servants therein, that shall any way offend.

It is called the *Green Cloth*, of a *Green Cloth*, where they sit, over whom are the Arms of the *Compting-House*, bearing *Vert*, a *Key*, *Or*, and a *Staff Argent Saultier*, signifying their Power to Reward and Correct, as Persons for their great Wisdom and Experience, thought fit by his Majesty, to exercise both these Functions in his Royal House.

Treasurer of the King's House.] The Treasurer of the King's House in absence of the *Lord Steward*, hath power with the *Comptroller*, and other Officers of the Board of *Green-Cloth*, together with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes, committed within the King's Palace, and that by Verdict of the King's Houshold.

Among the *Houshold Servants* within the *Check-Roll*, if any be found guilty of Felony, no benefit of Clergy is to be allowed him. Anciently this Court might have held Pleas of *Freehold* also.

Comptroller.] The *Comptroller's* Office, is to control the Accompts and Reckoning of the *Green-Cloth*.

Cofferer.] The *Cofferer* is also a Principal Officer, hath a special Charge and oversight of other Officers of the House, for their good Demeanor, Entertainment, and Carriage in their Offices, and is to pay the Wages of the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, by the direction and allowance of the *Green-Cloth*.

Master of the Houshold.] The next is the *Master of the Houshold*, whose Office is to survey the Accounts of the House.

All Bills of *Comptrolment*, *Parcels* and *Brievements*, are allotted and allowed by the Clerks Comptrollers, and summed up by the Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*. The

The *Cofferer*, *Maſter* of the *Houſhold*, the Two Clerks of the *Green Cloth*, and Two Clerks *Comptrollers*, ſit in Judgment with the *Lord Steward*, *Treaſurer*, and *Comptroller* in the Court of *Verge*.

A Liſt of His Majeſty's Houſhold Officers, and Servants, attending in the ſeveral Offices below Stairs, under the Command of William *Earl of* Devonſhire, *Lord Steward; together with their Reſpective Salaries and Board-wages.*

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-wages.
Board of Green-Cloth.		
William Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of their Majeſties Houſhold	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Francis Lord Viſcou. *Newport*, Treaſurer and Cofferer of the Houſhold	223 14 08	1092 02 06
Thomas Wharton, Eſq; Comptroller	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Thomas Felton, Eſq; Maſter of the Houſhold	66 13 04	433 06 08
Sir *William Foreſter*, Knight, Clerk of the Green-Cloth	44 06 08	455 13 04
Sir *James Forbes*, Knt. Clerk of the Green-Cloth	44 06 08	455 13 04
Charles Iſſack, Eſq; Clerk Comptroller	44 06 08	455 13 04
Clerk Comptroller	44 06 08	455 13 04
Accompting-Houſe.		
Petley Garnham, Yeoman	05 00 00	73 00 00
Charles Morgan, Yeoman	05 00 00	73 00 00
Gilbert Thornburgh, Groom	02 13 04	54 15 00
John Shaw, Groom	02 13 04	54 15 00
John Price, Clerk	02 13 04	54 15 00
Lewder Spicemaker, Clerk	02 13 04	54 15 00
Henry Sampſon, Meſſenger	02 13 04	37 06 08

Yeo-

	Wages.	Per Annum. Board-wages.
Bake-house.		
Robert Manning, Esq; Clerk—	06 13 04	73 06 08
Henry Nartlae and *Albert Scowter* Yeomen, each—	05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Ball, Groom—	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Walton, Groom—	02 13 04	37 06 08
Pantry.		
Richard Walker, Gent.—	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
George Brewster, Yeoman, Mouth to the Queen—	5 00 00	55 00 00
William Lingen, Groom—	2 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Whitmore, Groom—	2 13 04	37 06 08
Charles Justice, Groom—	2 13 04	37 06 08
Cellar.		
William Perkins, Esq; Serjeant	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Richard Dalton, Gent.—	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
James Frontine, Yeoman, Mouth and Keeper of Ice and Snow—	5 00 00	55 00 00
Richard Jones, Yeoman—	5 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Clark, Yeoman—	5 00 00	45 00 00
James Hymans, Yeoman, Field to the King—	5 00 00	45 00 00
Philip Lemmon, Yeoman, Field to the Queen—	5 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Watts, Groom—	2 13 04	37 06 08
Buttery.		
Peter Bethune, Gent.—	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
David Lloyd, Yeoman—	5 00 00	45 00 00
Henry Cockseidge, Groom—	2 13 04	37 06 08
John Murray, Groom—	2 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Jones, Groom—	2 13 04	37 06 08
Spicery.		
Joseph Sumners, Esq; Joynt Clerks *George Bond*, Esq;	32 00 00	168 00 00
Chandlery.		
James Vernon, Esq; Serjeant—	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Richard Vokins, Yeoman—	5 00 00	45 00 00

John

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-wages.
John Hyghms, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Richard Tull, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Pavey, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
John Mellun, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Confectionary.		
John Ducomin, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Peter Deraines, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Richard Thurman, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
George Gunthorpe, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Ewry.		
Benjamin Pordage, Gent.	5 00 00	45 00 00
Josias Poulter, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Peter Berry, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Reddish, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Corrall Roupel, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Laundress.		
Jane Potter, Laundress of the Table and Houshold Linnen	20 00 00	100 00 00
King's Privy-Kitchen.		
James Clark, Esq; first Clerk	44 06 08	205 13 04
Thomas Webb, Esq; 2*d*. Clerk	11 03 01½	138 11 10½
Henry Lowman, Esq; 3*d*. Clerk	11 08 01½	138 11 10½
Patrick Lamb, Esq; Master Cook	11 08 01½	138 11 10½
Ulrick Horitiner, 2*d*. Master Cook	5 00 00	45 00 00
Stephen Limbeck, Yeoman, *Mouth*	5 00 00	45 00 00
Emmanuel Hicks, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Leonard Welbank, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Arthur Beacher, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
John Sell, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
William Harris, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Claud Arnold, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Two Scourers	4 00 00	56 00 00
Six Turnbroches		180 00 00
One Door-keeper		30 00 00
Queens Privy-Kitchen.		
James Castres, Esq; Master Cook	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
Joseph Centlivre, Yeoman, *Mouth*	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Linchicomb, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
James Beacher, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08

	Wages.	Per Annum. Board-wages.
Gabriel Cooper, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
William Goulding, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Christian Frolling, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Two Scourers	4 00 00	55 00 00
Four Turnbroches		120 00 00
One Door-keeper		30 00 00
Side of Houshold Kitchen.		
Henry Smith, Esq; Master Cook	11 08 01½	80 00 00
John Thompson, Yeoman	05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry Sandes, Groom	02 13 04	37 06 08
William Arnold, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
John Pritchard, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Two Scourers	4 00 00	56 00 00
Four Turnbroches		120 00 00
One Door-keeper		30 00 00
Larder.		
John Rawkins, Esq; Serjeant	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Jasper Lisney, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Whilden, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Nicholas Howard, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Robert Bray, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
John Campion, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Acatery.		
James Halsey, Esq; Serjeant	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
Henry Gascoigne, Esq; *John Jackson*, Esq; Joynt Clerks	6 13 04	113 06 08
Hugh Mayo, Yeoman of the Salt Stores	5 00 00	10 00 00
Poultery.		
John Thompson, Esq; Clerk	6 13 04	73 06 08
Esmy Clark, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Anthony Scarlet, Groom	2 13 04	37 60 80
David Davies, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Scalding-house.		
James Goodwin, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Cranwell, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Thornburgh, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Henry York, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-wages.
Paſtry.		
Henry Durel, Eſq; Clerk	6 13 04	73 06 08
Patrick Lamb, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Samuel Brown, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
William Murray, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Salter, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
James Shepherd, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Robert Brand, Salſary-man		30 00 00
John Heard, Furner		30 00 00
Scullery.		
Robert Manly Eſq; Clerk	06 13 04	73 06 08
Thomas Hardiman, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Forreſter, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
James Tooth, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Samuel Farley, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Robinſon, Page	2 00 00	33 00 00
John Alſop, Page	2 00 00	33 00 00
James Rodd, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Joſuah Nightingale, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Thomas Fox, Child	2 00 00	33 00 00
Two Pan-keepers		60 00 00
Wood-Yard.		
Matthew Perkins, Eſq; Clerk	6 13 04	73 06 08
Edward Siſham, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Jaſpar Engliſh, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Leonard Hancock, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Harbingers.		
Matthew Whitfield, Gent. Harbinger	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
William Tozier, the like	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
William Wall, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Hugh Jones, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Peter Laroach, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
James Tye, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
William Merrit, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Almondry.		
Thomas Norris, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Richard Bennet, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08

	Wages.	Per Annum. Board-wages.
Porters at the Gate.		
Michael Hubert Esq; Serjeant	11 08 01½	108 11 10½
Richard Miller, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Seager, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Aaron Kinton, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Gibbons, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
James Lovet, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Mahalaleel Wyndham, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Cartakers.		
Harold Miller, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Scoresby, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
John Zevenboven, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Kilmayne, Groom	2 13 04	37 06 08
Ralph Blackwell, Groom	2 00 04	37 06 08
John Pierman, Groom	2 00 04	37 06 08
Tail-Cartakers.		
Henry Gascoin		
Roger Garnham		
Andrew Bray		
Daniel Perrer		
Officers of the Hall.		
Charles Parsons, Marshal	13 00 08½	18 00 00
William Everal, Daily Waiter	2 13 00	28 00 00
John Kemp, Daily Waiter	2 13 00	28 00 00
Thomas Moody, Daily Waiter	2 00 00	28 00 00
Porter at St. James's.		
Henry Rainsford, Yeoman	5 00 00	45 00 00
Marshalsea		
Edward Lord Viscount *Villiers*, *Knight-Marshal*		26 00 00
John Lester, Marshal's Man		20 00 00
William Booth, the like		20 00 00
Theophilus Bastard, the like		20 00 00
Samuel Birt, the like		20 00 00
William Gwatkin, the like		20 00 00
Matthew Wraight, the like		20 00 00
Cock and Cryer.		
William Sampson		18 05 00

Verge

	Per Annum. Wages.	Board-Wages.
Verge.		
John Hardeſty, Clerk	6 13 04	23 06 08
Robert White, Coroner	6 13 04	23 06 08
Groom-Purveyors of the Long-Carts.		
Four	10 13 04	each.
Bread-Bearers.		
Two	4 00 00	26 00 00
Wine-Porters		
Two	4 00 00	

Purveyors.

Poulterers, *John Wyber*, *Richard Wagden.*
Purveyor of Sea-Fiſh, *Francis Tuckwell.*
Purveyor of Freſh water-Fiſh, *Samuel Walton.*
Linen-Draper, *Matthew Cooper.*
Wine-Merchant, *William Perkins.*
Grocer, *Peter La Vigne.*
Brewer, *John England.*
—At *Hampton-Court*, *John Grant.*
Purveyor of Butchers Meat, *Jo. Heard.*
Purveyor of Oyſters, *Anne Bridges.*
Purveyor of Bacon, *John Nillage.*
Braſier, *John Smith.*
Ironmonger, *James Collings.*
Pewterer, *William Templeman.*
Tallow-chandler, *John Haſtings.*

Note, That the Clerks of the particular Offices ſucceed to the *Acatary*, and from thence to the *Kitchin*, *Spicery*, or *Avery* as Vacancies happen, and thence to the Board of *Green Cloth*, in their ſeveral degrees from the youngeſt *Clerk Comptroller*, &c. to the *Cofferer*, and not farther.

Note alſo, That in each Office there is a Succeſſion from one to another; as one of the *Children* may come to be a *Groom*, then *Yeoman*, then *Gentleman*, then *Serjeant*, as he happens to out-live them above him.

They wait upon, and appoint the King's, Queen's, and *Houſhold Diets* every other Month, and wait upon Foreign Princes, when his Majeſty gives them Entertainment. The

Chief Clerk keeps all the *Records*, *Ledger-Books*, and *Papers* relating to that Office; makes up all Bills, Parcels, and Debentures for Salaries, *&c.* and Provisions and Necessaries, issuing from the Offices of the Pantry, Buttery, and Cellar; Keeps account of, and makes up the remains with several other Duties, which oblige him to constant Waiting.

The Second Clerk waits upon the Diet, as aboveſaid, and attends the King and Queen in their Progreſſes, when appointed by the *Green-Cloth*. This Second Clerk waits on all Foreign Ambaſſadors and Strangers when the King gives them Entertainment.

Their Majeſties, out of their great Bounty and Clemency, allow Board-wages to ſuch old Servants as ſerved King *Charles* the Firſt, and King *Charles* the Second; *viz.* In the *Kitchen* 7. *Larder* 3. *Poultry* 1. *Hall* 1. *Paſtry* 1. amounting in all to 465 *l.* 3 *s. per Annum*; and to Houſhold Servants that ſerved King *Charles* the Second, and who are now admitted as Supernumerary; *viz.* in the *Bakehouſe* 1. *Cellar* 4. *Ewry* 1. *Scullery* 3. *Kitchen.* 15. *Poultry* 1. *Paſtry* 2. *Pitcher-houſe* 2. *Wood-yard* 1. *Harbinger* 1. *Laundrey* 2. *Hall* 9. amounting in all to 545 *l. per annum.*

A Liſt of their Majeſties Officers and Servants in Ordinary above-ſtairs.

LOrd *Chamberlain*, the Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*; whoſe Salary is 100 *l. Board-Wages* 1100 *l. per annum.*

Vice-*Chamberlain*, Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, Bar. whoſe Salary is 66 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. Board-Wages* 492 *l.* 15 *s.*

Cup-Bearers.

Sir *John Pettus* Kt.
James Compton Eſq; | *James Tyrril* Eſq;
Their Salaries 33 *l* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each *per annum.*

Carvers.

William Champeines Eſq;
Clement Saunders Eſq; | *Joſeph Roſſington* Eſq;
Their Salaries 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each *per annum.*

Sewers.

Sewers.

Richard Smith Esq; | *George Morly* Esq;
Robert Saintclare, Esq;

Their Salaries 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each *per annum.*

Esquires of the Body.

Sir *Tho. Grantham* Kt. } Sal. 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each *per*
William Sidenham Esq; } *annum.*

Whose Office is to guard the King's Person by Night, to set the Watch, and to give the Word, and to keep good order in the whole House by night; as the Lord *Chamberlain*, and his other Officers are to do by Day.

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

Of whom these things are worthy to be noted.

1. They are to be Persons of Birth and Parts.

2. They have formerly had a Salary; but of late none demands it, serving for the Honour of the Place.

3. There Number is Forty eight, of which Twelve are to be in waiting, and relieved every Quarter; Two of them lying every Night in the Privy-Chamber.

4. There Priviledges are great in all Places.

They are to attend his Majesty where-ever he walks or rides, surrounding him as a Guard, as well as accompanying him; and no Person, not priviledged by his immediate waiting, ought to come near the King's Person, except Privy-Counsellors, without leave; for which they are to address to any one of the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, who speaks to the Lord *Chamberlain*, or Vice *Chamberlain*, to ask the King leave for the Party; then the Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber brings the Party to the Lord *Chamberlain*, who presents him to the King.

But in absence of the Lord *Chamberlain* and Vice-*Chamberlain*, the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber represent either of them, and do all that belongs to them, and have place in the King's Barge accordingly.

5. The Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber execute the King's Orders without any written Orders; and their Persons are sufficient Warrants: For Example.

In King *Henry* the Eighth's time, Cardinal *Woolsley* was arrested for High Treason by a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber without any written Order: The Cardinal obeyed, saying, *His Person was a sufficient Warrant*, after the said Cardinal had refused to submit to the Arrest by a great Lord, and an Order in Writing.

King *James* the First sent a Privy-Councellor with a Written Order, signed and sealed with the King's own Seal, also a Ring from the King's Finger, commanding the Lord *Chancellor* to deliver the Broad-Seal of *England* to that Noble Lord to carry to the King.

But the King sent a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber hastily to follow that Lord, foreseeing what would happen. This Gentleman coming to the Lord *Chancellor*, told him, *He came from the King, to know if his Lordship had delivered the Broad-Seal to that Lord*, on such Orders and Tokens as above. The Lord *Chancellor* made Answer, *No, nor could he with Safety obey, but would carry it himself to the King.* The Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber then used these Words:

My Lord Chancellor, *I command your Lordship, in the King's Name, to deliver the Broad-Seal of* England *unto, me, to carry it to the King.*

The Lord *Chancellor* asked him who he was? He answered, *A Gentleman of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber.*

The Lord *Chancellor* said, *Sir, your Person is a sufficient Warrant, and I obey.*

And his Lordship delivered him the Broad-Seal, taking the Company to witness, that he had obeyed and done his Duty, *&c.*

6. Out of this Society are sometimes chosen Envoys to Foreign Princes: And Six of these accompany the Master of the Ceremonies to receive all Embassadors from Crowned Heads.

7. These Gentlemen, serving at their own Charges, are gratified by Marks of the King's Favour, as opportunity offers.

Forty Eight Gentlemen of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber, in Ordinary, viz.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Mountalexander.*
The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Buttavant.*
Sir *William Haward* Kt.
Sir *Purbeck Temple* Kt.
Sir *John Morton* Bar.
Sir *Francis Lawley* Bar.
Sir *Robert Killigrew* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Ogle* Kt.
William Killigrew Esq;
Sir *Walter Plunket* Kt.
Sir *Robert Barkham* Bar.
Charles Nicol. Eyre Esq;
Sir *Robert Bacon* Bar.
Sir *James Caldwell* Bar.
Sir *Edward Evelin* Bar.
Sir *Matthew Andrews* Bar.
Sir *James Chamberlayn* Bar.
Sir *Philip Coote* Kt.
Sir *William Waller* Kt.
Sir *Tho. Grantham* Kt.
Sir *Tho. Nevil* Bar.
The Hon. *Arthur Annesley* Esq;
John Duvall Esq;
Sir *Robert Nappier* Kt.
Henry Cromwell Esq;
Sir *Francis Vincent* Kt.
Sir *James Clark* Kt.
Sir *John Watton* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Piers* Kt.
Henry Killigrew Esq;
Charles Killigrew Esq;
Sir *Charles Rawleigh* Kt.
Colonel *Tippin.*
Sir *John Ashfield* Kt.
Sir *James Astry* Kt.
John Lemot Honywood Esq;
Richard Courtney Esq;
Roger Whitley Esq;
Thomas Waller Esq;
Sir *William Langborne* Bar.
Sir *John Clayton* Kt.
John Foulke Esq;
John Spicer Esq;
Francis Brown Esq,
Tho. VVheat Esq;
Sir *Benjamin Titchburn.*
Sir *Thomas VViseman* Kt.
Colonel *Ubanck.*

Gentleman-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Sir *Edward Sutton* Bar.
Sir *John Elloways* Kt.
Henry Austin Esq;
Spencer Gerrard Esq;

Their Salary 30 *l.* Board-wages 50 *l.* each *per annum.*

In the Presence Chamber, Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waters in Ordinary are four; whereof the first hath that considerable Office of *Black Rod*; and in time of Parliament is to attend every day the Lord's House, and is also *Usher* of

the most Honourable Order of the *Garter*. In the House of Lords he hath a Seat without the Bar; and when the King will command the House of Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black Rod*, who is so called from a Black Staff which he bears in his Hand. To his Custody also are Delinquents committed by the Lords; and he is employed in fitting up the Lords House before the sitting of Parliament, and afterward for introducing Lords into that House.

The Four Gentlemen-Ushers daily Waiters.

Sir *Thomas Duppa* Knight, Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter, and *Black Rod*.

Fleetwood Sheppard Esq;
David Mitchel Esq;
Francis Aston Esq;
} 130 *l.* each *per annum*.

Mr. *Jeremiah Chaplain*, Assistant.

Chamber-keeper, Mrs. *Clark*. Sal. 20 *l. per Annum*.

Their Office is to wait in the *Presence-Chamber*, and to attend next the King's Person; and after the Lord Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain, to ordain all Affairs; and all Under-Officers above Stairs are to obey these.

Next are the *Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters in Ordinary*, in number Eight, *viz.*

William Awnsham Esq;
David Carbonel Esq;
Anthony Murray Esq;
Alexander Marreot Esq;
John Ware Esq;
—— *King* Esq;
William Prewit Esq;
James Ellis, Esq;

Their Salary 40 *l. per Annum*.

These wait also in the *Presence Chamber*, and are to give Direction in the absence of the Gentleman-Ushers Daily Waiters to the Grooms and Pages, and other Under-Officers, who are to attend in all Offices, next below the Gentleman-Ushers Quarter-Waiters.

Grooms

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Robert Thompſon Eſq;
Chriſtopher Jefferyes Eſq;
Humphrey Graves Eſq;
Thomas Duppa Eſq;

Their Salaries 20 *l.* Board-wages 53 *l.*

The *Pages* of the *Preſence-Chamber* are Four.

Mr. *John Fenn.*
Mr. *Edward Wills.*
Mr. *Alexander Reynolds.*
Mr. *Richard Donkley.*

Their Salaries 2 *l.* Board-wages 23 *l. per annum* each.

There are Fourteen *Grooms* of the Great Chamber, or Meſſengers.

Mr. *William Whitmore.*
Mr. *Edward Kennet.*
Mr. *Charles Sheppard.*
Mr. *Edward Cooper.*
Mr. *Adam Liſney.*
Mr. *Humphrey Ambler.*
Mr. *Michael Mitchel.*
Mr *Arnold Waldwyn.*
Mr. *Richard Llewellin.*
Mr. *Joſias Sewel.*
Mr. *Amandy Honwart.*
Mr. *James Cook.*
Mr. *Joſ. Lindſey.*
Mr. *Benjamin Granger.*

Their Salary 40 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Sewers of the Chamber.

Mr. *William Pawlin.*
Mr. *Richard Savag.*
Mr. *Hugh Squire.*
Mr. *Timothy Crump.*
Mr. *Thomas Johnſton.*
M. *Anthony Meek.*
Mr. *James Deane*
M. *Charles Wynn.*

Salary 11 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* ½. Board-wages 27 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each *per Annum.*

Coffer-Bearers.

John Seward.
Michael Woolrich.

Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber are Eleven; whereof the firſt is *Groom of the Stole*, that is, (according to the Signification

tion of the Word in *Greek*, from whence the *Latines*, and thence the *Italian* and *French* derive it,) *Groom* or *Servant* of the Long *Robe* or *Veſtment*; he having the Office and Honour to preſent and put on his Majeſties firſt Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the things of the *Bed-Chamber*.

The *Gentlemen* of the *Bed-Chamber* conſiſt uſually of the Prime Nobility of *England*, whoſe Office in general is, each one in his turn, to Wait One Week in the King's *Bed-Chamber*, there to lie by the King on a Pallet-Bed all Night, and in the abſence of the Groom of the Stole, to ſupply his Place. Moreover, they wait upon the King when he eats in private; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Sewers, do not wait.

The Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber, are,

William Earl of *Portland*, Groom of the Stole, firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Privy-Purſe. Salary 966 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*
James Duke of *Ormond.*
Charles Earl of *Monmouth.*
Richard Earl of *Scarborough.*
James Earl of *Drumlangrig.*
Charles Earl of *Shelkirk.*
Henry Viſcount *Sidney.*
Aubrey Earl of *Oxford.*
Algernoon Earl of *Eſſex.*
———Marquiſs *de Monpuillion.*
Robert Lord *Lexington.*
Each 966 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, are,

The Honourable *James Stanley* Eſq;
Hatton Compton Eſq;
John Sayers Eſq;
Thomas Windſor Eſq;
Emanuel Scroop How Eſq;
Joſeph Capel Eſq;
Francis Ruſſel Eſq;

Adrian

Adrian van Geldermalſon Eſq;
Colonel *Cholmondley*.
Their Salaries 500 *l. per Annum* each.

Pages of the Back Stairs Six.

Mr. *Randolph Du Kegne*, Page and Cloſet-keeper.
Mr. *Maximilian Van Hamen*.
Mr. *John Sewel*.
Mr. *Benjamin Elias de la Fontaine*.
Mr. *William Watſon*.
Mr. *John Smith*.
Their Salaries 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Board-wages 77 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per Annum* each.

King's Barbers.

Simon de Brienne Eſq; } Sal. 20 *l.* Board-wages 180 *l.*
Mr. *William Fremine*. } *per Annum*.

Maſter of the Great Wardrobe.

Ralph Earl of *Montague*; whoſe Salary is 2000 *l. per An.*
His Deputy, *Robert Nott* Eſq; Sal. 200 *l. per Annum.*
The Clerk, *Thomas Townſend* Eſq; Sal. 300 *l. per Annum.*

Next is the Maſter of the Robes, Monſieur *Zuleſteyn*, whoſe Office is to order all his Majeſty's Robes; as thoſe of his Coronation, of St. *George*'s Feaſt, and of Parliament alſo, of all his Majeſty's wearing Apparel, of his Collar of SS's, *George* and *Garter*, beſet with Diamonds and Pearls. His Salary is 500 *l per Annum*.

The King hath (beſides the great Wardrobe) divers ſtanding Wardrobes at *White-Hall*, *Kenſington*, *Windſor*, *Hampton Court*, the *Tower* of *London*, *Greenwich*, &c. whereof there are divers Officers.

Note, *That the removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Perſon of the King, Queen, and the Children, attends alſo upon Ambaſſadors, upon Chriſtnings, Maſques, Plays*, &c. *is at the Command of the Lord* Chamberlain, *who hath the diſpoſing of the vacant Places: Here are Six Officers.*

One

One Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe, *Peter Hume*, Esq; whose Salary is 220 *l. per Annum.*

Two Grooms of the Wardrobe, *Jonathan Chaise*, and *Thomas Taylor* Esquires: each 130 *l. per Annum.*

Three Pages of the Wardrobe.

Mr. *Michael Ballow.*
Mr. *Christopher Smith* } Each 100 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. *Kendal Hern.*

The Salary of the *Yeoman* was 200*l.* of each Groom 100*l.* and of each Page 100 Marks: To all these together were allowed Six Dishes each Meal. All Moveables belonging to this Wardrobe are at length divided into three Parts; whereof the Yeoman hath one for his own use, the Grooms another, and the Pages the third Part.

Keeper of the Private Armory, *Monsieur Peirce Guenon de Beaubuisson*; whose Salary is 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Board-wages 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresser, Mr. *George Wellington*; at 11 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *per An.*

House-keeper at *White-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Beddow*; Board-wages 5 *s.* a Day while the Court resides there.

At *Kensington*, *Simon de Brienne* Esq; Board-wages the same.

Theater-Keeper at *White-Hall*, Mr. *John Clark*: Salary 30 *l. per Annum.*

Two Gallery-Keepers, Mr. *Richard Campion*, Mr. *William Pawlet*; 3 *s.* each *per Diem.*

Under the Master of the Robes, is,

Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes, Mr. *James Gibbons*; whose Salary is 160 *l. per Annum.*

One Yeoman, Mr. *John van Baarsenburg*; Sal. 95 *l.*

Three Grooms, Mr. *Benjamin Drake*, Mr. *Gilbert Spencer*, and Mr. *Philip Fremine*; each at 77 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

One Page, Mr. *Edward Bland*; at 18 *l. per Annum.*

One Brusher, Mr. *Patrick Williams*; at 40 *l. per Annum.*

Semstress, Mrs. *Jane Ireland*; at 200 *l. per Annum.*

Body

Body Laundreſs, Mrs. *Anne Dove*; Her Sal. 20 *l.* Board-wages 199 *l. per Annum.*

Starcher, Mrs. *Edith Colledge*; at 200 *l. per Annum.*

Keeper of the Wardrobe at *White-Hall*, *Daniel Child* Eſq; at 7 *s.* a day.

Keeper of the ſtanding Wardrobe at *Kenſington*, *Simon de Brienne* Eſq; at 7 *s* a day.

Neceſſary-Woman, *Joanna Veriit*; at 60 *l. per Annum.*

Treaſurer of the Chamber, the Honourable *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; His Salary 314 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Comptroller of the Chamber, *Hugh Chidley* Eſq; Salary 150 *l per Annum.*

Auditor of the Chamber, *R. Richards* L L. D.

Maſter of the Jewel-houſe, Sir *Francis Lawley*, Knight; His Board wages 400 *l. per Annum.*

Other Officers, Mr. *John Bridel*, Mr. *John Gilbert*, Mr. *Philip Bridel*, Mr. *Thomas Vyner.*

Maſter of Ceremonies.] The Office of Maſter of the Ceremonies was Inſtituted by King *James* the Firſt, for the more Honourable Reception of Ambaſſadors and Strangers of Quality, now held by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, *junior*, Knight, whoſe Father, Sir *Charles Cotterel*, executed the ſame in the time of King *Charles* the Firſt, during the Civil Wars: In conſideration whereof, and of his having followed his late Majeſty's Fortune abroad, till his happy Reſtauration, he was pleaſed, as a Mark of his Favour, and of the ſaid Office, to put about his Neck (the day before his Coronation) a Chain of Gold, with a Medal under the Crown of *England*, having on the one ſide an Emblem of *Peace*, with King *James*'s Motto, *Beati Pacifici*; and on the other an Emblem of *War*, with *Dieu & Mon Droit*; which Mark is to continue to his Succeſſors; His Salary is 200 *l. per Annum.*

The Aſſiſtant and Marſhal.] The Aſſiſtant and Marſhal of the Ceremonies is his Officer, for the more eaſie performance of the ſaid Services, and is to act nothing but by his Directions; His Salary is 100 *l. per Annum.* Mr. *Richard La Bach.*

Heralds.] Amongst his Majesty's Servants in Ordinary are to be reckoned

Three *Kings of Arms.*
Six *Heralds*, or *Dukes* of *Arms.*
Four *Pursuivants.*

The Three King's of Arms.

Sir *Thomas St. George* Knight, *Garter.*
Sir *Henry St. George* Knight, *Clarencieux.*
Sir *John Dugdale* Knight, *Norroy.*

The Six *Heralds*, or Dukes of *Arms* are these;

Robert Daveniſh Eſq;	*York.*	
Henry Dethick Eſq;	*Richmond.*	
Francis Burghill Eſq;	*Somerſet.*	Herald.
Gregory King Eſq.	*Lancaſter.*	
Charles Mawſon Eſq;	*Cheſter.*	
Pierce Mandvit Eſq;	*Windſor.*	

Their Salaries 26 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *l. per Annum* each.

The Four *Purſuivants* are these, *viz.*

John Gibbon Gent. *Blewmantle.*
Lawrence Cromp Gent. *Portcullice.*
Peter Le Neve Gent. *Rouge Croix.*
Hugh Clopton Gent. *Rouge Dragon.*
Their Salaries 20 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Sergeants at Arms.

John Templer Eſq;	*George Lawſon* Eſq;
Thomas Charnock Eſq;	*Benjamin Gregg* Eſq;
Thomas Payne Eſq;	*Thomas Shirley* Eſq;
Edmund Williamſon Eſq;	*Philip Ryly* Eſq;
Thomas Tulſe Eſq;	

Their Salary 100 *l.* each *per Annum.*

See

See more concerning theſe in the Colledge of Heralds in the Supplement about the City of *London*.

Groom-Porter, *Thomas Neale* Eſq; Salary 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s.*

The Office of Groom-Porter, is to ſee the King's Lodgings furniſhed with Tables, Chairs, Stools, Firing; to provide Cards, Dice, *&c.* to decide Diſputes ariſing at Cards, Dice, Bowlings, *&c.*

Maſter of the Revels, *Henry Killigrew* Eſq, His Salary 10 *l.* *per Annum*: Whole Office is to order all things concerning Comedies and Maſques at Court.

His Yeoman, Mr. *Harris*; 46 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*

Knight-Harbinger, *Simon Smith* Eſq; His Salary 100 *l.* *per Annum.*

Gentlemen-Harbingers.

William Tozer Eſq;
Matthew Whitfield Eſq; } Each 50 *l.* *per Annum.*

Meſſengers in Ordinary.

Mr. *George Bromwich*,
Mr. *John Loggins*. } Clerks of the Check.

Mr. *Philip Maddox*.
Mr. *Henry Legat*.
Mr. *Tho. Smith*.
Mr. *Tho. Beak*.
Mr. *Henry Evans*.
Mr. *James Kitſon*.
Mr. *George Collins*.
Mr. *Ralph Young*.
Mr. *Simon Chapman*.
Mr. *William Sharp*.
Mr. *Samuel Cook*.
Mr. *Francis Clark*.
Mr. *Edward Gibbs*.
Mr. *Stephen Gythins*.

Mr. *Henry Allen*.
Mr. *Chriſtopher Seymour*.
Mr. *John Freeman*.
Mr. *Charles Kenge*.
Mr. *Robert Knowles*.
Mr. *Nicholas Hill*.
Mr. *John Tompſon*.
Mr. *Tho. Davids*.
Mr. *William Richardſon*.
Mr. *Ralph Gibbs*.
Mr. *John Bate*.
Mr. *William Knight*.
Mr. *James Manners*.
Mr. *John Symonds*.

Mr.

Mr. *Peter Newlyn.*
Mr. *William Sutton.*
Mr. *George Fry.*
Mr. *John Jones.*
Mr. *Richard Poyke*, Sen:
Mr. *George Shipside.*
Mr. *Charles Marise.*
Mr. *Peter Mariseo.*
Mr. *Richard Hopkins.*
Mr. *Richard Poyke*, Jun.
Mr. *Charles Couchman.*
Mr. *Tho. Newlyn.*

Their Salaries 49 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each *per Annum.*

Messenger to the Press, Mr. *Robert Stephens*; His Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*

The Musick.

Musicians in Ordinary are divers, whereof Dr. *Staggins* is Master: His Salary is 200 *l. per Annum.*

Mr. *John Banister.*
Mr. *William Clayton.*
Mr. *William Hall.*
Mr. *Robert Carr.*
Mr. *Robert King.*
Mr. *Henry Heal.*
Mr. *Edward Hooton.*
Mr. *Frederick Stepkins.*
Mr. *Christian Stepkins.*
Mr. *Theophilus Fitz.*
Mr. *John Lenton.*
Mr. *Solomon Eccles.*
Mr. *Charles Powel.*
Mr. *Edmund Flower.*
Mr. *Henry Eccles.*
Mr. *George Bingham.*
Mr. *Robert Strong.*
Mr. *Alexander de la Ture.*
Mr. *Francis Cruse.*
Mr. *Richard Lewis.*
Mr. *Charles Coleman.*
Mr. *Daniel Short.*
Mr. *Tho. Clayton.*
Mr. *Morgan Harris.*
Mr. *John Mosely*, Instrument-maker, and Keeper.

Their Salary each 40 *l. per Annum.*

Master *Falconer*, *Charles* Duke of St. *Albans*; His Salary 1500 *l. per Annum.*

Serjeant of the Hawks, *William Russil* Esq; Sal. 136 *l. per Annum.*

Master of the Hart and Buckhounds, *James de Gastigny* Esq; who for himself and Huntsmen is allowed 2341 *l. per Annum.*

Lord Chief Justice in *Eyre*, Lord *Lovelace.*

Forester, *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey.*

Master of the Farriers, *Christopher Tapkred* Esq;

Ma-

Maſter of the Beagles, Mr. *James Walſingham.*
Keeper of *Audley-end* Park, Mr. *David Robinſon.*
Ranger of St. *James's* Park, *John* Earl of *Bath.*
Ranger of *Hide* Park, *Edward* Viſcount *Villiers.*
Maſter of the *Tennis Court*, Captain *Henry Villiers.*
Maſter of the Barges, Mr. *Warner*; Sal. 50 *l.*

Phyſicians in Ordinary to his Majeſty's Perſon.

Dr. *John Hutton.* } To each, Salary is 400 *l. per Annum.*
Dr. *Walter Harris.* } Board-wages 10 *s.* a day.
Sir *Tho. Millington* Knight. }
Dr. *Charles Frazier.* } Salary each 300 *l.*
Dr. *Chriſtian Harrel.* }

Phyſician to the Houſhold.

Dr. *Thomas Goodman.* Sal. 200 *l.*

Apothecaries.

Mr. *John Chaſe.* 500 *l.* }
Mr. *Abraham Rottermond* 500 *l.* } Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s.*
Apothecary to the Houſhold, Mr. *John Soams.* Sal. 500 *l.*

Chirurgeons.

Serjeant Chirurgeon, *William van Loen* Eſq; Sal. 335 *l.* Board-wages 140 *l. per Annum.*
David Elder, Second Chirurgeon: Sal. 300 *l.* Board-wages 127 *l.* 15 *s. per Annum.*
Thomas Gardner Eſq; Chirurgeon of the Houſhold: Salary 280 *l.* Board-wages 100 *per Annum.*

Alſo among his Majeſty's Servants in Ordinary are reckon'd.

Principal Painter, Sir *Godfrey Kneller* Kt. 100 *l. per An.*
One Poet Laureat, Mr. *Nathanael Tate.* 200 *l. per An.*
One Hydrographer, Mr. *John Seller.*
One Library Keeper, *Henry Thynn* Eſq; 200 *l. per An.*

One Cosmographer.
One Geographer.
One Publick Notary.
House-keeper of the Palace at *Westminster*, Mrs. *Whinyard*.
Yeoman Usher of the House of Peers, *Benjamin Colinge* Esq;
Wardrobe-keeper at *Hampton* Court, *James Merriot* Esq;
House-keeper at *Richmond*, *Robert White* Esq;
Chief Gardner, Mr. *George London*.
Gardiner at *Hampton* Court, Mr. *Henry Pocock*.

Other Gardners.

Mr. *Kendrick Humerman*.
Mr. *William Kirk*.
Mr. *Adam Wright*.
Mr. *Quellingburgh*.
Mr. *Van Statrn*.
Mr. *Van Vliet*.
Mr. *Hone Rice*.
Mr. *Luke Pocock*.

House-keeper at *Audley-end*, the Earl of *Suffolk*.
House-keeper at *Windsor* Castle, Mr. *Theodore Randue*.
Keeper of the standing Wardrobe at *Windsor*, Mr. *Thomas Hall*.
Wardrobe-keeper at *Greenwich*, Mr. *William Tardley*.

Officers of the Works.

Surveyor-General, Sir *Christopher Wren*: His Salary 80 *l.*
One Master of the Mechanicks, Sir *Samuel Moreland*.
Comptroller, *William Talman* Esq;
Pay-master, *Thomas Lloyd* Esq;
His Deputy, Major *Thomas Taylor*.

Clerks of the Works.

Mr. *Leonard Gamon*, at *White-Hall*.
Mr. *John Scarborough*, at *Greenwich*.
Mr. *Charles Browne*, at *Windsor*.
Mr. *Henry Simmonds*, at *Hampton* Court.
Mr. *Henry Winstanly*, at *Audley-end*.
Mr. *Nicholas Hawksmore*, at *Kensington*.
Mr. *John Vaughen* Store-keeper at *Kensington*.

Mason,

Maſon, Mr. *John Oliver.*
Carpenter, Mr. *Matthew Banks.*
Serjeant-Painter, Mr. *Robert Streeter.*
Serjeant-Plummer, Mr. *Charles Atherton.*
Bricklayer, Mr. *Maurice Emet.*
Joyner, Mr. *Alexander Furth.*
Carver, Mr. *Henry Philips.*
Glaſier, Mr. *William Ireland.*
Plaiſterer, Mr. *John Grove.*
Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate-maker, Mr. *Alexander Man.*
Blackſmith, *William Bache.*

Other Tradeſmen ſworn Servants to the King.

Jeweller, Sir *Francis Child.*
Goldſmith Mr. *Bernard Eale.*
Mercer to the Robes, Mr *Richard Rigby.*
Drapers to the Wardrobe, Captain *William Sherard*, *Paul Clowdeſly*, and *Richard Cooper.*
Bookſeller, Major *William Churchil.*
Watch-maker, Mr. *Thomas Herbert.*

Secretaries of State.

Principal Secretary, *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham.*

Under him
- *Richard Warr* Eſq;
- ——*Iſham* Eſq;
- *Robert Yard* Eſq;
- Mr. *Thomas Armſtrong.*
- Mr. ——*Barnard.*
- Mr. *David Edgar.*

The other Sir *John Trenchard.*

Under him
- *William Bridgeman* Eſq;
- *James Vernon* Eſq;
- Mr.——*Stangan.*
- Mr. ——*Brown.*
- Mr.——*Welby.*

Their Majeſty's Domeſtick Servants belonging to the Law.

ATtorney General, *Edward Ward* Eſq;
Sollicitor General, Sir *Thomas Trevor* Knight.

Council at Law.

Sir *William Williams* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *William Whitlock*, Knight.
Conyers Eſq;
Cooper Eſq;
William Clark Eſq;
John Aglionby Eſq;

Their Majeſties Sergeants at Law.

Sir *Ambroſe Philips.*
Sir *William Thompſon.*
Sir *William Wogan.*
Sir *Nathanael Bond.*
Sir *Francis Tremain.*
Sir *George Hutchins.*

Advocate General, Sir *Thomas Pinfold.*

The other Sergeants.

Sir *Robert Shaſtoe* Knight.
Sir *Francis Pemberton* Knt.
Thomas Rawlins Eſq;
Thomas Stroude Eſq;
Edward Bigland Eſq;
Sir *Creſwel Levinz* Knt.
Sir *Thomas Jenner* Knt.
John Windham Eſq;
Edwyn Wyat Eſq;
Edward Birch Eſq;
Anthony Farington Eſq;
Sir *Edward Lutwiche* Knt.
Richard Heath Eſq;
Henry Selby Eſq;
Sir *William Rawlinſon* Kt.
William Killingworth Eſq;
Hugh Hodges Eſq;
Thomas Geers Eſq;
John Thurburn Eſq;
William Pawlet Eſq;
Henry Hatſell Eſq;
Charles Ingleſby Eſq;
Sir *Francis Withins* Knt.
William Le-Hunt Eſq;
Sir *John Rotheram* Knt.
Vincent Denn Eſq;
Sir *Salathiel Lovel* Knt.
Sir *Henry Chancey* Knt.
Henry Trinder Eſq;
Henry Fuller Eſq;
John Blencow Eſq;
Roger Belwood Eſq;

Ed-

Edward Skipwith Eſq;
Sir *George Stroud* Knt.
Francis Purbey Eſq;
George Prichet Eſq;
Henry Gold Eſq,
Reginald Bretland Eſq;
Joſeph Girdler Eſq;
Nathan Wright Eſq;
Samuel Eyre Eſq;
William Coward Eſq;
Thomas Gooding Eſq;
Roger Moore, Eſq;
John Darnell Eſq;
Sir *Littleton Powis* Knt.
Charles Bonython Eſq;

A Liſt of His Majeſty's Officers and Servants under the Maſter of the Horſe, who is at preſent Henry de Naſſau Seigneur de Averquerque: *Whoſe Salary is* 1200 l. per Annum.

AVener and Clerk-Martial, *Anthony Row* Eſq; whoſe Salary is 260 *l. per Annum.*

Equerries, *Henry Ireton* Eſq; and Gentleman of the Horſe, *John Layton* Eſq; *Thomas Butler* Eſq; *James Cockain* Eſq; *Charles Dormer* Eſq; the Salary to each 256 *l. per An.*

Pages of Honour, *Henry Itterton* Eſq; *George Fielding* Eſq; *Carew Brook Rawleigh* Eſq; Salary to each 156 *l. per Annum.*

Sergeant of the Carriages, *Jacob du Perron* Eſq; Salary 86 *l. per Annum.*

Maſter of the *Studs*, *Thomas Pullein* Eſq; Salary 26 *l. per Annum.*

Surveyor of the Highways, *Michael Studholme* Eſq; Sal. 82 *l. per Annum.*

Surveyors of the Stables, *Samuel Shute* Eſq; *Francis Negus* Eſq; *Simon de Brienne* Eſq; each 120 *l.*

Riding Surveyor, *Robert Hayes* Eſq; 30 *l.*

Clerk of the Avery, *Robert Manley* Eſq; 82 *l.*

Yeoman of the Stirrup, Mr. *Peter Paul Gendrault*; 68 *l. per Annum.*

Yeoman Riders, Mr. *Frederick Roule*, Mr. *John Woolfraed*; each 130 *l. per Annum.*

Clerk of the Stables. *Evert Jollivet* Eſq; 224 *l.*

Sergeant Farrier, Mr. *Andrew Snape*; 42 *l.*

Marshal Farrier, Mr. *Andrew Snape jun.* 31 *l.*
Yeoman Farriers, Mr. *Humphrey Barnet*, and Mr. *John Willis* 48 *l.*
Groom Farriers, Mr. *Josiah Watts*, Mr. *John Newburg*; each 28 *l.*
Esquire Sadler. Mr. *John Rawlins*; 18 *l.*
Yeoman Sadler, Mr. *Lawrence Shaft* 183 *l.*
Groom Sadler, Mr. *Francis Franklin*; 58 *l.*
Coach-maker, Mr. *Samuel Awbrey*; 36 *l.*
Purveyors and Granitors, *Robert Bainton* Esq; *Arthur Powel* Esq; to each 47 *l.*
One Gentleman Armourer; 31 *l.*
Riding Purveyors, *Robert Pye* Esq; *Adrian de Mild*, Esq; *John Robson* Esq; 200 *l.*
Mews-Keepers, *Thomas Eagle*, *Andrew Guidon*; 36 *l.*
Three Stable-Keepers; to each 12 *l.*
Two Yeoman of the Carriages, *George Lampen*, *Robert Manning*; to each 18 *l.*
Six Coachmen; to each 73 *l.*
Sixteen Footmen, to each 53 *l.*
Four Chairmen; to each 36 *l. per Annum.*
Twenty one Grooms; to each 54 *l. per Annum.*
One Bottle-Groom; 54 *l.*
One Page of the Back Stairs; 31 *l.*
One Messenger 15 *l.*
One Porter of the *Mews*; 18 *l.*

There is (beside some other Officers not here named) an ancient Officer in the King's Houshold, called *Clerk* of the *Market*; who within the Verge of the King's Houshold, is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures, and to burn all false Weights and Measures: And from the Pattern of this Standard are to be taken all the Weights and Measures of the Kingdom.

Note, That some of these Officers are not subordinate to any other Officer, but are immediately dependant on the King; as Master of the Great Wardrobe, &c.

In the Court of King *James* the First, there were many more *Officers*; and to many *Offices* there belonged many more Persons; which King *Charles* the First, and King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second, much lessened,

ſened, and the preſent King now reigning, hath yet leſſened much more.

Upon the King are alſo attending in his Court, the Lords of the Privy-Council, the reverend Judges, the learned College of Civilians, the Maſters of Requeſts, Clerks of the Signet, Clerks of the Council, Keeper of the Paper-Office, or Papers of State, *&c.*

The Sergeant and Office of Trumpets of the King's Houſhold.

Matthias Shore, Sergeant Trumpet; His Sal. 160 *l. per Annum.*

John Maugridge, Kettle-Drum.

William Shore.
Anthony Ragois.
Francis Giddins.
Joſeph Williams.
} Trumpets.

There are in all Sixteen Trumpets in Ordinary, the laſt of which is in the Power of the Sergeant to place in whom he pleaſeth, either his Servant or his Son.

Each of the Sixteen Trumpets and Kettle-Drum have 5 *s.* a Day.

Of the Military Government of the King's Court.

Of the Gentlemen Penſioners.

AT home within the King's Houſe it is thought fit, that the King's Perſon ſhould have a Guard both above and below Stairs.

In the *Presence-Chamber* therefore wait the Honourable Band of *Gentlemen-Pensioners*, first Instituted by King *Henry* the Seventh, and chosen usually, in all times since, out of the best and most ancient Families of *England*, not only for a faithful Guard to the King's Person, but to be as a Nursery to breed up hopeful Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as well abroad as at home, as Deputies of *Ireland*, Ambassadors in Foreign Parts, Counsellors of State, Captains of the Guard, Governours of Places, and Commanders in the Wars both by Land and Sea; of all which there have been Examples, as *George* Lord *Hunsdon*, Captain of the Pensioners, at the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, intimated in a Letter to King *James* the First, before he came to *England*.

Their Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-Axes to and from his Chappel-Royal, and to receive him in the *Presence-Chamber*, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings; as also at all great Solemnities, as *Coronations*, St. *George's Feast*, *Publick Audiences of Ambassadors*, at the King's going to *Parliament*, and at their *Funerals*.

They are Forty in number, and each obliged to keep Three Double Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed, and so are properly a Troop of Guards, and have accordingly been muster'd by their own Officers; but this last part of Duty to which they are sworn, his Majesty doth dispense with at this during his Pleasure.

They have ever been commanded by a Nobleman, or a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, as their Captain, a Lieutenant, a Standard-bearer, and a Clerk of of the *Cheque*, who are at present as followeth.

The Officers and Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners.

THE Right Honourable *John* Lord *Lovelace*, Captain; whose Salary is 1000 *l. per Annum.*

Henry Heringham Esq; Lieutenant; Sal. 500 *l.*

Bouchier Fane Esq; Standard-bearer; Sal. 300 *l.*

Robert Manley Esq; Clerk of the Cheque; Sal. 150 *l.*

Tho.

Thomas Hales Eſq;
Abraham Clark Eſq;
Gregory Weſtcomb Eſq;
Walter Baker Eſq;
Sir *Gerrard Fleetwood* Knt.
Daniel Vivian Eſq;
Thomas Cludd Eſq;
Sir *Tho. Knyveton* Bar.
Charles Turner Eſq;
William Rowley Eſq;
Abraham Carter Eſq;
Amb. Seckham Eſq;
Charles Monk Eſq;
Thomas Orme Eſq;
John Tidcombe Eſq;
Charles Norton Eſq;
Tho. Boteler Eſq;
Tho. Pyrke Eſq;
Paul Colton Eſq;
Alexander Barkham Eſq;
Edward Wroth Eſq;
Henry Paget Eſq;
Philip Reeves Eſq;
John Grub Eſq;
Tho. Frecketon Eſq;
Henry Bowyer Eſq;
Thomas Muſgrave Eſq;
Henry Lenny Eſq;
Henry Pureſoy Eſq;
Nich. Arnold Eſq;
Sir *Charles Umphreville* Kt.
William Spencer Eſq;
Tho. Lloyd Eſq;
Sterry Knyveton Eſq;
Stephen Aſhton Eſq;
Creſſet Eſq;
John Champartie Eſq;
Andrews Eſq,
Two Vacancies.

Fee to each of theſe 100 *l.* yearly.

Their Pay-Maſter is *William Smith* Eſq;

George Shipway, Gentleman-Harbinger, to provide Lodging for them, and to aſſiſt the Clerk of the Cheque in his abſence, as his Deputy; his Fee 70 *l.* yearly.

All the Band and Officers are ſworn by the Clerk of the *Cheque* (except the Captain) for which he hath a Fee of 5 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Band wait half at a time quarterly, but on *Chriſtmas-day*, *Eaſter-day*, *Whit ſunday*, *All-Saints*, St. *George*'s *Feaſt*, the *Coronation days*; and on extraordinary Occaſions they are all obliged to give their Attendance under the Penalty of the *Cheque*.

They have the Honour likewiſe to carry up the King's Dinner on the Days of his Coronation, and at St. *George*'s *Feaſt*, at which times his Majeſty uſually confers the Honour of Knighthood on Two ſuch Gentlemen of the Band that the Captain doth preſent.

Their ordinary Arms are Gilt Pole-axes.

Their

Their Arms on Horseback in time of War, are Cuiraſſiers Arms with Sword and Piſtols.

Their Standard born in time of War, is, *A Croſs Gules in a Field Argent.*

Of the Yeoman of the Guard.

AGain, in the firſt Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*, attend the *Yeoman of the Guard of his Majeſty's Body*; whereof there were wont to be two hundred and fifty Men of the beſt Quality, under Gentry, and of larger Stature than ordinary, (for every one of them was to be ſix Foot high.) There are at preſent one hundred Yeomen in daily waiting, and ſeventy more not in waiting; and as any one of the hundred ſhall die, his place is to be fill'd up out of the Seventy. Theſe wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges upon their Coats, before and behind. Moreover, Black Velvet round broad-crowned Caps, (according to the Mode uſed in the Reign of *Henry* VIII.) with Ribbands of the King's Colour: One half of them of late bear in their Hands Harquebuzes, and the other half Partizans, with large Swords by their ſides. They have Wages and Diet allowed them. Their Office is, to wait upon the King in his ſtanding Houſes, Forty by Day, and Twenty to watch by Night; about the City; to wait upon the King's Perſon abroad by Water or Land.

The Officers of the Yeoman of his Majeſty's Guards, are,

Charles Earl of *Manchester*, Captain; Sal. 1000 *l.*
Thomas Maul Eſq; Lieutenant; Sal. 500 *l.*
Robert Sayers Eſq; Enſign; Sal. 300 *l.*
Charles Villiers Eſq; Clerk of the Cheque; Sal. 150 *l.*

Wil-

William Haughton Esq; }
George Davenant Esq; } Exempts or
John Bigg Esq; } Corporals.
Richard Uphill Esq; }

Their Salary 150 *l.* each.

Yeoman of the Guard.

Double Brook.
John Milward.
Robert Stone.
Thomas Bannister.
James Morgan.
Thomas Mead.
Philip Willis.
John Goffe.
Henry Crooky.
Henry Wood Sen.
Hermas Colche.
Anthony Beddingfield.
Richard Royston.
John Inge.
John Warner.
William Tonn.
Samuel Pearce.
Andrew Cleater.
William Antram.
Bartholomew Pulman.
John Lambert.
Hugh Bowen.
Edward Baugh.
Thomas Carpenter.
Robert Kidwell.
Thomas Thackman.
Philip Andrews.
Richard Palmer.
Thomas Potter.
William Lawler.
William Green.
Roger Bowden.
John Dyson.

George Barlow.
William Mays.
Nicholas Hawkins.
Francis Shippery.
John Webster.
James Woolston.
William Crofs.
Marmaduke Spicer.
Anthony Brown.
James Chamberlayne.
Francis Bernard.
Thomas Werret.
George Onyon.
John Struck.
John Kirton.
William Atley.
Benjamin Clark.
Thomas Collins.
Elias Bayley.
Benjamin Potter.
George Daws.
John Roberts.
John Lane.
Adam Dunkerley.
Thomas Fletcher.
John Sayers.
John Sherlock.
Jos. Colliers.
William Way.
Jo. Heybourne.
Henry Wood Jun.
James Stone.
Robert Bridgeforth.

Wil-

William Cook.
Samuel Clark.
Jo. Sonty.
William Whattey.
John Scorer.
Thomas Scot.
Thomas Worth.
Thomas Pell.
Richard Tarrant.
William Baker.
Jeremy Thwaits.
Francis Browne.
John Webb.
Edward Goodman.
Thomas Roberts.

Joſ. Aſtley.
Abraham Storey.
John Hollindon.
William Wheatley.
Nathanael Gammock.
William Kendrick.
Tobias Cox.
John Douſe.
John Pullein.
John White.
David Barnham.
Jo. Carpenter.
Allen Wotten.
Thomas Robinſon.
Thomas Cooper.

Chamber-Keepers.

Thomas Smith.
John Wells.

Roger Jackſon.
Henry Tyſon.

Of the Troops of the Houſhold: And firſt of the Horſe-Guards.

THE Guards of Horſe, which the *Spaniards* call *Guardas de a Cavallo*; the *French*, *Guards du Corps*; the *Germans*, *Liebguardy*; and we *Life-Guard*: That is, the Guards of the *King*'s Body do conſiſt of Eight hundred Horſe-men, well armed and equipped; and are for the moſt part Reformed Officers, and young Gentlemen of very conſiderable Families, who are there made fit for Military Commands. They are divided into Four Troops; *viz.*

The

The FIRST TROOP of His Majesty's Horse-Guards commanded by the Earl of SCARBOROUGH.

	Captain.	A Colonel.
THE Honorable *George Cholmondley*, *John Staples*,	Lieutenants	Lieutenant-Colonels.
The Hon. *Charles Butler*,	Cornet.	Major.
Count Marton,	Guidon.	Major.
John Baynes, *Anthony Morgan*, *John Goddard*, *Thomas Chewvix*.	Exempts.	Captains.
John West, *Samuel Wells*, *William Barns*, *James Chamberlain*,	Brigadiers.	Lieutenants.
Ambrose Lock, *Andrew Corbet*, *Hugh Beheathland*, *George Short*.	Sub-Brigadiers.	Cornets.

And by Commission have Command and Title as

Charles Dilk, Adjutant.
Edward Whitcomb, Chaplain.
John Brown, Chirurgeon.
Trumpeters Four.
Kettle Drummer, One.
196 Private Men.

To each Troop of Guards there now is added by Eſtabliſhment, a Troop of Granadiers, conſiſting of Sixty Four Men, beſides Officers, which is commanded by the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom it belongs.

Gra-

Granadiers.

By Commission.

Thomas Gay, *William Oglethorp*, } Lieutenants. } Captains.

Sergeants ——— Two.
Corporals ——— Two.
Drummers ——— Two.
Hautbois ——— Two.
60 Private Men.

The Second Troop of his Majesty's Horse-Guards Commanded by James *Duke of* Ormond,

Captain. — A Colonel.

Tho. Lord *Fairfax*, *Lewis Billingsley*, } Lieutenants — Lieutenant-Colonels.

Daniel Harvey ——— Cornet. — Major.

Tho. Smith, ——— Guidon — Major.

Theodore Dagger, *Thomas Pulteney*, *James Butler*, *James Cornaude*, } Exempts — Captains.

John Walkadine, *John Petrey*, *Eliazar Burgis*, *Leonard Holmden*, } Brigadiers. — Lieutenants.

Adrian Fulgham, *John Denty*, *Richard Collins*, } Sub-Brigadiers. — Cornets.

And by Commission have Command and Title as

Wel-

Welbore Ellis, ——— Chaplain.
Thomas Wildgoose, ——— Adjutant.
Anthony Ruſhoe, ——— Chirurgeon.
Trumpeters ——— Four.
Kettle-Drummer ——— One.
196 Private Men.

Granadiers.

By Commiſſion.

Richard Warring, *William Jordan*. } Lieutenants. } Captains.
Sergeants ——— Two.
Corporals ——— Two.
Drummers ——— Two.
Hautbois ——— Two.
60 Private Men.

The Third Troop of His Majeſty's Horſe-Guards, Commanded by Richard *Lord Viſc.* Colcheſter,

Captain. — A Colonel.

H*Atton Compton*, *Bartholomew Ogilby*, } Lieutenants: — Lieutenant-Colonels.
Thomas Butler, ——— Cornet. — Major.
Charles Villiers ——— Guidon. — Major.

William Moulton, *Benjamin Monger*, *John Peachy*, Captain *Debellaux*, } Exempts. — Captains.

Matthew Whitfield, *William Holmes*, *Henry Snary*, *Charles Williams*, } Brigadiers. — Lieutenants.

Raymond Hansberg, *William Taylor*, *Francis Savage*, *John Wood*, } Sub-Brigadiers. — Cornets.

And by Commiſſion have Command and Title as

Richard

Richard Martin, ——— Chaplain.
Raymond Hansberg, ——— Adjutant.
Gabriel Jones, ——— Chirurgeon.
Trumpeters, ——— Four.
Kettle-Drummer, ——— One.
196 Private Men.

Granadiers

By Commission.

James Bringfield, *Richard Morley*, } Lieutenants. } Captains.
Sergeants, ——— Two.
Corporals, ——— Two.
Drummers, ——— Two.
Hautbois. ——— Two.
60 Private Men.

The Fourth Troop of Their Majesty's Horse-Guards, Commanded by Henry *Count of* Nassau, *Seigneur d'*Auverquerque.

Captain. } A Colonel.

THE *Heer de L' Etange*, *The Heer Posterne*, } Lieutenants. } Lieutenant-Colonels.

The *Heer La Lech*, ——— Cornet. } Major.

Captain *Menes*, Captain *L' Heureure*, Captain *Goris*, } Exempts. } Captains.

——— *Vander Horst*, ——— *Wegervoert*, ——— *Eresteyn*, ——— *Mels*, } Brigadiers. } Lieutenants.

——— *Verhorst*, ——— *Ruych*, ——— *Van Geyn*, ——— *Kattepoel*, } Sub-Brigadiers. } Cornets.

And by Commission have Command and Title as

Mr. *Cher-*

Chaplain.
Adjutant.
Mr. *Chervaix*. Chirurgeon.
Trumpeters Four.
Kettle-Drummer One.
196 Private Men.

Granadiers.

Sergeants Two.
Corporals Two.
Drummers Two.
Hautbois Two.
60 Private Men.

Each of these Four Troops are divided into Four Squadrons or Divisions; Two of which consisting of One hundred Gentlemen, and commanded by One Principal Commission'd Officer, Two Brigadiers, and Two Sub-Brigadiers, with Two Trumpets, mount the Guard one day in Six, and are relieved in their Turns. Their Duty is always by Parties from the Guard, to attend the Person of the *King* and *Queen*, the *Queen Dowager*, and the *Prince* and *Princess* wheresoever they go near home; but if out of Town, they are attended by Detachments out of Three Troops.

Besides this, there is a more strict Duty and Attendance weekly on the *King*'s Person on Foot, wheresoever he walks, from his Rising to his going to Bed; and this is perform'd by One of the Three Captains, who always waits immediately next to the *King*'s own Person, before all others, carrying in his Hand an Ebony Staff or Truncheon, with a Gold Head, engraven with his Majesty's Cypher and Crown: Near him also attends another Principal Commission'd Officer, with an Ebony Staff, and Silver Head, who is ready to relieve the Captain on occasions, and at the same time also Two Brigadiers, having likewise Ebony Staves, headed with Ivory, and engraven as the others.

One Division of Granadiers mounts with a Division of the Troop to which they belong; they go out on small Parties from the Guard, perform Century-Duty on Foot, and attend the *King* also on Foot, when he walks abroad, and always march with great Detachments.

The Pay of the ſaid Guards of Horſe is as followeth, viz.

THE Earl of *Scarborough*'s Pay, as Captain of the Firſt Troop of Guards, is 1 *l.* 10 *s. per diem.*

The other Three Captains, their Pay is to each 1 *l. per diem.*

A Lieutenant's Pay of the Guards is 15 *s. per diem.*

A Cornet's Pay of the *King*'s Troop is 14 *s. per diem.*

Of each of the other Two Troops is 13 *s. per diem.*

A Guidon's Pay is 12 *s. per diem.*

A Quartermaſter's Pay is 9 *s. per diem.*

A Chaplain's Pay is 6 *s.* 8 *d. per diem.*

A Chirurgeon's Pay 6 *s.* and his Cheſt-Horſe 2 *s.* in all 8 *s. per diem.*

A Brigadier's, or Corporals Pay of the *King*'s Troop, is 7 *s. per diem.*

Of each of the other Two Troops is 6 *s. per diem.*

A Trumpeter and Kettle-Drummer, each is 5 *s. per diem.*

A Sub-Corporal, or Sub-Brigadier's Pay, is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, *viz.* 4 *s. per diem.*

The Pay of the Granadiers of Horſe is as followeth.

A Lieutenant's Pay is 8 *s. per diem.*

A Sergeant's Pay is 4 *s. per diem.*

A Corporal's Pay is 3 *s. per diem.*

A Hautbois and Drummer's is 2 *s.* 6 *d. per diem.*

A private Soldier's Pay is 2 *s.* 6 *d. per diem.*

As to the Precedency of the reſpective Officers of his Majeſty's Guards of Horſe, by their Commiſſions, the Captains always command as eldeſt Colonels of Horſe; the Lieu-

Lieutenants as eldeſt Lieutenant-Colonels of Horſe; the Cornets and Guidons, as eldeſt Majors of Horſe; the Quartermaſters, as youngeſt Captains of Horſe; the Brigadiers, as eldeſt Lieutenants of Horſe; and amongſt themſelves, every Officer, according to the date of his Commiſſion, when on Detachments, but not when the Three Troops march with their Colours; for then the Officer of the eldeſt Troop commands thoſe of equal Rank with him in the others, though their Commiſſions be of elder Date.

Next immediately after the Four Troops of Guards, his Majeſty's Regiment of Horſe commanded by the Right Honourable *Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford*, takes place, and the Colonel of it is to have Precedency, after the Captains of the Guards, and before all other Colonels of Horſe, whatſoever change may be of the Colonel, and all the Officers thereof, in their proper degree, are to take place according to the Dates of their Commiſſions.

In the Earl of Oxford's *Regiment of Horſe.*

Commiſſion Officers.

EArl of *Oxford* Colonel and Captain.
Charles Eaton, Captain Lieutenant.
Francis Bing, Cornet.
William Fitzjeffry Quartermaſter and Adjutant.
John Jancy, Chaplain.
Paul Margaret, Surgeon.

William Cornwall, Captain to the King's Troop.
Samuel Heath, Lieutenant.
Alexander Goddart, Cornet.

Sir *Francis Compton*, Lieutenant Colonel and Captain.
Thomas White, Lieutenant.
Samuel Bretton, Cornet.

Henry Boad, Major and Captain.
Leigh Backwell, Lieutenant.
Thomas Harriſon, Cornet.

Edward Sandys, Captain.
John Bing, Lieutenant.
Richard Knightly, Cornet.

George Keck, Captain.
John Wroth, Lieutenant.
John Lant, Cornet.

Robert Millington, Captain.
George Mortimer, Lieutenant.
Charles Stanley, Cornet.

John Tooke, Captain.
Charles Medlicot, Lieutenant.
William Maſham, Cornet.

Edward Johnſon, Captain.
Samuel Moor, Lieutenant.
Randolph Bath, Cornet.

The Officers of the Scots *Guards are theſe*;

James Earl of *Drumlangrig*, Colonel and Captain.
George Murray, *James Stuart*, Lieutenants.
Charles Ker, *Alexander Douglas*, Cornet and Guidon.
Archibald Douglas, Quartermaſter.
John Graham, *Daniel Charlot*, *David Arskin*, *John Rutherford*, Brigadiers.
Daniel Degrave, Chirurgeon.

As to the Foot, the King's own Regiment of Guards, commanded by his Grace the Duke of *Leinſter*, takes place of all other Regiments, and the Colonel thereof is always to precede as the firſt Colonel. The *Coldſtream* Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Gen. *Talmaſh*, takes the next place. The Third Regiment next immediately after. Then his Majeſty's *Holland* Regiment, and all other Colonels, according to the Dates of their Commiſſions.

All other Regiments of Horſe or Foot, not of the Guards, take place according to their reſpective Seniorities, from the time they were firſt raiſed; and no Regiment loſes its Precedency by the death or removal of its Colonel.

The *King's Palace-Royal* (*ratione Regiæ dignitatis*) is exempted from all Juriſdiction of any Court, Civil or Eccleſiaſtical, but only of the Lord *Steward*, and in his abſence, of the *Treaſurer* and *Comptroller* of the King's Houſhold, with the *Steward* of the *Marſhalſea*, who may, by Virtue of their Office, without Commiſſion, hear and determine all *Treaſons*, *Felonies*, *Breaches of the Peace*, committed within the King's Court or *Palace*. The moſt excellent Orders and Rules of the Demeanour and Carriage of all Officers

Officers and Servants in the King's Court, are to be ſeen in ſeveral Tables, hung up in ſeveral Rooms at the Court, and ſigned with the King's own Hand, and worthy to be read of all Strangers.

The King's Court, or Houſe where the King reſideth, is accounted a place ſo ſacred, that if any Man preſume to ſtrike another within the Palace where the King's Royal Perſon reſideth, and by ſuch a ſtroke only draw Blood, his Right Hand ſhall be ſtricken off, and he committed to perpetual Impriſonment, and fined. By the ancient Laws of *England*, only ſtriking in the King's Court was puniſhed with Death, and loſs of Goods.

To make the deeper Impreſſion and Terror into Mens Minds for ſtriking in the King's Court, it hath been ordered, That the Puniſhment for ſtriking ſhould be executed with great Solemnity and Ceremony, in brief thus;

Puniſhment for ſtriking in the King's Court.

The *Sergeant* of the King's *Wood-Yard* brings to the place of Execution a Square Block, a Beetle, Staple, and Cords to faſten the Hand thereto; the Yeoman of the Scullery provides a great Fire of Coals by the Block, wherein the Searing-Irons, brought by the chief Farrier, are to be ready for the chief Chirurgeon to uſe; Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the Groom of the Saucery; the chief Officers alſo of the Cellar and Pantry are to be ready, one with a Cup of Red Wine, and the other with a Manchet, to offer the Criminal. After the Hand cut off, and the Stump Seared, the Sergeant of the Ewry is to bring Linen to wind about and wrap the Arm; the Yeoman of the Poultry, a Cock to lay to it; the Yeoman of the Chandlery, Seared Cloths; the Maſter Cook, a ſharp Dreſſer-Knife, which at the place of Execution is to be held upright by the Sergeant of the Larder, till Execution be performed by an Officer appointed thereunto, *&c.* After all, ſhall be impriſoned during Life, and fined, and ranſomed at the King's Will.

In the King's Court, not only ſtriking is forbidden, but alſo all Occaſions of ſtriking; and therefore the Law ſaith, *Nullas Citationes aut Summonitiones licet facere infra Palatium Regis, apud* Weſtm. *vel alibi ubi Rex reſidet.*

Finally, The Court of *England* may, for Government and exact Accompts, be a Pattern to all the Courts in the World.

The Form of Government is, by the Wisdom of many Ages, so contrived and regulated, that it seems to such as seriously consider it, almost impossible to mend it, If the prescribed Rules of Government, be duly and impartially executed, the Account, (which is of many Natures, and is therefore very difficult, must pass through many Hands, and is therefore very exact) is so wisely contrived and methodized, that without the Combination of every one of the following Officers, *viz.* the *Cofferer*, the *Clerk* of the *Green-Cloth*, a *Clerk Comptroller*, a *Clerk* of the *Kitchen*, of the *Spicery*, or *Avery*, or a *Particular Clerk*, together with the Conjunction of a *Purveyor* and *Waiter* in the Office, 'tis impossible to defraud the King of a Loaf of Bread, or a Pint of Wine, a Quart of Beer, or Joynt of Meat, or Money, or any thing else.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the QUEEN'S *Court.*

THE *QUEEN'S* Court, suitable to the Consort of so great a *KING*, is Splendid and Magnificent.

Her Majesty hath all Officers, and a Houshold a-part from the King; for the Maintenance whereof there is settled 40000 *l. per Annum.* To begin therefore with

A List of the Officers and Servants of the QUEEN'S *Houshold under the* Lord Chamberlain, *with their Salaries and Board-wages.*

LOrd *Chamberlain*, *Charles* Marquiss of *Winchester*; whose Salary is 1200 *l. per Annum.*

Vice-*Chamberlain*, *George Sayers* Esq; whose Salary is 300 *l. per Annum.*

Cup-

Cup-Bearers.

John Stanley Eſq;
The Honourable *John Watſon* Eſq;
Their Salaries 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each *per Annum.*

Carvers.

Charles Nich. Eyre Eſq;
Thomas Liſter Eſq;
} Each 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

Sewers.

Henry Mordant Eſq;
Edward Heron Eſq;
} Salary 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* each *per Annum.*

Gentleman-Uſhers of the Privy-Chamber.

The Honourable *Philip Bertue* Eſq;
Oliver de la Muce Eſq;
Sir *John Osborn* Knight.
Their Salary 200 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Gentlemen-Uſhers Daily Waiters.

Henry Bulſtrode Eſq;
John Reny de Montigny Eſq;
Edward Lloyd Eſq;
} Each 150 *l. per Annum.*

Gentlemen-Uſhers Quarter-Waiters.

William Olds Eſq;
Thomas Paltock Eſq;
Simon Archer Eſq;
Robert Bowes Eſq;
Their Salaries 75 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Thomas Herbert Eſq;
John Marſh Eſq;
Thomas Perry Eſq;
Thomas Marſhal Eſq;
Their Salaries 60 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Pages of the Presence.

Mr. *Bernard Gates.* } Their Salaries 40 *l.* each *per An-*
Mr. *Abraham Kemp.* } *num.*

Page of the Robes.

Mr. *John Kettle*; His Sal. 30 *l. per Annum.*

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. *John Jones.*	Mr. *Hamnot Kirk.*
Mr. *Peter van Lewen.*	Mr. *Richard Bradley.*
Mr. *Daniel Pulse.*	Mr. *James Worthington.*

Their Salary 80 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. *Randolph Sparrow.*	Mr. *John Wilson.*
Mr. *William Snow.*	Mr. *Matthew Clark,*
Mr. *Rowland Pierce.*	Mr. *Simon Douglas.*
Mr. *John Vicars.*	Mr. *Anthony Dagley.*

Their Salary 40 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Porter of the Back-Stairs, Mr. *David Harris*; His Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*

Master of the Barges, Mr. *Christopher Hill*; 20 *l.*

Twenty four Watermen to be paid by the Master; for each Man 3 *l* 2*s.* 6 *d. per Annum.*

Chamber-keeper to the Maids of Honour: Mr. *John Timberley*: Sal. 18 *l. per Annum*

Chamber-keeper to the Bed Chamber-Women, Mr. *Robert Astrey.*

Chamber-keeper to the Gentlemen-Waiters, Mr. *Peter Berry.*

Treasurer and Receiver General, *Edward Nicholas* Esq; Sal. 50 *l per Annum.*

Prin-

Principal Secretary *Abel Tafien d' Allonne* Eſq; Sal. 200 *l. per Annum.*

Phyſician, Sir *Charles Scarborough* Knight 300 *l.*

Clerk of the Cloſet, *William Stanley*, D. D. 61. 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum.*

Attorney-General, Sir *Thomas Trevor* Knight, 50 *l.*

Sollicitor-General, *William Farrar* Eſq; 30 *l.*

Auditor-General, *Edward Clark* Eſq; 100 *l.*

Treaſurer's Clerk, Mr. *Edward Godfrey*, 40 *l.*

Auditor's Clerk, ——— 20 *l. per Annum.*

Apothecary, Dr. *Chriſtian Harrel*, 200 *l.*

Two Meſſengers, *Timothy Goodwin*, *Richard Hancock*; each 11 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.*

Secretaries Clerk, Mr. *Daniel Moreau*, 10 *l.*

Officers and Servants of the Queen's Stables.

MAſter of the Horſe, *Edward* Lord Viſcount *Villiers*; whoſe Salary is 800 *l. per Annum.*

Equerries.

Charles Golſtyne Eſq;
Henry Killigrew Eſq;
Charles May Eſq;
} Each 220 *l. per Annum.*

Pages of Honour.

John Brockhuyſon Eſq;
James Elphenſon Eſq;
William Frankland Eſq;
} Each 100 *l. per Annum.*

Purveyor, *Anthony Row* Eſq; 40 *l. per An.*

Yeoman-Rider, Mr. *John Lauze*, 100 *l. per An.*

Yeoman of the Carriages, Mr. *Joſeph Hough*, 18 *l. per An.*

Six Coachmen: Their Salary 75 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Twelve Footmen, Two to attend the Maſter of the Horſe: Their Salary 53 *l.* each *per An.*

Three Grooms, and one to attend the Maſter of the Horſe; Their Salary 40 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Four

Four Chairmen: Their Sal. 36 *l.* each *per Annum.*
Bottle-man, Mr. *Henry Gardies*, 50 *l. per An.*
Groom-Farrier, Mr. *John Snape*, 20 *l.*
Groom-Sadler, Mr. *John Bignel*, 20 *l.*
A Messenger, 15 *l.*

The Queen's Women Servants.

The Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

THE Right Honourable *Elizabeth* Countess of *Derby*, Groom of the Stole, Mistress of the Robes, and first Lady of the Bed-Chamber: Her Sal. 1200 *l. per Annum.*

Gartrude, Marchioness of *Hallifax.*
Frances, Marchioness of *Winchester.*
Anne, Countess of *Nottingham.*
Bridget, Countess of *Plimouth.*
Ann, Countess of *Scarborough.*
} Each 500 *l.* Sal.

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. *Stew. Walburt Howard.*
Mrs. *Mary Compton.*
Mrs. *Ann Granville.*
Mrs. *Henrietta Villiers.*
Mrs. *Elizabeth Mohun.*
Mrs. *Mary Berkeley.*
Each 200 *l. per Annum.*

Bed-Chamber Women.

Mrs. *Ann Van Golstein*, Privy-Purse: Her Salary 400 *l. per Annum.*

Mrs. *Mary Jesson.*
Mrs. *Dorothy Cason.*
Mrs. *Agnes Vygh.*
Mrs. *Rachel Wyndham.*
Mrs. *Martha Lockhart.*
Their Salary 200 *l.* each *per Annum.*

Semstress, Mrs. *Dorothy Ireland*, 60 *l.*
Ditto, A Starcher, 40 *l.*

Laun-

Laundreſs, Mrs. *Elizabeth Worthington*, for her ſelf and Three Maids, 260 *l.*

Neceſſary Women Three, *Alice Wheeler*, ——*Wood*, *Ann Dawhurſt*; each 60 *l. per Annum.*

Neceſſary Woman to the Privy-Chamber and Drawing-Room, *Ann Duers*, 30 *l.*

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Queen Dowager's Court.

Officers and Servants belonging to her Majeſty the Queen Dowager.

EArl of *Feverſham*, Lord *Chamberlain.*
Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain.
Sir *Richard Beeling*, Principal Secretary.

Gentlemen-Uſhers of the Privy-Chamber.

George Porter Eſq;
Charles Killigrew Eſq;
Mr. *Thomas Sands.*
Mr. *Charles Arundel.*

Gentlemen-Uſhers Daily-Waiters.

Sir *Edward Wood.*
David Mead Eſq;
George Slaughter Eſq;
Charles Rogers Eſq;

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Mr. *Anthony Vane.*
Mr. *John Walthew.*
Mr. *James Windebank.*
Mr. *Andrew Galway.*
Mr. *Zachariah Burgeois.*

Gentlemen-Uſhers Quarter-Waiters.

Mr. *James Bagnel.*
Mr. *John Maxwell.*
Mr. *Thomas Whitgrave.*
Mr. *John Richards.*

Pages

Pages of the Preſence.

Mr. *Hugh Smith.*
Mr. *Robert Hilliard.*
Mr. *Hugh Jones.*
Mr. *Daniel Elmer.*

Phyſician, *Ferdinando Mendez.*
Apothecary, Mr. *Robert Lightfoot.*
Chirurgeon, Mr. *Iſaac Amy.*

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. *Richard Stephens*, Senior.
Mr. *Richard Stephens*, Jun.
Mr. *Theady Kennedy.*
Mr. *James Clarke.*
Mr. *John Baptiſta de la Campi.*
Mr. *John Pereira.*
Mr. *William Murrey.*
Mr. *John Martin.*

Officers belonging to the Robes.

Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Maſter of the Robes.
William Hemington Eſq; Sergeant of the Robes.
Mr. *David Rowland*, Yeoman of the Robes.
Mr. *Charles Drift*, } Bruſhers.
Mr. *Richard Twinne*, }
Mr. *Thorp Groom*, Shoomaker.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Mr. *James Thackham.*
Mr. *Robert White.*
Mr. ——— *Jenkin.*
Mr. ——— *Hare.*
Mr. ——— *Povey.*

Mr. *John Wilſon*, Porter at the *Great Gate.*
Mr. *William Johnſon*, Porter at the *Back Stairs.*
Mr. *Thomas Apprice*, Under Houſe-keeper.
Mr. *Charles Rogers*, Keeper of the *Wardrobe.*
Mr. *Luker*, Gardiner at *Somerſet-Houſe.*
Mr. *William Sanders*, Maſter of the Bows.
Mr. *Joel George*, Maſter of the Barge.
And Twenty four Watermen.

Counteſs

Counteſs of *Arlington*, Groom of the Stole, and Lady of the Robes.

The Queen's Dreſſers.

Lady *Belling.*
Lady *Frazier.*
Lady *Cranmer.*
Lady *Tuke.*
Mrs. *Winefred Windham.*
Mrs. *Mary Crane.*

Donna *Maria de Quintana*
Donna *Luiza de Vaſconcellos.*
Donna *Franciſca de Vaſconcellos.*
} *Portugal* Ladies.

Lady *Wych.*
Mrs. *Ann Roper.*
Lady *Sayers*, Dreſſer, Laundreſs and Starcher.
Mrs. *Philippa Temple.*
Mrs. *Hannah Cary.*
Mrs. *Jane Widdrington.*

Mrs. *Barbara Anna de Calvaert*, Semſtreſs.
Mr. *William Tardley*, Clerk of the Kitchen.
Mr. *Thomas Fenne*, Yeoman of the Bakehouſe and Pantry.
Mr. *Edward Cane*, Yeoman of the Ewry.
Mr. *John Ruſhy*, Gentleman of the Buttery and Cellar.
Mr. *Joſeph Beaumont*, Yeoman of the Confectionary and Chandlery.
Mr. *Edward Smith*, Maſter-Cook.
Mr. *Emanuel Hix*, Yeoman of the Kitchen.
—— *Goard*, Child of the Kitchen.
Michael Laureivo, *Anthony Franciſco*, } Portugueſe.
Robert Fiſher, Yeoman of the Scullery.
Mrs. *Mary Leigh*, Table-Laundreſs.
Daniel Weeks, Scourer.
Two Turn-broaches.

Eccle-

Eccleſiaſtical Perſons belonging to the Queen Dowager's Chappel.

LOrd Almoner, Cardinal *Howard* of *Norfolk*.
Mr. *Paulo de Almeyda*, } Almoners.
Mr. *Emanuel Diaz*. }
Confeſſor, Father *Chriſtopher de Rozario*.
Father *Hudleſtone*, } Chaplains.
Father *Michael Ferreyra*, }
Three *Portugal Franciſcan* Friars, called *Arrabidoes*.
And a Lay Brother.
Mr. *James Martin*, }
Mr. *Nicholas Kennedy*, } Chappel-Boys.
Mr. *William Hollyman*, }
Mr. *John Baptiſta Draghy*, Organiſt.
Mr. *Timothy de Faria*.
Mr. *James Read*, } Virgers.
Mr. *Anthony Fernandez*, }

Officers and Servants belonging to Her Majeſty's Stables.

SIR *John Arundel*, Maſter of the Horſe.

Robert Sayers Eſq;
Richard Fowler Eſq; } Equerries.
Mr. *John Cary*.
Mr. *Edward Widdrington*.

Mr. *Thomas Sands*, Page of Honour.

Footmen Ten.
Coachmen Four.

Grooms

Grooms Two.
Chair-men Six.
Richard Salmon, Porter of the *Water-House*.

Officers of the Queen Dowager's Revenue.

Robert Lord *Ferrers*, High Steward.
George, Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, Chancellor and Keeper of her Majeſty's Great Seal.
Henry Frederick Thynne, Eſq; Treaſurer and Receiver General.
Sir *James Butler*, Attorney-General.
William Finch, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, and Surveyor-General.
Herald Kinneſman, Eſq; Auditor-General.
Mr. *Richard Marriot*, Clerk of the Council, and Regiſter of the Court of *Chancery*.
William Knight Eſq; Keeper of the Council-Chamber.
Mr. *Samuel Hemming*, Meſſenger of the Revenue.
Mr. *Samuel Finnes*, another Meſſenger of the Revenue.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Court or Family of his Royal Highneſs, George, *Hereditary Prince of* Denmark *and* Norway, *and of the* Goths *and* Vandals, *Duke of* Schleſwick, Holſtein, Stormar, Dithmarſh, *and* Cumberland, *Earl of* Oldenburg, Delmanhorſt, *and* Kendal, *Baron of* Workingham, *Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and one of their Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council.*

Officers and Servants with their Reſpective Salaries per Annum.

GEntleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole, Right Honourable *John* Lord *Berkley*; his Fee *per Annum* is 400 *l.*

Privy-Purſe, and Maſter of the Robes, *Der Heer de Pleyſſen,* 200 *l. per Annum.*

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Charles Scarborough Eſq; 200 *l. per Annum.*
Charles Churchill Eſq; 200 *l.*
George Churchill Eſq; 200 *l.*
Thomas Maule Eſq; 200 *l.*

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. *Peter Laroach*; 70 *l.*
Mr. *Daniel Crohare*; 70 *l.*

Yeoman of the Robes and Barber, Mr. *Carſten Buckholt*; 40 *l.* and 60 *l.*

Treaſurer of the Houſe and Revenue, and Comptroller of the Houſe, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt*; 200 *l.*

Secre-

Secretary, *Edward Griffith* Esq; 200 *per Annum.*
Secretary of the Foreign Affairs, ——— *Pickar* Esq; 200 *l.*
Instructer of his Royal Highness in the *English* Tongue, Dr. *Edward Chamberlayne.*
Physician, Sir *Charles Scarborough.*
Chaplain, Dr. *Mecken.*

Counsellor at Law to his Royal Highness, *Thomas Webb* Esq;

Gentleman-Usher, Colonel *Edmund Webb*; 100 *l.*

Attorney at Law, *William Etbrick* Esq; } Salary to each
Sollicitor, *Thomas Webb*, jun. Esq; } 20 *l.*
Gentleman-Waiters, { Colonel *John Webb*; 56 *l.*
{ Mr. *Humphrey Griffith*; 56 *l.*

Captain of the Arms, Mr. *Timothy Schale*; 100 *l.*
Groom of the Presence, Mr. *Walter Symans*; 32 *l.*
Groom of the Presence *extr.* Mr. *Custos*; Sal. 50 *l.*
Clerk of the Kitchen, Mr. *John Harker*; 100 *l.*
Yeoman of the Wine and Beer-Cellar, Mr. *Thomas Pasmore*; 100 *l.*
Yeoman of the Wardrobe, Mr. *Samuel Otway*; 50 *l.*
Yeoman of the Scullery, Mr. *Tho. Pasmore*; 50 *l.*
Semstress and Laundress to the Body, Mrs. *Dorothy Cooper*; 100 *l.*
Laundress for the Table, Mrs. *Catharine Buck*; 100 *l.*
Necessary Woman, Mrs. *Mary Douglass*; 46 *l.*

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stables.

MAster of the Horse, the Right Honourable *Basil* Earl of *Denbigh*; for his Horses Liveries, his Grooms, and Footmens Liveries, *&c.* in all *per Annum*, 449 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Equerries, *Connor O Brien* Esq; and Monsieur *St. Remy*; and for Horses Liveries, Lodgings, *&c.* 208 *l.* each, is 416 *l.*
Clerk of the Stables, *Michael Studholm* Esq; and for Liveries, *&c.* 110 *l.*

Pages of Honour, *Richard Harriſon* Eſq; and —— *Hill* Eſq; and for Liveries, *&c.* 254 *l.*

Yeoman-Riders, Mr. *Laurence Saint Lo*, and Mr. *Timothy Schale*; and for Liveries 121 *l.* each, is 242 *l.*

Mr. *John Miller*, Overſeer of the Stables; 96 *l.*

Leleſe Sander, his Aſſiſtant; 50 *l.*

Charles Cabin, Taylor; 100 *l.*

Two Coachmen at 36 *l.* each, is 72 *l.* and for Linen and Trimming, 10 *l.* 2 *s.*

Two Poſtillions and Helpers; 72 *l.*

Six Footmen at 36 *l.* each, is 260 *l.*

Linen and Trimming each, 5 *l.* 1 *s.* is 30 *l.* 6 *s.*

Six Grooms at 30 *l.* each, is 180 *l.*

Two Chairmen, at 36 *l.* each, is 72 *l.*

For Linen and Trimming-Money to each, 3 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* is 6 *l.* 5 *s.*

Peter Kirk, Dog-Keeper; 100 *l.*

Maſter Cook, Mr. *Roger Webb*; 50 *l.*

Second Cook; 40 *l.*

Turn-Broaches, Scourer, *&c.* altogether 63 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

Confectioner, Mr. *George Gunthorpe.*

The Commiſſioners of his Royal Highneſs's Revenue, are,

Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* Knight.
Thomas Maule, Eſq; } each 200 *l. per An.* 600 *l.*
Edward Griffith Eſq;

Clerk to the Commiſſioners, Mr. *John Lang.*

The Court or Family of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs ANN *of* Denmark.

LAdy of the Bed-chamber and Groom of the Stole, the Right Honourable *Sarah* Counteſs of *Marlborough*: Her Fee *per Annum* is 400 *l.*

Ladies of the Bed-chamber, the Lady *Fretcheville*, and the Lady *Charlotte Beverwood*: Fee 200 *l.* each *per Annum*, is 400 *l.*

Maids

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. *Ann Wentworth*,
Mrs. *Elizabeth de Vick*,
Mrs. *Iſabella Wentworth*,
Mrs. *Ann South*,
At 200 *l.* each is 800 *per Annum.*

Dreſſers. Mrs. *Elionor Buſt*; 100 *l.*
Mrs. *Beatrice Danvers*; 100 *l.*
Mrs. *Margaret Fielding*; 90 *l.*
Mrs. *Agneta Cooper*; 90 *l.*
In all 380 *l.*

Mother of the Maids, Mrs. *Jane Cooper*; 100 *l.*
Semſtreſs and Starcher, Mrs. *Amie Rainsford*; 40 *l.*
Laundreſs to the Body, Mrs. *Eliz. Atkinſon*; 80 *l. per An.*

Chaplains.

Dr. *John Younger.*
Dr. *William Grahme*, Dean of *Carliſle.*
Cloſet-keeper, Mr. *Humphry Watkins*; 25 *l.*

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. *Henry Langton*; 60 *l.*
Mr. *Edward Brown*; 60 *l.*
Mr. *John Bonin*; 60 *l.*
Mr. *John Forſter*; 60 *l.*

Gentleman-Uſher, Colonel *Henry Sandys*; 76 *l.*

Gentlemen-Waiters.

Mr. *Roger Cooper*; 56 *l.*
Mr. *Philip Leech*; 56 *l.*

Neceſſary-Woman, Mrs. *Foyſten*; 30 *l.*

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stables.

MAſter of the Horſe, the Right Honourable *John* Lord Viſcount *Fitz-harding*; and for his Horſes Liveries 408 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Equerry, *Hugh Chudleigh* Eſq; and for ditto, 128 *l.*

Pages of Honour.

Mr. *Samuel Marſham*; 100 *l.*
Mr. *Charles Wroth*; 100 *l.*

Eight Footmen at 36 *l.* each, and 5 *l.* 1 *s.* for Linen, 246 *l.* 6 *s.*
Three Coachmen at 56 *l.* each, 168 *l.*
Three Poſtillions at ditto; 168 *l.*
Two Grooms at 30 *l.* each, 60 *l.*
Two Chair-men; and for Liveries, 78 *l.* 6 *s.*

His Highneſs Prince William *Duke of* Gloceſter's *Servants.*

LAdy Governeſs, the Right Honourable *Barbara* Viſcounteſs *Fitz-harding*; 400 *l. per Annum.*

Wet-Nurſe, Mrs. *Lydia Pack*; 80 *l. per Annum.*

Dry-Nurſe, Mrs. *Millicent Foſter*, deceas'd 80 *l.* whoſe Place is now ſupplyed by the firſt Rocker, Mrs. *Elizabeth Atkinſon*; 80 *l.*

The other Three Rockers. Mrs. *Katharine Durain*; 70 *l.* Mrs. *Ann Lewen*; 70 *l.* Mrs. *Dorothy Wanley*; 70 *l.*

Laundreſs and Semſtreſs, Mrs. *Elizabeth Jones*; 120 *l.*
Neceſſary-Woman, Mrs. *Mary Hutchenſon*; 42 *l.*
Chaplain, Mr. *Samuel Prat.*
Page of the Back-Stairs, Mr. *Henry Walters*; 60 *l.*
Cook, Mr. *Henry Dowle*; 40 *l.*
Coachman, *John Betham*; 56 *l.*
Riding-Groom, *James Betham*; 40 *l.*
Another Coachman.
Two Footmen.
Two Poſtillions.
Helpers.
Porter.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Civil Government of England *in the reſpective Courts of Judicature; and firſt of the Court of Juſtice called the* KING'S BENCH.

FOR the Execution of Laws, after the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, the higheſt Court in *England*, at Common Law, is the *King's-Bench*, ſo called, becauſe anciently the King ſometimes there ſat in Perſon on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the abſence of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern the loſs of Life or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, becauſe the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King; ſo that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treaſons, Felonies, breach of Peace, Oppreſſion, Miſgovernment, *&c.* This Court, moreover, hath power to examine and correct all Errors *in facto*, and *in jure*, of all the Judges and Juſtices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings; and this, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd, except only in the Exchequer.

In this High Court ſit commonly Four Grave, Reverend Judges, whereof the firſt is ſtiled the *Lord Chief Juſtice* of the *King's-Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a ſhort Writ thus: A. B. *Militi, ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos Juſticiarium noſtrum Capitalem, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, quam diu ſe bene geſſeris. Teſte meipſo apud* Weſtm.

The reſt of the Judges of the *King's-Bench* hold their Places by Letters Patents in theſe Words; *Rex omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus dilectum & fidelem* A. B. *Militem, unum Juſticiariorum, ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante bene placito noſtro. Teſte*, &c.

Theſe Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the great Wardrobe.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and Practiſe.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Juriſdiction.

The Juriſdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*; is more uncontroulable than any other Court, (for the Law preſumes, that the King is always there in Perſon.)

None may be Judge in this Court, unleſs he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif; that is, a Serjeant at Law, who, upon taking this High Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

The Juriſdiction of this *Lord Chief Juſtice* is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament time, the Lords ſometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to ſend his Warrant to ſeize Perſons ſuſpected of Capital Crimes.

A Liſt of the ſeveral Officers of his Majeſty's Court of King's-Bench.

LOrd Chief Juſtice, Sir *John Holt* Knight.

The other Juſtices are,

Sir *William Dolben.*
Sir *William Gregory.*
Sir *Giles Eyre.*

Clerks

Clerks of the Crown's Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir *Samuel Aſtrey*, a Cap Officer, ſits covered in Court: His Secondary is *Simon Harcourt* Eſq;

There are ſeveral Entring Clerks, who have Counties aſſigned them, and uſually are Attorneys for Defendants, proſecuted at the Suit of the King; *viz.*

Mr. *Robert Seyliard*, Clerk of the Rules.
Mr. *Richard Horton.*
Mr. *John Weekley.*
Mr. *John Cook.*
Mr. *Lionel Fanſhaw.*
Mr. *Rice Fowkes.*
Mr. *William Eyre.*
Mr. *Robert Wintour.*
Mr. *William Leighton.*
Mr. *Edward Crook.*
Mr. *George Weekley.*
Mr. *Benedict Brown.*
Theſe are Officers for Life.

The Protonotary's Office.

Protonotaries, *Rowland Holt* Eſq; Mr. *Edward Colman* Gent. Cap-Officers: Their Secondary is *Richard Aſton* Gent.

Mr. *Thomas Bromfield*, Clerk of the Signet.

Mr. *Robert Warter*, Clerk of the *Remembrances*

Mr. *Francis Thacker*, Clerk of the *Bayles* and *Poſteas*. And note, That all Clerks of the Plea-ſide, are Clerks to the Protonotaries.

Cuſtos Brevium's Office.

Cuſtos Brevium & Recordorum, *Thomas Goodwin* Eſq; and *Simon Foulkes*, Eſq; both Cap-Officers; who are likewiſe Clerks of the Eſſoines, and Warrants of Attorney. The Clerks of which Office for ſealing Records of *Niſi Prius*, for the ſeveral Circuits and Cities, are,

Mr. *John Todd.*
Mr. *John Hollyman.*
Mr. *Thomas Maydwell.*
Mr. *James Hooton.*
Mr. *Thomas Goldinge.*
Mr. *William Tulley.*

Deputy Clerks of the Treasury, Mr. *Henry Boult*, Clerk of the Inner Treasury, Mr. *William Tully*, Clerk of the Outward Treasury. All these are Officers for Life.

Two Book-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal or Keeper of the *King's-Bench* Prison, is *William Briggs* Esq; his Deputy is Mr. —— *Sherwin.*

The Clerk of the Papers, is Mr. *John Lant.*

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side, Mr. *Giles Clerk*, and Mr. *Robert Stone.*

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. *Robert Pugh.*

Clerk of the Declarations, Mr. *Thomas Bromfield.*

These are also Officers for Life.

Deputy-Clerk of the Rules Mr. *Pickering.*

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. *Edward Coleman.*

Deputy Clerk, Mr. *Boult.*

Sealer of Writs, Mr. *Pepis.*

A Head Cryer, Two under Cryers, Two Ushers, and Four Tip-staves.

Then there are Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, whose Office is in this Court, to make out all Process upon Original Writs, Actions Personal and mix'd: They are these that follow; *viz.*

The Names of the Filazers *are these.*

Sir *James Fuller* Bar.	*Cambridgeshire.* *Cornwal.* *Cumberland.* *Northumberland.* *Nottinghamshire.* *Rutland.* *Suffolk.* *Warwickshire.*
John Tiye Esq;	*London*, *Middlesex*, and *Gloucestershire.*
Mr. *Robert Hastings*,	*Berkshire.*
Mr. *Thomas Statham*,	*Derbyshire.*

Mr.

Mr. *John Green*,	*Devonshire.*
Mr. *George Woodson*,	*Yorkshire.*
Mr. *William Twyford*,	*Essex.*
Mr. *William Hastings*,	*Herefordshire.*
Mr. *Jonathan Ravenhill*,	*Hertfordshire.*
Mr. *Thomas Bathurst*,	*Kent.*
Mr. *John Browning*,	*Lincolnshire.*
Mr. *John Smith*,	*Monmouthshire.*
Mr. *Henry Dodd*,	*Oxfordshire.*
Mr. *Philip Hodges*,	*Somersetshire.*
Mr. *William Hawtrey*,	*Staffordshire.*
Mr. *Simon Fuller*,	*Bedfordshire.* *Buckinghamshire.* *Dorsetshire.* *Huntingtonshire.* *Norfolk.* *Northamptonshire.* *Leicestershire.* *Southamptonshire.* *Westmorland.* *Worcestershire.* City of *Coventry.* City of *York.* City of *Exeter.* City of *Lincoln.* City of *Norwich.* City of *Lichfield.* City of *Worcester.* Town and County of *Pool.*
Mr. *Philip Perry*,	*Sussex.*
Mr. *Samuel Porter.*	*Wiltshire.*
Mr. *John Withers.*	City of *Canterbury.*
Mr. *John Ayres*,	City of *Bristol.*
Mr. *Henry Ewen*,	City of *Gloucester.*
Mr. *William Bennet.*	Town of *Nottingham.*
James Woodhouse Esq;	*Shropshire.*
Mr. *William Osborn.*	Town of *Kingston upon Hull.*

Of

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NExt to the King's-Bench in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the Rigour of that; it is *Curia Cancellariæ*; because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sate anciently *intra Cancellos*, or *Latices*, as the East end of our Churches, being separated *per Cancellos*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the Orignal of all other Courts. It is as ancient as the Civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another Name.

This Court proceeds, either Ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latin*, granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial: Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: So that the *Chancery* hath Two Courts in one; the Equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret Uses, *&c.* to moderate the Rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the Hands of their Oppressors: To relieve a Man, especially in Three things, *viz.* against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and Breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court are issued out Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any Person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records and False Judgments in Inferiour Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: Here are sealed and inrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for Payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions

miſſions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. The Court of *Common Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commiſſions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latine* part of this Court, are the Twenty Four *Curſitors*; and for the *Engliſh* part, are the Six Clerks.

The Court of Equity, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Perſon, not his Lands or Goods.

Chancellor. The Judge of this Court, is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the Sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may, and doth often, in caſes of greater weight and difficulty, in caſes of Law, call ſome of the other Judges to his Aſſiſtance; and therefore it is ſaid, this Office may be diſcharged by one that is no profeſſed Lawyer, as it was almoſt always anciently; and ſo of later times by Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praiſe and Commendation.

This is the higheſt Office in *England* that a Lay-man is capable of: and the Chancellor, under the King, is, *Magiſtratuum omnium Antiſtes*, Chief of all Magiſtrates.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had ſometimes his Vice-chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*, but of later times they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *durante vitâ*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may.

It is ſaid there, that he is ſo to attend to the ſole Intereſt of the King and People, that he muſt not be ſenſible of any Relations, or other Conſideration; and therefore may not put himſelf in Mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himſelf.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir *William Dugdale* finds, as ſoon as Chriſtianity was embraced by the *Saxons*.

The Chancellor is ſaid to be Keeper of the King's Conſcience, to judge *ſecundum æquum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conſcience: He is to moderate the τὸ ἀκριβοδί-

καιον,

κανον, the Exact Rigour and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tyed; for the Princes of this Realm (in imitation of the KING of King's, governing the World by *Justice* and *Mercy*) have erected two Supreme Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigour of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy* qualifying the Sharpness of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the Quirks of Lawyers, the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their Skill in the Law of God, and of Nations, were best able to judge according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly, also thought fittest to dispose of the King's Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergy-men, and thereby Wealth, and a Publick Spirit usually conjoyned: What great publick Acts of Piety and Charity were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*; What Noble and Rich Foundations are *Christ-Church*, *Magdalen's*, *New-Colledge*, and *Merton-Colledge*? All founded by Bishops that were Chancellors.

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

The Judge of this Court, is the Right Honourable Sir *John Somers*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

Masters of Chancery. The Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, hath Twelve Assistants, anciently called *Clerici*, Clerks, or *Magistri Cancellariæ*, because they were usually all in

all in Holy Orders, and Doctors of Laws; for Master and Doctors were anciently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*; and sometimes they were called *Coadjutores*.

Master of the Rolls.] The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls*: in *Latin*, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister*, so called from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept: It is a Place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during his Majesty's Pleasure; and this Officer hath, *Jure Officii*, the Gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*; and, in the absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by Virtue of a Commission, with Two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

When he sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wooll-sack.

One Reason why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes almost imaginable, some Law, or Case conformable thereunto, may be fetched, by a good *Civilian*, out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery*, more ancient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions whereupon the other Courts do ground all their Proceedings, proceed from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil-Law*, as divers Points of Proceedings, not used in *Common-Law* Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Man's self in divers matters damageable and penal; the whole matter of Publication, the Deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, the Term and use of Final Decree, and many other Points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term-time; so that if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation time, out of the Term, the Lord

Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*; and do him Justice according to Law: So likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions in time of Vacation, as well as in Term-time.

A List of the several Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery.

LOrd Keeper of the great Seal of *England*, the Right Honourable Sir *John Somers*.

The Honourable Sir *John Trevor* Knight, Master of the *Rolls*: whose Secretary is Mr. *John Rawlinson*.

There are Twelve Masters of *Chancery*, whereof the Master of the *Rolls* is one, the rest are these following.

Sir *Lacon William Child*.
Sir *John Hoskins*.
Sir *John Franklin*.
Sir *Adam Oatley*.
Sir *Robert Legard*.
John Edesbury, L L. D.
Sir *Miles Cook*.
Roger Meredith Esq;
John Methwyn Esq;
Samuel Keck Esq;
Richard Holford Esq;

The Salary of these Masters in *Chancery*, is One Hundred Pounds to each of them, paid out of the *Exchequer* quarterly, besides Robe-Money. These Masters do sit at *Westminster-Hall* with the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, Three at a time in Term-time, and Two at a time out of Term, when the Lord Keeper sits to hear Causes at his own House. And to these Masters the Lord Keeper does often refer the further hearing of many Causes,

Cauſes, *&c.* Furthermore, they have a publick Office, where one or more of them do conſtantly attend to take Affidavits, *&c.*

The Houſe founded at firſt for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulſion out of *England*, annex'd for ever to the Office of Maſter of the *Rolls*, where he hath the Cuſtody of all Charters, Patents, Commiſſions, Deeds, Recognizances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occaſion for that Name.

At preſent there are kept all the Rolls ſince the beginning of *Richard* the Third: The reſt are kept in the *Tower* of *London*.

In his Gift are, beſides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, Three of the Clerks of the Petti-Bag, and the Six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel, where the Rolls are kept.

Clerk of the Crown.] Next is the Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker* Eſq; This Office is of high Importance; he is either by himſelf, or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for ſpecial Matters of State, and hath a Place in the higher Houſe of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, ſitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the Death or Removal of any Member; and alſo Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Gaol-delivery, Commiſſions of Peace, and many other Commiſſions diſtributing Juſtice to his Majeſty's Subjects: Which Office is executed by Mr. *Milton*, as a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court, is *Gorſtelow Snow*, Eſq; This Office is chiefly to expedite Commiſſions for Embaſſies. It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper*, or *Hanaper*, ſometime ſtiled Warden of the *Hanaper*: whoſe Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now, (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all ſealed Charters, Patents, *&c.* and then thoſe Bags, delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*. This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour*, Eſq, and executed by a De-

Deputy, *Edward Seymour* Eſq; and his Clerk is *George Caſtle* Gent.

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet Priſon*, is an Officer very conſiderable. He is to take care of the Priſoners there, who are commonly ſuch as are ſent thither from this Court, for Contempt to the King or his Laws, or ſuch as will not pay their Debts, *&c.* The Place is now executed by —— *Fox.* Eſq;

Serjeant at Arms, is *Thomas Charnock*, Eſq; whoſe Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great Account, next in degree to the Twelve Maſters in *Chancery*, whoſe Office is to inroll Commiſſions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, *&c.* that are paſſed the Great Seal. They were anciently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places, if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are alſo Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Cauſes depending in this Court.

The preſent Six Clerks, are,

Sir *Robert Marſham* Kt.	*Richard Garth* Eſq;
Shem Bridges, Eſq;	*Baſil Herne* Eſq;
Littleton Powel Eſq;	*Thomas Clutterbuck* Eſq;

Who keep their ſeveral Offices at a place called the *Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and conſtantly keep Commons together in Term-time.

Under the afore-named Six Clerks, there are Sixty other Clerks. *viz.* Ten to each of the Six Clerks, and who, with their Under-Clerks, diſpatch the Buſineſs of that Office. Some of theſe Sixty do ſeverally get four, five, or ſix Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, or more.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are Two, *William Emerton* Eſq; and *Ralph Hough* Eſq;. Their Office is to examine the Witneſſes on their Oaths in any Suit on both ſides.

This Office alſo is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks

Clerks of the *Petty-bag* in *Chancery* are three, *Aaron Pengry* Eſq; *John Lloyd* Eſq; and *John Dawling Jun.* Eſq;

They are under the Maſter of the Rolls: Their Office is to make all Patents for Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, all *Congé d' Eſlires*, firſt Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes to Parliament, *&c.*

The Six Clerks of the *Rolls* Chappel, are, *Samuel Killingworth*, *Henry Watſon*, *Thomas Lawton*, *John Woodford*, *William Grimes*, Eſquires, and Mr. *John Horſeman.*

The *Subpœna* Office is to Iſſue out Writs, to ſummon Perſons to appear in *Chancery.*

This Office is in the Hands of Sir *Henry Vane*, and executed by his Deputy, Mr. *Nicholas Hook.*

Clerk of the Patents, or Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, is Sir *Richard Pigot* Knight, and executed by a Deputy, *Thomas Brook* Eſq;. This Office was erected 16 *Jacobi primi.*

The Principal Regiſter of the Court of Chancery, is the Earl of *Dover*; under whom are Deputy Regiſters, *viz.* *George Edwards* Eſq; *Carew Guidott* Gent. Regiſtrers for the Rolls, are, *Edward Goldeſborough* Gent. *Rich Price* Gent. This Office is kept at *Symonds Inn* in *Chancery-lane.*

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry Books, *Richard Bornford* Gent.

Keeper of one other Entry Book, *Henry Davenish*, Gent.

The Office for filing all Affidavits in the ſame Court of *Chancery* is an Office granted by Letters Patent; of which Office *Samuel Poynter* Eſq; is Maſter; and his Deputy is Mr. *Roger Williams.*

This Office is now kept at *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery-lane.*

Curſitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs; they were anciently called *Clerici de curſu*: Of theſe there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to him, into which they make out ſuch Original Writs as are required. Theſe Clerks are a Corporation of themſelves, whoſe Names follow.

The Names of the Curſitors *are theſe,*

John Hungerford Eſq; Principal, for *York* and *Weſtmorland.*
Mr. *Michael Terry*, } Aſſiſtants, } for *North.* and *Nottingh.*
Mr. *George Davies*, } Aſſiſtants, } for *Devon.*
Mr. *Abraham Skinner*, for *Eſſex* and *Berks.*
Mr. *Samuel Layton*, for *London* and *Middleſex.*
Mr. *John Hawkins*, for *Lincoln.*
Mr. *Francis King*, for *Cambridge* and *Gloceſter.*
Mr. *John Reynolds*, for *Southampton* and *Warwick.*
Mr. *Henry Martin*, for *London* and *Middleſex.*
Mr. *Charles Pickering*, for *Norfolk* and *Cumberland.*
Mr. *William Finch*, for *Dorſet*, *Northumberland* and *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine.*
Mr. *John Paget*, for *Somerſet.*
Mr. *William Fiſh*, for *London* and *Middleſex.*
Mr. *John Shorthoſe*, for *Kent.*
Mr. *John Huſſey*, for *Leiceſter* and *Cornwall.*
Mr. *Stephen Terry*, for *Surry* and *Salop.*
Mr. *Henry Ceſar*, for *London* and *Middleſex.*
Mr. *Robert Hart*, for *Oxon* and *Rutland.*
Mr. *Jeremy Hale*, for *Wilts* and *Stafford.*
Mr. *Richard Plumpton*, for *Bedford* and *Bucks.*
Mr. *William Wycliff*, for *Suſſex* and *Wigorn.*
Mr. *Henry Thornicroft*, for *Hertford* and *Derby.*
Mr. *Andrew Gillingham*, for *Hereford* and *Monmouth.*
Mr. *Richard Nelſon*, for *Suffolk* and *Huntington.*

Who execute theſe Offices by themſelves, or by their Deputies.

The General Office of the Curſitors is kept near *Lincolns-Inn.*

That for *London* and *Middleſex*, at *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery-lane.*

Secretary of the Preſentation of Spiritual Benefices,

Alienation

Alienation Office.

THere is alſo an Office called the *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenants and Entry, whereupon Fines are levyed and Recoveries ſuffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation ſet and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commiſſioners, *viz.*

Peregrine Bertie Eſq;
James Sanderſon Eſq; } who ſet theſe Fines.
William Glanvile Eſq;

Mr. *Thomas Dawſon*, Maſter in *Chancery*.
Mr. *Bernard Halfpenny*, Clerk of the *Enrollments*.
Mr. *Nicholas Woitaker*, Receiver.
Mr. *Thomas Webb*, Clerk of the Entries.
Mr *C. Brook*, Porter.

In all are counted Seventy two Officers under the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THE next Court for Execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, ſo called, becauſe there are debated the uſual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some ſay, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at firſt held in the King's Houſe, whereſoever he reſided; but by the Statute *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, That this Court ſhould not be Ambulatory, but be held at a certain Place, and that hath been ever ſince in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

None but *Sergeants* at *Law* may Plead in this Court, and ſo many of them as the King ſhall appoint, are bound by Oath to aſſiſt all that have any Cauſe depending in that Court.

Note, That Serjeants may alſo plead in all other Courts, as all other Barriſters may.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *King's-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court, is called the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*, holdeth his Place by Letters Patent, *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, and ſo do the other Inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly Three.

In this Court all Civil Cauſes, Real and Perſonal, are uſually tryed, according to the ſtrict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries ſuffered, but only at this Court at *Weſtminſter*, at a Judges Chamber, at the Aſſizes, or by ſpecial Commiſſion out of *Chancery*.

The King allows to the Lord Chief Juſtice of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and Two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the other Bench; alſo to the other Judges of this Court; and to Four Serjeants is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11*th* and 12*th* of *Edward* III. there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*; at other times Seven, Six and Five; and ſo in the time of *Henry* VI. and *Edward* IV. but ſince uſually but Four as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, theſe, and the reſt of the Twelve Judges rode upon Mules, and not upon Horſes, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

A Liſt of the ſeveral Officers belonging to his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas.

THE Honourable Sir *George Treby* Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice.
Sir *Edward Nevill*.
Sir *John Powel*.
Sir *Thomas Rookſby*.

Theſe are the preſent Judges of that Tribunal.

Then

Then there is an Officer called, *Custos Brevium*, the First Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea's* He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the Second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. The Lady *Ash* hath this Office, the sworn Master is *William Thursby* Esq; and the Office is executed by Mr. *Joseph Yates*, the Secondary thereof.

There are Three Protonotaries, a Word compounded of *Greek* and *Latin*, (such with the Ancients were usual) and signifies the first Notaries; they are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office, are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings (which the *Filazers* did formerly promiscuously do) Assizes, Judgments and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, *&c.* for all *English* Counties, except *Monmouth*. These considerable Offices are in the Hands of

John Cook Esq;
Thomas Winsord Esq;
William Tempest Esq;

In whose Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes, each of the said Protonotaries hath a Secondary, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the Business of the Court. These Secondaries are commonly the ancientest and ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court, and at present are, Mr. *Richard Cook*, Mr. *Nicholas Hall*, and Mr. *George Walker*, the Chirographer (also from Two *Greek* Words, signifying to acknowledge a Debt, by setting ones Hand) is an Officer, who engrosseth Fines acknowledged, *&c.* He holdeth his Place also by Patent, and is at present *Francis Lane* Esq; in Trust for *Montague Drake* Esq; who doth execute it by a Deputy, Mr. *John Storer*, who is Secondary thereof. In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to engross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions. The present Clerks are,

Mr. *Robert Love.*
Mr. *Robert Burd.*
Mr. *Thomas Newman.*
Mr. *Peter Storer.*

Mr. *John Drake.*
Mr. *Michael Glydd.*
Mr. *Joſeph Biſcoe.*
Mr. *Nathanael Herbert.*

John Drake Eſq; Regiſter of the Fine Office, whoſe ſaid Office is the only proper Place for ſearching for Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and Recorded.

Mr. *Thomas Barker*, Clerk of the Proclamations.

All theſe Protonotaries and Chirographer aforementioned, ſit in the Court, crowned with black round Caps, according to the Mode, immediately before the Invention of Hats, which was ſince the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all ſworn, and have their Offices for Life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court Three Officers unſworn, and hold their Places *durante beneplacito.*

1. One Clerk of the Treaſury, Mr. *Edward Mills*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Niſi Prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice.

2. Mr. *Edward Mills*, Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, who is, by Statute, under the Three Puiſne Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleaſure. *Note*, that the Enrollment of the Fines, and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. Chap.* 3. is of as good Force and Validity in Law, to all Intents and Purpoſes, for ſo much of any of them ſo enrolled, as the ſame being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law to be: The general neglect whereof in this Kingdom hath occaſioned many Law Suits, and hath proved in proceſs of time exceeding dangerous to many Mens Eſtates.

3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, Mr. *Charles Franklin*, who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*, (after the Parties are returned Outlawed) in the Name of the King's Attorney, whoſe Deputy he is, *pro tempore.*

There

There are Five Clerks, or Officers more.

1. Clerk of the King's Silver, *Henry Ludlow* Eſq; unto whom every Fine, or Final Agreement upon Sale of Land is brought, after it hath been with the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's uſe, executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Arden*.

2. Clerk of the Warrants, *William Eaſt* Eſq; executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Robert Fiſh*, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolleth all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court.

3. Clerk of the Juries, Mr. *Simpſon*, who maketh out the Writs, called *Habeas Corpus*, and *Deſtringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Aſſizes in the Country, executed by Mr. *Hambden*, his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the Eſſoins, or Excuſes for lawful Cauſe of Abſence, Mr. *William Hall*.

5. Clerk of the *Superſedeas*, *Jonathan Perry* Eſq; which is held by Patent. But before King *James* the Firſt's time the Writs of *Superſedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are alſo Filazers for the ſeveral Counties of *England*, ſo called from the *French*, *Fil*, a Thread, becauſe they file their Writs. Theſe make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, and do many other things too long to be here ſet down; of theſe there are Fourteen; *viz.* *Andrew Philips* Eſq; who hath *London*, *Middleſex Huntington*, and *Cambridgeſhire*. The reſt of the Counties are divided amongſt theſe that follow.

Thomas Stringer Eſq;	Mr. *John Carpenter*.
Mr. *Richard Spicer*.	Mr. *Bartholomew Canter*.
Jonathan Hodgſon Eſq;	Mr. *Thomas Herbert*.
Richard Midlemore Eſq;	Mr. *Francis Child*.
George Liddal Eſq;	Mr. *John Farrington*.
Charles Sheppard Eſq,	Mr. *Nathanael Ryder*.
Mr. *Henry Doftyn*.	Mr. *Joſ. Yates*, for the life of
Mr. *Guy Fuller*.	Mr. *Lawrence Alcock*.

who is Protonotary, Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent; the reſt in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and hold for Life.

There are alſo Four Exigenters, whoſe Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions, where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lie. This Writ is called an Exigent, becauſe it exacteth the Party; that is, requireth his appearance to anſwer the Law, and lies againſt a Tranſgreſſor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County: So that after Summons by the Sheriff at five ſeveral County Courts; if he appears not he is Outlawed. The Four Exigenters at preſent are,

Mr. *Charles Broughton*, | Mr. *Norcliffe*.
Mr. *Thomas Goudge*. | And Mr. *John Farrington*,

All in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and are for Life.

There are alſo belonging to this Court Four Cryers, and a Porter.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THE next Court of Execution of Laws, is that called the *Exchequer*; ſo called, as ſome think, from a Chequer-wrought-Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the King's Houſe, is ſo called from the *Green Carpet*, or elſe from the *French* Word *Eſchequier*, a Cheſs-Board, becauſe the Accomptants in that Office were wont to uſe ſuch Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all Cauſes which belong to the King's Treaſury or Revenue, as touching Accompts, Diſburſements, Cuſtoms, and all Fines impoſed upon any Man. In this Court may ſit,

The *Lord Treaſurer*, the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, the Lord *Chief Baron*, and Three other Learned Judges, called *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, alſo one other *Curſitor Baron*.

The

The preſent Barons are,

Sir *Robert Atkins*, Knight of the Bath, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, late Speaker of the Houſe of Lords.

Sir *Nicholas Letchmore* Kt.
Sir *John Turton* Kt. } Barons.
Sir *John Powel* Kt.

George Bradbury Eſq; Curſitor Baron.

But the Two firſt ſeldom ſit, and theſe five laſt ſeldom fail: The firſt of theſe five, is the principal Judge of this Court, and anſwers the Bar of the Barriſters, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the King's Debts, *&c.* It is an Office of high Honour and Profit; he is ſtiled *Lord Chief Baron*; is created by Letters Patent, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, wherein he hath a fixed Eſtate; for the Law intends this an Eſtate for Life: He alone, without the other Barons, ſits at *Guild-Hall* the Afternoon in Term time, upon *Niſi Prius* in *London*; takes Audits, Accompts, Recognizances, Preſentations of Offices, and many other things of Importance. In the abſence of the Lord *Chief Baron*, the other Three Barons ſupply his place, according to their Seniority; but the fifth is ſaid to be the *Curſitor* of the Court, and adminiſters the Oath to the Sheriffs, under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, *&c.* of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, but is no Itinerant Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges,

In the *Exchequer* are held Two Courts, one of the Law, another of *Equity*.

All Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are *Coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity, held in the Exchequer-Chamber, is *Coram Theſaurario, Cancellario & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning, *primo Phil & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Juriſdiction, without any Commiſſion.

Note

Note also, That all the other forementioned Courts were not Instituted by any Statute or written Law, but have their Original from the ancient Custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest, there sat in the *Exchequer* both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm; and in later times there sat in their Places others that were no Peers of the Realm, yet stiled Barons, *quia ubi sedere solebant Barones*, because Barons used to sit there.

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these high Tribunals, sit in Robes and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity; because (as some say) they were anciently most commonly Clergy-men and Doctors, Bishops or Prelates.

A List of the several Officers belonging to his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

AFter the Lord *Treasurer*, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons of the *Exchequer* aforementioned, the next Officer is the King's Remembrancer, *Henry Ayloffe* Esq; in Trust for *EVELYN* Viscount *FANSHAWE*. In whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks; whereof

Thomas Hall Esq;
George Wats Esq; } The Two Secondaries.

The rest are,

Mr. *Francis Butler*.
Mr. *Gabriel Armiger*.
Mr. *William Bathurst*.
Mr. *William Walker*.
Mr. *Thomas Eyre*.
Mr. *John Thompson*.

In this Office are entred the States of all the Accompts concerning the King's Revenue, for Customs, Excise, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and

and all other Accompts of what Nature ſoever, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accompts; and alſo Accompts for Moneys impreſted to any Perſon to perform Service for the King, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or caſual, all Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the King's Majeſty by Accomptants and Officers, for the faithful exerciſing of their Offices, and many of his Debts are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Cuſtom, Exciſes, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the ſaid Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the King's Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and tranſmitted hither for Recovery thereof, are properly in this Office; from whence iſſue forth Proceſs, to cauſe all Accomptants to come in and Account. In the Court of *Exchequer*, there being a Court of Equity, all Proceedings touching the ſame, are in this Office; with many other things concerning the King's Revenue. This Office is in the King's Gift.

The Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Next is the Lord *Treaſurer's Remembrancer*, *Leonard Diggs* Eſq; whoſe Office is to make Proceſs againſt all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, *&c.* for their Accompts, and many other things of moment, as Eſtreat Rules, *&c.* All Charters and Letters Patent, whereupon any Rents are reſerved to the King, are tranſcribed and ſent into this Office by the Clerk of the Petty-Bag, to the end ſuch Moneys as are thereby payable to his Majeſty, may be tranſmitted to the Clerk of the Pipe; and Proceſs made to recover the ſame by the Comptroller of the Pipe. Out of this Office Proceſs iſſues to levy the 20 *l. per* Month, due from Popiſh Recuſants, when convicted; and alſo to ſeize the Two Thirds of their Lands, when Schedules thereof are made by the Clerk of the Pipe, and tranſmitted hither. Out of this Office Proceſs is alſo made to levy the King's Fee-Farm Rents, *&c.*

When the Auditors of the Revenue have made Schedules of ſuch Arrears, and tranſmitted them to the Remembrancer, the States of all Impreſt Accompts, and other great Accompts; and other Accompts whatſoever are alſo

alſo entred into this Office, as well as in the Office of the *King's Remembrancer*. In this Office there were heretofore Twelve ſworn Clerks, whereof the Two firſt were called Secondaries; and whoſe Names are now *George Blackwell*, and *John Taylcure* Eſquires. This is alſo in the King's Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe, is the Honourable *Robert Ruſſel* Eſq;

All Accompts which paſs the Remembrancer's Office, are brought to the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, and remain there, to the end, that if there be any determined Debt due by any Accomptant, or any other Perſon in any ſuch Accompt, the ſame may be drawn down into the great Roll of the Pipe, or the Pipes thereof, and by the Comptroller of the Pipe taken into his Roll, *verbatim* with the great Roll; and Proceſs may be made by him for the recovery thereof by a Writ, called the Summons of the Pipe; which is in the nature of a *Levare Facias*.

And if upon Summons of the Pipe, a *Nichil* be returned by the Sheriff, then a Schedule is made of ſuch Debts as are *Nichiled*, and ſent to the Treaſurer's Remembrancer, who makes a long Writ, and annexes the ſame to it; which Writ is a *Capias*, *Fieri Facias*, *& extendi Facias*.

All Tallies, which vouch the Payments contained in ſuch Accompts, are examined and allowed by the chief Secondary in the Pipe, and remain for ever after in this Office.

All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs, are made up by the Clerks of the Pipe, and he gives them, and all the other Accompts before-mentioned, their *Quietus eſt*, in caſe their Accompts be even.

The Clerk of the Pipe makes Leaſes of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, when he is warranted ſo to do by the Lord Treaſurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. And theſe Leaſes are ſometimes directed to be made under the Great Seal, but for the moſt part paſs the Exchequer. He hath under him Eight Attorneys, whereof the Two firſt are Secondaries, *viz.*

Walter

Walter Wallinger Eſq; Secondary, and firſt Attorney.	Mr. *Simon Muſgrave.*
	Mr. *Charles Milburn.*
	Mr. *Peter Frowde.*
Tho. Cole Eſq; Secondary.	Mr. *Philip Tulley.*
Mr. *Joſeph Cranmer.*	Mr. *William Wroth.*

Comptroller of the Pipe. Comptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger* Eſq; who writeth in his Roll all that is in the great Roll; and nothing entred in the great Roll can be diſcharged without his Privity. And if *Nichils* be returned, ſuch Schedules are made to the Treaſurer's Remembrancer, as before is mentioned.

He writeth out the Summons twice every Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charged in the great Roll of the Pipe.

Clerk of the Pleas. Clerk of the Pleas, is *Thomas Marriot* Gent. in whoſe Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other priviledged Perſons, as Debtors to the King, *&c.* are to have their Priviledge to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common Law: And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common Law, becauſe they ſhould not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is required. In this Office there are Four ſworn Attorneys, *viz.* *Thomas Arden* Eſq; Secondary, and firſt Attorney, Mr. *Charles Haynes*, Mr. *Samuel Anderſon*, and Mr. *David Fielder.*

Foreign Oppoſer. Foreign Oppoſer is *Charles Whitaker* Eſq; whoſe Office is to oppoſe all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in *Grays-Inn.*

Clerk of the Eſtreats. Clerk of the *Eſtreats*, *John Haſtings* Eſq; whoſe Office is to receive every Term the Eſtreats, or extracts out of the Office of the Remembrancer of the Lord Treaſurer, and to write them out, to be levied for the King; alſo to make Schedules for ſuch Sums as are to be diſcharged.

Auditors of the Impreſt. Auditors of the *Impreſts* *Brook Bridges*, and *Thomas Done* Eſquires, who *Audit* the great Accompts of the King's Cuſtoms, Wardrobe, Mint, Firſt-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys impreſted, *&c.*

Auditors of the Revenue. Auditors of the Revenue are Seven.

Sir *Joſeph Seymour* Kt.
John Philips Eſq;
Anthony Parſons Eſq;
John Shales Eſq;
Anthony Stephens Eſq;
William Aldworth Eſq;
The Honourable *Ralph Gray* Eſq; for *Wales*.

Theſe Audit all Accompts of the King's Revenue, Hearth-Money, and Taxes given by Act of Parliament.

There are alſo ſeveral Receivers of the King's Revenues, ariſing from Lands and Rents, whoſe Accompts the Auditors do make up yearly.

Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits. *Remembrancer* of Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, is Sir *Charles Porter* Knight, whoſe Deputy is *Robert Butler*. Mr. *William Prettyman*, and Mr. *Walter Smith*, Clerks of the Office. Theſe take all Compoſitions for Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and make Proceſs againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame. This Office is kept in the *Middle-Temple*.

Auditor of the Firſt-Fruits, *John Knight* Eſq;

There is alſo a Receiver of the Revenue of the Firſt-Fruits, who is *Arnold Squibb*, Gent. The Biſhops are Collectors of the Tenths, and accompt annually for the ſame.

Deputy-Chamberlains. There are alſo Two other conſiderable Officers, called *Deputy-Chamberlains*, Mr. *John Ady*, and Mr. *Henry Ballow*, in whoſe Office at *Weſtminſter* are preſerved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) ſo exactly ranked by Months and Years, that they may preſently be found out, to be joyned with their reſpective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proved true, they deliver the ſame,

ſame, atteſted for a Lawful Tally, to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the great Roll: But in caſe any Corruption hath been uſed, the ſame is eaſily and ſoon diſcovered, and the Offender ſeverely puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment.

Other Officers. There are moreover divers other Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the *Nichils*, the Marſhal, the Chief Uſher of the *Exchequer*, whoſe Office is an Office of Inheritance, Four under Uſhers, and Six Meſſengers, whoſe Offices are all in the Gift of the Chief Uſher, whoſe Name is *John Walker* Eſq; He is alſo by Inheritance Proclamator of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and hath the Gift of all the Uſhers alſo.

Of the other part of the Exchequer, *called by ſome, the* Lower Exchequer, *where the King's Revenue is received and diſburſed with admirable Order and Frugality.*

THE Principal Officer is the Lord Treaſurer.
But this Office is now executed by Commiſſioners, *viz.* *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *Stephen Fox* Kt. *Richard Hambden* Eſq; Sir *Edward Seymour* Kt. the Honourable *Charles Montague* Eſq;
There is one Secretary *Henry Guy* Eſq;

Next Officer is the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, who is alſo an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a Principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer* Court, but alſo here in the managing and diſpoſing of the King's Revenue: He hath alſo the Cuſtody of the Exchequer-Seal. He ſits in the Court, not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as ſome ſay) above the Lord *Treaſurer*, having a Superintendency and Controllment over the Lord Treaſurer's Roll.

He

He hath the Gift of the Comptroller of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the Pleas, also of the Clerk of the *Nichils*, and of the *Seal* of the Court.

He is moreover an Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of the Two Praisers of the Court. This Office is now enjoyed by *Richard Hambden* Esq;

Then there are Two Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Sir *Nicholas Steward*, and Mr. *Hylliard*, in whose Custody are many ancient Records, Leagues and Treaties with Foreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights and Measures, those ancient famous Books, called *Dooms-day* Book, and the *Black Book* of the Exchequer; whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of all *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is described all the Lands of *England*, with the true Value, and their Owners Names; it was six Years in making, *viz.* from the 14*th* to the 20*th* year of that King, and called at first, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-day Book*; because therein was set down an exact account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Soldiers and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things, and Taxes, *&c.* there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many Men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous Sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as it will be at the opening of the *Book* at the great Day of Doom, or General Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under Three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every Line transcribed, is to be paid 4 *d.*

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Robert Howard* Knight, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be signed by the Lord High Treasurer, having a Warrant from him first so to do, for issuing forth all Monies by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded by the Clerk of the Pells, and entred

in

in the Office of the ſaid Auditor, and lodged in his Office. He alſo by Warrant of the Lord-Treaſurer, makes Debentures to the ſeveral Perſons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Penſions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the Exchequer, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He receives every day the State of the Accompt of each Teller; and alſo weekly certifies the whole to the Lord High Treaſurer, or Lords Commiſſioners, who immediately preſent the Eſtimate or Balance to the King. He makes half-yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, a Book called a Declaration, which contains a methodical Abſtract of all Accompts and Payments, made in the preceeding half year, and delivers one of them to the Lord Treaſurer, and another to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. By him are kept the ſeveral Regiſters appointed for paying all Perſons in courſe, upon ſeveral Branches of the King's Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Eſtate of Monies received, diſburſed, and remaining.

Next, there are Four Tellers, *viz. John Loving* Eſq; the Honourable *Francis Villiers* Eſq; *Thomas Howard* Eſq; and *Henry Maynard* Eſq;

Thei. Office is to receive all Monies due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditor's Clerk, who there attends to write the Words of the ſaid Bill upon a Tally, and then deliver the ſame to be entred by the Clerk of the *Pells*, or his under Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the Two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior-Deputy reads One part, the Junior examines the other part with the other Two Clerks.

Clerk of the *Pells* is *William Wardour* Eſq; whoſe Office is to enter the Tellers Bill into a Parchment-Skin, (in *Latin*, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its Name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cauſe, or by whomſoever, and is in nature of a Comptroller; hath Four Clerks; whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*.

In the Tally-Court ſit the Deputies of the Two Chamberlains, *John Low*, and *Matthew Liſter* Eſquires, who cleave the Tallies, and examine each Piece a-part; alſo the Tally-cutter attends there.

A Tally in the Exchequer, from the *French* Verb, *Tallier*, to cut, is a very ancient, and moſt certain way of avoiding all Cozenage in the King's Revenue, the like no where elſe in Chriſtendom. And is after this manner:

He that pays the King any Monies, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, which is a Stick, with Words written on it on both ſides, containing the Acquittance proper to expreſs what the Money received is for, which being cloven aſunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, one part thereof, called the *Stock*, is delivered to the Party that pays that Money, and the other part, called *Counter-Stock*, or *Counterfoil*, remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other Deputies, to be kept till it be called for, and joyned with the Stock; after which they ſend it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applyed to the diſcharge of the Accomptant.

This moſt ancient way of ſtriking of Tallies, hath been found, by long Experience, to be abſolutely the beſt way that ever was invented; for it is morally impoſſible ſo to falſifie or Counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it with the Counterfoil, it will be obvious to every Eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Longitude or in the Latitude, in the natural Growth, or in the Shape of the Counterfoil: Whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be ſo done but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that ſo exactly, as that he who wrote the Original ſhall not be able to know his own Hand from the Counterfeit, as hath been frequently ſeen in all the Courts of *Weſtminſter*.

Other Officers in the Receipt of the Exchequer, are the Uſhers of the Receipt, *John Parker*, and *John Taylour* Eſq; *Samuel Langford* Eſq; the Tally-cutter, and Four Meſſengers of the Receipt. The Uſher's Duty is to take care to ſecure the Exchequer by Day and by Night, and all the Avenues leading to the ſame, and to furniſh all Neceſſaries, as Books, Papers, *&c.*

By

By long continuance, and the wiſeſt Contrivances, that the ableſt Men of many Ages could invent, the Exchequer of the King of *England* is become the beſt ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the Exchequer, is far greater than in any of the King's Courts, yet not near ſo great as the *Financers*, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are ſo many, that their Fees eat up a very conſiderable part of the whole Revenue: Whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *Engliſh* Exchequer, whereof moſt are ever Perſons of Eſtates, Parts, and great Integrity, it coſts the King a very inconſiderable Sum of Money, as will eaſily appear to any one who ſhall conſider, That in Caſe of a Gift from the King of Moneys, or Penſion out of his Exchequer, he that receives it pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongſt the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the *Pells*, and their Clerks; and to all other Officers whatſoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongſt the ſaid Officers and Clerks, ſo much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treaſurer of the Chamber, *&c.*

In Caſe of Moneys paid in by any of the King's Tenants, Receivers, *&c.* it coſts them ſometimes but 6 *d.* and at moſt but 3 *s.* for every Payment under a Thouſand Pounds, and that goes only to the Clerks for their Pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, coſts his Majeſty, amongſt Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Country, not above 2 *s.* in the Pound; and at his Exchequer it coſts him, in a manner, nothing at all: For the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* Security, for the true diſcharge of their great Truſts, have under 33 *l. per Annum* for their Salary from the King, and the two Clerks of each Teller, who conſtantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The Court of the Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaſter *at* Weſtminſter.

THis Court takes Cognizance of all Cauſes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long ſince annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, who is aſſiſted by the Attorney of the *Dutchy*.

There are divers other Officers of this Court; a Liſt of whoſe Names here follows:

Robert Lord *Willoughby* Baron of *Ereſby*, Chancellor.
James Lightburn Eſq; Vice-Chancellor.
Edward Northey Eſq; Attorney-General.
Cheek Gerrard Eſq; Clerk of the *Dutchy*.
Sir *John Elwes* Knight, Receiver-General.
John Fanſhaw Eſq; Auditor for the *North*.
Tobias le Gros Eſq; Auditor for the *South*.
Mr. *Benjamin Ayloffe*, Deputy Clerk.
Mr. *John Baker*, Deputy Regiſter.
Mr. *Richard Huſbands*, Mr. *Thomas Aſhton*, } Attorneys.
Mr. *Richard Huſbands*, Deputy Auditor of the *North*.
——————Uſher.
Mr. *Abraham Miller*, Meſſenger.

This Court is kept at *Weſtminſter*, by the Lower Exchequer.

All the foremention'd Courts of Judicature at *Weſtminſter* are opened Four times a Year, called the Four *Terms*, *viz.*

Terms.] *Eaſter Term*, which beginneth always the Seventeenth Day after *Eaſter*, and laſteth Twenty ſeven Days.

Trinity

Trinity Term begins the 5*th* day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days.

Michaelmas Term, began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23*d* of *October*, and lasteth 37 days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term*, begins now ten days after St. *Hilary*, or the 23*d* of *January*, and lasteth Twenty one days: The Four Terms in all continue 105 days; from whence must be deducted about twenty Sundays and Holydays, wherein the Courts sit not; so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England*, are fully decided and determined: whereas in Foreign Parts the Courts of Justice are open all the Year, except High Holydays, and Harvest time, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to Peaceableness, and Industry than other People; and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great Charges with Attorneys, and Lawyers, they will either refer their Differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests; who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours; or else are content to submit their Differences to Tryal before the Judges of *Assizes*, called also Justices in *Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*.

Assizes are held twice a year, *viz.* after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, the Twelve Judges, two by two, ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal, a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1176. who at first divided *England* into Six Circuits (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted Three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into Two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for which are designed in like manner, Two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the Pleas of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching ordinarily, in Two or Three Days, all Controversies in a County, that are grown to Issue in the forementioned Courts at *London*, between

Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the Neighbourhood whereabout the business lies. So that twice a year in *England* and *wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred even at our own Doors.

Of the Government of Counties, *&c.*

HAving given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in general, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs and Villages.

Justices of the Peace.] For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of Worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County; so many as his Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called *Justices of the Peace*, at first stiled *Wardens of the Peace*, and such of them whom the King doth more particularly confide in or respect, are called *Justices* of the *Quorum*; from these Words in the Commission; *Quorum* A. B. *unum esse volumus*; that is, some Business of more Importance may not be transacted without the Presence or Concurrence of one of them.

One of the Principal Justices of Peace, and *Quorum*, is by the Lord Chancellor made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the Custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the first year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine, and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, wandring Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Riots, and almost all other Delinquencies that may occasion the Breach of Peace and Quiet to the King's Subjects, to commit all such to Prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed; that is, cannot

cannot be ſet at Liberty by Sureties (taken for their appearance at a place and time certain) and to ſee them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Quarter-Seſſions. Every Quarter, or Three Months, the Juſtices meet at the Chief, or Shire Town, where the Grand Inqueſt, or Jury of the County is ſummoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-Coyners, Rioters, *&c.* Thoſe that appear to be guilty, are by the ſaid Juſtices committed to Priſon, to be tryed at the next Aſſizes, when the Judges at *Weſtminſter* come their Circuits aforementioned.

Sheriffs. For the Execution of Laws in every County, except *Weſtmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a *Sheriff*, that is, a *Reeve* of the Shire, *Præpoſitus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governour or Guardian of the County; for the Words of the Patent are, *Commiſimus tibi cuſtodiam Comitatus noſtri de* N.

The *Sheriffs Office* is to execute the King's *Mandates*, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to impannel Juries, to bring Cauſes and Criminals to Tryal, to ſee the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed, to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, ſo long as they continue within the County, which at the Aſſizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendour, Feaſting, *&c.* In order to the better executing of his Office, the Sheriff hath Attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Conſtables, Gaolers, Sergeants or Beadles; beſides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horſe-back at the Reception of the Judges.

He was anciently choſen as Knights of the Shire are; but to avoid Tumults it is now thus:

Every Year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate Six fit Men of each County; that is, Knights or Eſquires of good Eſtates; out of theſe the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy-Councellors, and Twelve Judges aſſemble in the Exchequer-Chamber, and

ſworn, make choice of Three; of which the King himſelf after chuſeth One to be *Sheriff* for that year only, tho' heretofore it was for many years, and ſometimes Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by Deſcent from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs Hereditary of the County of *Weſtmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the Sheriffs Office is to collect all publick Profit, Cuſtoms, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Diſtreſſes and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the King's Exchequer, or Treaſury at *London*, or elſewhere, as the King ſhall appoint: To ſuppreſs Riots, execute Writs, ſecure Priſoners, diſtrain for Debts, empannel Juries, attend the Judges, ſee the execution of Malefactors, protect them from the Inſults of By-ſtanders, return Knights and Burgeſſes for Parliament, *&c.*

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function; Firſt, Miniſterial, to execute all Proceſſes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make Returns of the ſame; Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold Two ſeveral Courts of diſtinct Nature, the One called the *Sheriff's Turn*, which he holdeth in ſeveral places in the County, enquiring of all Criminal Offences againſt the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statute; the other, called the *County Court*, wherein he hears and determines Civil Cauſes of the County under Forty Shillings, which anciently was a conſiderable Sum; ſo that by the great fall of Moneys now, the Sheriff's Authority in that part is much diminiſhed.

He is ſaid to be the Life of Juſtice, of the Law, and of the County, for no Suit begins, and no Proceſs is ſerved but by him; then, no Execution of the Law but by him. Laſtly, he is the chief Conſervator of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being ſubdivided into Hundreds, (ſo called at firſt either for containing an Hundred Houſes, or an Hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, ſo called from touching a Weapon, when they ſwore Allegiance (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their Solemn Weddings, for the chief Witneſſes to lay all their Hands upon a Launce or Pike,) every ſuch Wapentake or Hundred, hath commonly a Bailiff, a very ancient Officer, but now of ſmall Authority; alſo

alſo Officers called High-Conſtables, firſt ordained by the Statue of *Wincheſter*, 13 *Ed.* 1. for the Conſervation of Peace, and view of Armour; they diſperſe Warrants and Orders of the Juſtices of the Peace to each Petty-Conſtable.

A Liſt of the Sheriffs appointed by His Majeſty for the Year 1693.

Berks, *John Archer* Eſq;
Bedford, Sir *Samuel Thompſon*.
Bucks, *Francis Duffield* Eſq;
Cumberland, *Joſeph Huddleſton* Eſq;
Cheſhire, Sir *William Clegg* Knight.
Cambridge and *Huntington*, *Robert Swan* Eſq;
Cornwall, *Humphrey Nichols* Eſq;
Devon, *George Preſtwood* Eſq;
Dorſet, *John Strowd* of *Netherbury* Eſq;
Derby, *James Chetham* of *Cowal* Eſq;
Ebor. Sir *Ambroſe Pudſey*.
Eſſex, *Timothy Felton* Eſq;
Gloceſter, Sir *Richard Cox* Baronet.
Hertford, Sir *John Bucknal* Knight.
Hereford, *William Guillim* Eſq;
Kent, Sir *Nicholas Toke* Knight.
Leiceſter, *Richard Liſter* of *Siſanby* Eſq;
Lancaſhire,
Lincoln, *Thomas Pownal* Eſq;
Monmouth, *Thomas Jones* Eſq;
Northumberland, *John Bacon* Eſq;
Northampton, *Francis Arundel* Eſq;
Norfolk, *John Bergen* Eſq;
Nottingham, *William Simſon* Eſq;
Oxon, *Thomas Criſp* of *Dornford* Eſq;
Rutland, *William Johnſon* Eſq;
Salop, Sir *Edward Leighton* Baronet.
Somerſet, *Warwick Bamfield* Eſq;

Stafford,

Stafford, *William Jollif* Esq;
Suffolk, *William Hammond*, *jun.* Esq;
Southampton, *Edward Hooper* Esq;
Surrey, *Michael Edwards* Esq;
Sussex *John Gratwicke* Esq;
Warwick, *William Eaborne* Esq;
Worcester, *Samuel Swift* Esq;
Wilts, Sir *Thomas Escourt* Knight.

WALES.

Anglesey, *Owen Williams* Esq;
Brecon, *Guynne Vaughan* of *Trebarid* Esq;
Cardigan, *Richard Stedman* of the *Abbey* Esq;
Carmarthen, *Rowland Guynne* of *Tillanys* Esq;
Carnarvan, *John Rowlands* of *Carnarvan* Esq;
Denbigh, *David Williams* Esq;
Flint, *Thomas Ravenscroft* Esq;
Glamorgan, *William Matthews* of *Aberamon* Esq;
Merioneth, *Owen Wynne* of *Festinioy* Esq;
Montgomery, *Humphrey Kinaston* of *Brunwin* Esq;
Pembroke, *William Allen* of *Gellysweek* Esq;
Radnor, *Hugh Lewes* of *Hendwall* Esq;

Coroners. There are also in every County Two Officers called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any Person came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is Matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by Vertue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour; and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a Coroner, was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, and no Tradesman.

Clerk of the Market. Every County also hath an Officer, called Clerk of the *Market*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly according with the King's Standard, kept in the *Exchequer*, and

to

to ſee that none other be uſed in the ſame County; to ſeal all Weights and Meaſures made exactly by the Standard in his Cuſtody, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the Civil Government of Cities, Boroughs, and Villages.

[Mayor and Aldermen.]

EVery City of *England*, by their Charters or Priviledges, granted by ſeveral Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King, but wholly by themſelves. They chuſe among themſelves their own Governour. In Cities a Mayor is choſen, commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. In ſome other Corporations a Bailiff is choſen out of a certain number of Burgeſſes.

Citizens are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having ſome of their own always of the Council, to ſee that nothing be enacted contrary to their Profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute, moyenne, & baſſe Juſtice*, a Juriſdiction among themſelves, to judge in all Matters Criminal and Civil, only with this Reſtraint, That all Civil Cauſes may be removed from their Courts to the higher Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

The Mayor of the City is the King's Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-council, (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament;) can make Laws, called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time (which is but for One year) as it were, a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the rigour of the Law.

[Boroughs.]

The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the ſame manner. In ſome there is a Mayor, in others, One or Two Bailiffs, who have equal Power with a Mayor and Sheriffs; and durin

during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

Villages. For the better Government of Villages, the Lord of the Soil hath ordinarily Power to hold a Court *Baron*, so called, because anciently such Lords were called Barons, as they are still in many other Parts of *France*; or else Court *Baron* (*i. e.*) Court of Freeholders; as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the Cinque-Ports in *England* are but the Freeholders of the Cinque-Ports: And this Court may be held every Three Weeks.

Petty-Constables. Also for the Government of Villages, there is a *Petty-Constable* chosen every year by the Lord of the Place, in the Lord's Court or Leet: This Officer is to keep the Peace in case of Quarrels; to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace, to raise the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks, or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of the Peace, to whom the Constables are subservient upon all Occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the Common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an Epitome of Monarchical Government of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity within it self; which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a ſmart *Motto*, that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Great Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, cauſed to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*; intimating thereby, That when Subjects refuſe to ſubmit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourſe to Force and Arms to bring them to Reaſon.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a neceſſity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewiſe by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the *Military Power* of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the ſole Supreme Power, Government, Command, and Diſpoſition: And neither one nor both Houſes of Parliament, have any Right to levy any Forces, or make any War Offenſive or Defenſive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno* 14 *Car.* 2.

Beſides his Majeſty's Guards afore-mentioned of Horſe, there are two Regiments of Foot Guards, the one commanded by the Right Honourable the Lord *Sidney*, Maſter General of the Ordnance, conſiſting of Twenty eight Companies of Eighty private Soldiers in each Company: The Second Regiment of Guards, called the *Cold-ſtream* Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Talmaſh*, conſiſting of Fourteen Companies, of Eighty private Men in each Company.

And for the Reader's farther ſatisfaction, this following Liſt is one of the many Additions this Book hath lately received.

A List of all Their Majesties Land Forces on the English *Establishment.*

REGIMENTS.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
HORSE.		
First Troop of Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough.*	1	200
Second Troop, Duke of *Ormond.*	1	200
Third, Lord *Colchester.*	1	200
One Troop of Horse-Granadiers Colonel *Cholmondeley.*	1	180
Troop of *Scots* Guards, Earl of *Drumlangrig.*	1	118
Royal Regiment, Earl of *Oxford.*	9	531
Queens Regiment, Brigadier *Lumley.*	9	531
Brigadier *Villiers's* Regiment.	6	354
Lord *Berkley's.*	6	354
Colonel *Langston's.*	6	354
Colonel *Coy's.*	6	354
Colonel *Wyndham's.*	6	354
Duke *Schonberg's.*	6	354
Lord *Galloway's.*	9	531
Troop of *Dutch* Guards, commanded by the Lord *Averquerque.*	1	200
Regiment of *Dutch* Guards by the Earl of *Portland.*	6	402
Colonel *Reckeren's* Regiment.	3	198
Count *Steinbocks.*	3	198
Monpouillan.	3	213
Athlone.	3	213
Schack.	3	213
Nienheuise.	3	213
Scravenmore.	3	213
Zuilestine.	3	213
Boncour.	3	213

Dutch.

Wir-

REGIMEMTS. HORSE.		Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
Wirtemberg.	*Danes.*	6	306
La Foreſt.	*Danes.*	6	306
Scheſted.	*Danes.*	6	306
Total Horſe		120	8022

DRAGOONS.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
ROyal Regiment, Col. *Matthews*	8	480
Lord *Fairfax*'s.	8	480
Earl of *Eſſex*'s.	8	480
Sir *Thomas Levingſton*'s	8	480
Epinger's, *Dutch.*	10	920
Colonel *Cunningham*'s.	8	480
Total	50	3320

FOOT.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
FIrſt Regiment of Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Rumney.*	28	2240
Cold-Stream Regiment, by Lieutenant General *Talmaſh.*	14	1120
Scotch Guards, Brigadier *Ramſey*	14	1120
Royal Regiment, Lord *George Hamilton.*	26	1560
Colonel *Selwyn*'s.	13	780
Major General *Churchill*'s	13	780
Colonel *Trelawney*'s.	13	780
Fuſiliers, Colonel *Fitz-Patrick.*	13	780
Colonel *Beaumont*'s.	13	780

Earl

REGIMENTS.	Companies.	Numbers
Sir *Bevil Greenville's.*	13	780
Colonel *Brewer's.*	13	780
Brigadier *Hasting's.*	13	780
Colonel *Tidcomb's.*	13	780
Sir *James Leslie's.*	13	780
Colonel *Lillingston's.*	13	780
Brigadier, Sir *David Collier's*	13	780
Colonel *D'Offarrell's.*	13	780
Colonel *Frederick Hamilton's.*	13	780
Colonel *Collingwood's.*	13	780
Colonel *Stanley's.*	13	780
Sir *George St. George's.*	13	780
Marquiss *de Rada's.*	13	780
Lord *Cut's.*	13	780
Colonel *Edward Lloyd's.*	13	780
Colonel *Mackay's.*	13	780
Sir *Charles Graham's.*	13	780
Colonel *Lauder's.*	13	780
Colonel *Mordant's.*	13	780
Colonel *Cole's.*	13	780
Colonel *Erle's* First Battalion.	13	780
Colonel *Erle's* Second Battalion	13	780
Duke of *Bolton's.*	13	780
Late Colonel *Godfrey Lloyd's.*	13	780
Lord *Castleton's.*	13	780
Colonel *Venner's.*	13	780
Colonel *Ingoldesby's*	13	780
Major General *La Melonier's.*	13	780
Count *Marton's.*	13	780
Colonel *Belcastle's.*	13	780
Colonel *Tiffiny's.*	13	780
Earl of *Leven's.*	13	780
Colonel *Ferguson's.*	13	780
Lord *Lorn's.*	13	780
Captain *Pit's* Company of Miners.	1	50
Company at *Upnar* Castle.	1	50
Invalides at *Windsor.*	1	150
Invalides at *Chester.*	1	60
Invalides at *Hampton-Court.*	1	60

At

REGIMENTS. FOOT.	Troops and Companies.	Number of pri. Men.
At the *Weſt-Indies.*	3	180
Dutch Foot Guards, by the Duke of *Wirtemberg.*	26	2366
Naſſau.	12	840
Brandenburg.	12	840
Broken.	12	840
Danes.	50	5000
Total	703	46776

On the Scotch *Eſtabliſhment.*

DRAGOONS.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
Colonel *Conningham's*	6	360
Another	6	360
Total	12	720

FOOT.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
Colonel.	13	700
	13	700
Total	26	1400

On the Iriſh *Eſtabliſhment.*

HORSE.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men
Colonel *Wolſeley.*	6	300

REGIMENTS.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
DRAGOONS.		
Colonel *Wynn.*	8	480
Colonel *Ecklin's.*	8	480
Total	16	960

FOOT.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of pri. Men.
Colonel *Stewart.*	13	650
Sir *John Hanmore.*	13	650
Colonel *Guſtavus Hamilton.*	13	650
Sir *Henry Bellaſyſe.*	13	650
Colonel *Coote.*	13	650
Earl of *Drogheda.*	13	650
Colonel *Row*	13	650
Colonel *St. Johns.*	13	650
Colonel *Michelburn.*	13	650
Colonel *Creighton.*	13	650
Total	130	6550

GENERAL OFFICERS.

DUke *Schomberg*, General of the Horſe.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Earl of *Oxford.*
Monſieur *Auverquerque.*
Earl of *Portland.*
Tho. Talmaſh.
Sir *Henry Bellaſyſe.*
Duke of *Ormond.*
Earl of *Scarborough.*
Lord *Colcheſter.*
Colonel *la Meloniere.*

Major-Generals.

Count *de Naſſau.*
Monſieur *Zuleſtein.*

Brigadier Generals.

Colonel *Churchil.*
Col. *Villiers.*

Sir

Sir *Thomas Levingſton.*
Col. *Leviſon.*
Monſieur *De L'Eſtang.*
Col. *Ramſey.*
Prince of *Heſſe.*
Col. *Boncour.*
Boješlave Schack.
Thomas Erle.
Col. *Epinger.*
Col. *Lumley.*
Sir *David Colliar.*
Lord *Cuts.*
Col. *Ferdinando Haſtin.*

For the *Daniſh* Forces.

Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-General.
Marquiſs *de la Foreſt*, Major-General.
Monſieur *D'Ellenberger.* } Brigadier-Generals.
Colonel *D'Abefelt.* }

The reſt of his Majeſty's eſtabliſhed Forces that are in conſtant Pay, being Non-Regimented Companies, are diſpoſed of into ſeveral Gariſons; the Names of which are as follow.

Berwick, whereof Brigadier *Leviſon* is Governour, and Colonel *Rupert Billingſley* Lieutenant-Governour. There are Thirteen Companies always do Duty in this Gariſon.

Carliſle, Earl of *Carliſle*, Governour. Three Companies do Duty here.

Cheſter, Colonel *Roger Kirby*, Governour. Here are Five Companies do Duty in this Gariſon.

Dover, and *Cinque-Ports*, *Henry* Viſcount *Sidney*, Governour. One Company at *Dover*.

Graveſend, and *Tilbury*, Colonel *Selwyn*, Governour, and Colonel St. *Claire*, Lieutenant-Governour. Five Companies do Duty here.

Guernſey, Lord Viſcount *Hatton*, Governour, and Captain *Alix*, Deputy-Governour. Here are Six Companies.

Holy Iſland, Brigadier *Leviſon*, Governour, Dependant on *Berwick*.

Hull, and the *Block houſe*, Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Governour, the Honourable *Charles Osborn* Eſq; Lieutenant-Governour. Eight Companies do Duty here.

Hurſt Caſtle, Major *Holmes*, Governour.

Jersey Island, Lord *Jermyn*, Governour; Captain *Harris*, Lieutenant Governour. Seven Companies here.

Landguard Fort, Admiral *Killigrew*, Governour, and Captain *Hamon*, Lieutenant-Governour. One Company does Duty here.

St. *Maws Castle*, Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, Governour. There is One Company of the neighbouring Inhabitants to repair thither by Custom, whenever there shall be Occasion of Service: And the Castle is kept by his Majesty's Gunners.

Pendennis Castle, Earl of *Bath*, Governour, and Captain *Waddon*, Deputy-Governour. Here is One Company.

Plimouth, and St. *Nicholas Island*, Earl of *Bath*, Governour, and Major *Hook*, Lieutenant-Governour. Here are in this Garison in all Eleven Companies.

Portsmouth, Lieutenant-General *Talmash*, Governour, and Colonel *Gibson*, Deputy-Governour. There are in all Twenty three Companies of Foot, and Two Troops of Dragoons, which do Duty in this Garison.

Sandown Castle, Governour.

Sheerness, Colonel *Robert Crawford*, Governour, and Colonel *King*, Deputy-Governour; and Three Companies.

Scilly Island, Earl of *Bath*, Governour, Captain *Godolphin*, Lieutenant-Governour. Two Companies always in *Scilly Island*, and Four Gunners only.

Tinmouth Castle, Colonel *Villiers*, Governour. Two Companies there.

Tower of London, wherein are always Eight Companies at constant Duty, *Robert* Lord *Lucas*, Governour, Colonel *Farwell*, Lieutenant-Governour. Here are also many Gunners, and a Company of Miners, Captain *Pits*.

Upnor Castle, One Independant Company, Captain *Mynors*, Governour and Captain.

Isle of Wight, Lord *Cuts*, Governour. Here are Four Companies which do Duty at *Cowes*, *Sandham Fort*, *West-Tarmouth*, and *Carisbrooke*.

Windsor Castle, Duke of *Norfolk* Constable, Captain *Potts*, Lieutenant-Governour. There is a Company of Invalids, consisting of One hundred and fifty, with proper Officers, does Duty there, and at *Hampton Court*. There are Eight Com-

Companies more during his Majeſty's Reſidence in the Summer; alſo ſeveral Troops of Horſe attending thereabouts, beſides the Detachment of his Majeſty's Guards of Horſe.

North-Yarmouth, Four Gunners; and there are many other Gunners in all other his Majeſty's Gariſons and Caſtles, to the number ſometimes of Twenty or Thirty in a Place.

Calſhot Caſtle, Mr. *Pawlet*, Governour. Four Gunners.

The Pay of the Field and Staff Officers of Foot, *per diem*, is as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Colonel as Colonel	00	12	00
The Lieutenant-Colonel as Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
The Major as Major	00	05	00
The Captain	00	06	00
The Chaplain	00	06	08
The Adjutant	00	04	00
The Chyrurgeon	00	04	00
His Mate	00	02	06
Lieutenant	00	04	00
Enſign	00	03	00
Quarter-Maſter and Marſhal, executed by one Perſon	00	04	00

The Pay of One of theſe Companies of Foot-Guards, when in *London*, or attending the King, *per diem*, is as followeth, *viz.*

A Captain	00	14	00
A Lieutenant	00	07	00
An Enſign	00	05	00
A Serjeant	00	01	06
A Corporal and Drummer, each	00	01	00
A Private Soldier, or Sentinel	00	00	10

The firſt General Officer is the Pay-Maſter-General of all the Land-Forces, the Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Ranelaugh*; whoſe Principal Clerks are, Major *Ingram*, and Mr. *Roger Hewit*, who is alſo Surveyor of the Guards.

Mr. *Rawkins*, Auditor of the Muſter-Rolls.

Mr. *Abbot*, Clerk of the Books, who have ſeveral Clerks under them.

The Commiſſary-General of the Muſters, is the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Suffolk*, by Patent under the Great Seal of *England*.

Next under him is *David Crawford* Eſq; Deputy-Comiſſary-General, by Commiſſion from their Majeſties, conſtantly reſiding in *London*, keeps his Office at the Horſe-Guards at *White-Hall*, and gives from time to time ſuch Orders to the Deputy Commiſſaries as their Majeſties Service requires.

There are Eight Deputy-Commiſſaries, who have their Commiſſions from the Commiſſary-General; and the ſeveral Counties in *England* and *Wales* are divided into Eight Circuits, and each Commiſſary is to take care to muſter all ſuch Forces as at any time comes into his Circuit: Immediately after each Muſter is taken, the ſaid Deputy-Commiſſaries make a Return of all their Rolls upon Oath to the ſaid *David Crawford* Eſq; who keeps one Roll of each Troop and Company as a Record in his Office: Another Roll is delivered to the Pay-Maſter-General and another to the Commiſſioners of Accompts, appointed by Act of Parliament, all upon Oath, and ſigned by the Commiſſary, who muſters them; and ſigned alſo by two Commiſſion-Officers of each Troop or Company, and the Mayor or chief Magiſtrate where each Troop or Company quarters.

Theſe have their diſtinct Circuits in the Country, for muſtering the Forces which lie in the ſeveral Gariſons.

The Secretary at War, is *William Blathwait* Eſq; whoſe chief Clerks are Mr. *Adam de Cardonnel*, and Mr.

Meſſenger to the Secretary is Mr. *Thurſton*.

Theſe Three conſiderable Offices are kept at the Horſe-Guard.

The Judge-Advocate, is *George Clarke* Eſq;

In the Horſe-Guards, each Troop has an Adjutant.

The Marſhal of the Horſe-Guards, is Mr. *Smith*.

The Chyrurgeon-General of all their Majeſties Forces, is Monſieur *Van Loan*.

Place this between 326 *and* 327

A List of the New-raised Forces, *with the Names of their Chief Commanders.*

HORSE.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of Pri. Men.
Earl of *Macclesfield*'s.	6	354
Earl of *Arran*'s.	6	354
Colonel *Windsor*'s.	6	354
Total.	18	1062

DRAGOONS.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of Pri. Men.
Lord *Denbigh*'s.	8	480
Colonel *Leigh*'s.	8	480
Colonel *Wm*'s from *Ireland*.	8	480
Total.	24	1440

FOOT.	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of Pri. Men.
Colonel *Gibson*'s.	13	780
Colonel *Farington*'s.	13	780
Colonel *Northcot*'s.	13	780
Colonel *Russel* for *Barbadoes*.	5	500
Total.	44	2840

Captain

Captain *Prince*'s for *Jamaica*	1	100
Captain *Wem*'s. } for *New-*	1	100
Captain *Hide*'s. } *York.*	1	100
Total—	3	300

Come from *Ireland.*	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of Pri. Men.
Sir *Henry Bellasis*'s.	13	780
Brigadier *Stuart*'s.	13	780
Colonel *Coot*'s.	13	780
Colonel *Row*'s.	13	780
Total—	52	3120

Raising for *Ireland.*	Troops and Companies.	Numbers of Pri. Men.
Colonel *Courthop*'s.	13	650
Lord *Charlemont*'s.	13	650
Lord *Mountjoy*'s.	13	650
Sir *Richard Atkins*'s.	13	650
Total—	52	2600

Captain *Robinson*, Provost-Marshal-General, and 24 Men.

A List

A List of the Commission and Warrant Officers and Servants belonging to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

A Governour.
A Major.
Two Chaplains.
A Physician.
A Secretary.
A Clerk.
A Steward.
A Comptroler.
A Clerk of the Works.
A Chyrurgeon.
An Apothecary.
A Deputy-Treasurer.
An Under-Clerk of the Works.
A Chyrurgeon's Mate.
A Wardrobe-keeper, and Comptroler to the Coal-Yard.
A Master-Cook.
A Second Cook.
A Scullery-man.
Three Under-Cooks.
A Master Butler.
Three Under-Butlers.
A Master Baker.
Three Under-Bakers.
A Sexton.
An Usher of the Hall.
A Yeoman of the Coal-Yard.
A Porter.
Two Sweepers.

A Barber.
A Canal-keeper.

An House-keeper.
An Under-keeper.
And Twenty four Nurses under them.

Superannuated and Disabled Non-Commission-Officers and Soldiers that are Dieted, Lodg'd, Cloath'd, Wash'd, and have Money-Allowances in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

Nine Captains, Nine Lieutenants, Nine Ensigns, } These as Officers receive 3 *s.* 6 *d.* each *per* Week, besides their Diet and Cloathes.

Thirty Three Light-Horse. } These as Light Horse receive 2 *s.* each a Week, besides their Diet and Cloaths.

Eight Companies of Foot, consisting (besides the above-said Officers) of Four Sergeants, Four Corporals, Two Drummers, and Forty two Private Soldiers to each Company, so that there are

Thirty two Sergeants, at 2 *s.* each *per* Week.
Thirty two Corporals, Sixteen Drummers, } At 10 *d.* each *per* Week.
Three hundred thirty Six Soldiers, at 8 *d.* each *per* Week.

All these are actually maintained, as above-said, within the Hospital.

A List

A List of the present Numbers of Superannuated and Disabled Out-Pensioners belonging to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

FOur Gentlemen of the Horse-Guards, under full allowances of 1 *s.* 6 *d. per diem.*

Three Light Horse, under allowance of 1 *s. per diem.*

Fifteen Serjeants and Corporals, part under allowance of 11 *d.* and part 7 *d. per diem.*

Thirty private Soldiers, at 4 *d.* each; and for Cloaths 1 *d.* each *per diem.*

Thirty six Gentlemen of the Horse-Guards, and Corporals of Light-Horse, under allowance of 12 *d. per diem*, till Vacancies happen.

Twenty six Light-Horse, which receive only 6 *d.* each *per diem* till Vacancies happen.

Twenty one private Soldiers, at full allowance of 5 *d. per diem.*

Seventy six *Danes* and others, at 5 *d.* each *per diem*, till Vacancies happen.

Of the Standing Militia, or Trained Bands.

BEsides the forementioned Forces, there is a *Standing-Militia* by Land, of all *England*, settled in the King, to be Governed, and Ordered, and Enlarged from time to time, as his Majesty shall see occasion. They are at present computed to be 200000 Horse and Foot.

For the management of these standing Land Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to Conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion or Invasion) and Employ the Men so Armed, within the Counties and Places for which the said Lords are Commissionated, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order, to give Commissions to Colonels,

or other Commiſſionated Officers, to preſent to the King the Names of the Deputy Lieutenants, who have, in the abſence of the Lord Lieutenant, the ſame power; (and theſe are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any Perſon in the County with Horſe, Horſemen, and Arms, or Foot Soldiers and Arms, within the ſaid County proportionably to their Eſtates, with Limitation. That no Perſon be charged with a Horſe, unleſs he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* perſonal Eſtate; no Perſon can be charged with a Foot Soldier, unleſs he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* perſonal Eſtate; thoſe that have meaner Eſtates are to joyn Two or Three together, to find a Horſe and Horſeman, or a Foot Soldier.

The forementioned Horſe and Foot are to muſter once or twice a Year, and each Horſeman, during the time of the Muſter, to be allowed him, from whom he ſerves, 2 *s.* a Day, and each Foot Soldier 12 *d.* a Day.

A Liſt of the Names of the Lords, and others His Majeſty's Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England, *and Dominion of* Wales, *put in Alphabetical Order.*

Bedford, and *Cambridge*, — *William* Earl of *Bedford*.

Berks, *Norfolk*, *Surrey*, and City of *Norwich*, — *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*.

Bucks, *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*,

Cheſhire, and City of *Cheſter*, — *Henry* Earl of *Warrington*.

Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, Lord Viſcount *Sidney*.

Cornwal, *Devon*, and City of *Exeter*, — *John* Earl of *Bath*.

Cumberland, and *Weſtmorland*, — Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther* Bar. Vice-chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Derby,

Derby, and *Nottinghamshire*, *William* Earl of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.
Dorset, *John* Earl of *Bristol*.
Durham, and *Northumberland*, } *Richard* Earl of *Scarborough*.
Essex, *Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford*.
N. and *S. Wales*, *Glouc. Hereford*, *Monmouth*. and City of *Bristol*, } *Charles* Earl of *Macclesfield*.
Herefordshire, *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
Huntingtonshire, *Charles* Earl of *Manchester*.
Kent, and City of *Canterbury*, } *Vere* Earl of *Westmorland*, and *Henry* Viscount *Sidney*.
Lancaster, *Charles* Lord *Brandon*.
Leicestershire, *John* Earl of *Rutland*.
Lincolnshire, and City of *Lincoln*, } *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*.
Middlesex, *William* Earl of *Bedford*, in the Minority of the Lord *Russel*.
Northamptonshire, *Charles* Earl of *Monmouth*.
Oxon, *James* Earl of *Abingdon*.
Rutland, *Bennet* Lord *Sherard*.
Salop, *Francis* Viscount *Newport*.
Somersetshire, *James* Duke of *Ormond*.
Southampton, and Town of *Southampton*, } *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*.
Staffordshire, *William* Lord *Paget*.
Suffolk, *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*.
Sussex, *Charles* Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.
Tower and *Hamlets*, *Robert* Lord *Lucas*.
Warwick, *George* Earl of *Northampton*.
Wilts, *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*.
Worcestershire, and City of *Worcester*, } *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
All *Yorkshire*, and City of *York*, } *Thomas* Marquis of *Carmarthen*.

For furnishing Ammunition, and other necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy Lieutenant may levy every Year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of

of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon the whole Kingdom; and in the case of marching against an Enemy, they have Power to cause every Man so charged, to allow each Soldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another Months Pay.

These Forces are always in readiness, with all things necessary, at the beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, to appear, Muster, and be compleat with Men, Horse, and Arms; and are at certain times, Trained and Disciplined, that they become able, skilful, and useful Soldiers.

These are to be commanded only within the Kingdom, for the Security of the King and Kingdom.

Subservient in the standing *Militia*, to the Lord-Lieutenant and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Justices of the Peace of every County, who upon all Occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High-Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, *&c.*

Beacons.] For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War (whereof more anon) there are upon certain Eminent Places of all Parts of *England* high Poles erected, whereon are fastned Pitch Barrels, to be fired by Night, and a Smoak made by Day, thereby to give notice in few Hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invasions: Whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms make haste to the Sea-Coasts. These are called *Beacons*, from the *Saxon* Word *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a Sign. In all times of Danger some are set to watch at every *Beacon*.

Anciently there were many Castles in all Parts of *England*, but Inland Castles generally have been demolished in latter times, or wittingly suffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no Shelter, to Invaders no Stay, nor to the Invaded any Refuge in Flight; and consequently, that there may not be any lingring War again in *England*, which is the greatest Misery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In

In 1588. upon Expectation of the *Spaniſh Armado*, ſtiled *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen Commiſſions to muſter in all Parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Senſe and Limb, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, except Noblemen, Clergymen, Univerſity Students, Lawyers, Officers, and ſuch as had any publick Charge, leaving only in every Pariſh ſo many Husbandmen as were ſufficient to Till the Ground. In all thoſe Muſters, there were then numbered Three Millions; but of thoſe fit for War, about Six Hundred Thouſand.

In another Muſter of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of Common Soldiers, about Four Hundred Thouſand, and of thoſe armed and trained, One hundred and eighty five thouſand; beſides Horſe, near Forty thouſand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thouſand Men, Horſe and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horſes; and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all Occaſions, Six hundred forty two thouſand, leaving ſufficient to Till the Ground, and to furniſh Trades beſides Nobility, Gentry, *&c.*

Of the preſent Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of England.

THE Kingdom of *England* being a *Peninſula*, almoſt ſurrounded by the Sea, there will always be a neceſſity of Maritime Forces; and as next Neighbours grow Potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be neceſſitated to augment his Maritime Forces proportionably (how great ſoever the Charge thereof may be) or elſe to quit his ancient Right to the Sovereignty of the Narrow Seas, and to ſuffer his Merchants to be abuſed, and their Traffick every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24*th* of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muſter, there were found but Thirteen Ships of War, and One hundred thirty five Ships of conſiderable Burden, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the

the year 1600. her Majesty had but thirty six Ships of War, and Thirteen or Fourteen Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then of a Thousand Tun, carried Three hundred and forty Mariners, One hundred and thirty Soldiers, and but Thirty Pieces of Ordnance. The lesser Ships of War were of One hundred Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Soldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns. So small was the Royal Fleet in those Days, when our next Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Foreign Wars. But now, that their Strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously encreased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom to be always well provided; and, God be thanked, we have a King that understands and takes delight in Maritime Affairs, and Ships of War, and who hath made it his cheif Business that way to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a *French* Author, whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again, as he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may in some sort be said to be Master of every Country, at least of such as are bordering on the Sea, for he is at Liberty to begin and end a War, where, and upon what Terms he pleaseth.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the *Narrow Seas* round about the whole Island, of *Great Britain*, and by ancient Right thereof it hath had Possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or ancient *Britains*, were possest thereof (as Mr. *Seldon* makes appear,) and in their Right the *Romans* held it: Then the *Saxons* having gotten Possession of *England*, kept that Dominion; their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed, and quietly possessed the same Dominion; in Testimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*,

ders, &c. were wont to ask leave to paſs the *Britiſh Seas*, and to take Licences to fiſh therein, and to this Day do ſtrike Sail to all the Ships of War belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they paſs by any One of them, thereby to expreſs, that they ackowledge the Sovereignty of the *Britiſh Seas* to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, by *John* King of *England*, about Four hundred and fifty Years ago.

Hiſtories mention a great Fleet of *Julius Ceſar*, a Fleet of the aforementioned King *Edgar*, conſiſting of Three Thouſand Six hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis*, Son to *Philip*, King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich*, to aſſiſt the *Engliſh* Barons againſt King *John*: But thoſe doubtleſs were but as ſo many Cottages to Caſtles, in reſpect of the preſent Ships of War.

Henry VIII. in the fifth Year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greateſt that ever had been ſeen in *England*, and named it *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was of 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth Year of King *James* the Firſt, was built by the *Londoners* a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called *The Trades Increaſe*; which being loſt in the *Eaſt-Indies*, King *James* cauſed another to be built of 1400 Tun; which being given to Prince *Henry* was by him named the *Prince*.

King *Charles* the Martyr, perceiving the great encreaſe of Shipping in our Neighbour-Nations, and that the Sovereignty of theſe Seas was like to be diſputed, amongſt other Great Ships of War, built one greater than any Ship of War, either in *England*, or in any Country of *Europe*, and named it *The Royal Soveraign*.

Beſides her we have now many brave Firſt and Second Rate Ships; and even our Third Rates are now built ſo large and ſtrong, that they may engage ſingly with a Firſt Rate Ship of any other Nation.

The Charges of building a Ship of the Firſt Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging (beſides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 62500 *l.* Thoſe of lower Rates proportionably.

To

To Man the Navy Royal of *England* requires about Thirty six thousand Mariners; which is not half the number which this Nation could upon occasion number; whereas, according to Judicious Computation, all the Seamen of *France* do not amount to above One and twenty thousand.

Here followeth a List of the greatest part of the Ships of War, whereof Their Majesties Navy doth at present consist; together with the Rates, Tuns, Men, and Guns, of most of them according to the usual Estimate; wherein are included the Thirty New Ships, built by Act of Parliament.

First Rates.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
St. Andrew.	730	96
Brittannia.	780	100
Royal Charles.	780	100
London.	730	96
Royal Sovereign.	815	100
Royal William.	780	100
Victory.	780	100

Second Rates.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Albemarle.	660	90
Duke	660	90
Dutchess.	660	90
St. George.	710	96
Royal Katharine.	540	82
St. Michael.	660	90
Neptune.	660	90
Ossery.	660	90
Sandwich.	660	90
Vanguard.	660	90

Third Rates.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Berwick.	460	70
Burford,	460	70
Breda.	380	62
Boyne.	490	80
Captain.	460	70
Cambridge.	420	70
Cornwal.	490	80
Devonshire.	490	80
Defiance.	400	64
Dunkirk.	270	52
Dreadnought.	365	64
Edgar.	445	72
Eagle.	460	70
Essex.	460	70
Expedition.	460	70
Elizabeth,	460	70
Grafton.	460	70
Hope.	460	70
Hampton-Court.	460	70

Kent.

Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.
Kent.	460	70
Lenox.	460	70
Lyon.	270	52
Monck.	270	52
Mary.	280	54
Monmouth.	320	58
Mountague.	355	62
Northumberland.	460	70
Royal Oak.	470	74
Plymouth.	340	60
Reſtauration.	460	70
Reſolution.	345	60
Rupert.	400	66
Ruſſel.	490	80
Sterling Caſtle.	460	70
Suffolk.	460	70
Swiftſure.	420	70
Warſpight.	420	70
York.	340	60
Humber.	450	80
Norfolk.	490	80
Suſſex.	490	80

Fourth Rates.

Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.
Advice.	200	42
Antelope, *to be ſold.*	200	42
Aſſiſtance.	230	48
St. Albans.	280	50
Bonadventure.	230	48
Briſtol.	230	42
Crown.	240	48
Chatham.	240	44
Centurion.	230	48
Cheſter.	200	42
Dragon.	185	40
Deptford.	280	50
Dover.	230	48
Foreſight.	230	48
Greenwich	280	54
Hampſhire.	220	40
Kings-fiſher.	220	40
Mordant.	200	40
Newcaſtle.	280	54
Norwich.	200	42
Oxford.	280	54
Reſerve.	200	42
Ruby.	200	42
Tyger.	200	42
Tyger, *Prize.*	200	40
Woolwich.	240	46
Rocheſter	230	48
Carliſle.	355	60
Portland.	230	48
Wincheſter	355	60
Southampton.	230	48
Falmouth.	230	48
Dartmouth,	230	48
Weymouth.	230	48
Medway.	355	60

Fifth Rates.

Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.
Aſſurance.	180	42
Adventure.	190	44
Conception, *Prize.*	115	32
Charles Galley,	180	32
Dolphin.	115	26
Experiment.	115	32
Faulcon.	150	36
Guernſey.	110	28
Guardland.	130	30
James Galley.	160	32
Mary Galley.	160	34
Mermaid.	115	32
Nonſuch.	150	36
Pearl.	130	30

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
Pembrook.	115	32
Play, *Prize.*	130	30
Portsmouth.	135	32
Richmond.	125	28
Sapphire.	135	32
Sheerness.	135	32
Sweepstakes.	180	42
Soldadoes, *Prize.*	180	40
Virgin, *Prize.*	135	32

Fireships.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns*
Charles.	20	6
Cignett.	25	8
Etna.	45	8
Eagle.	45	12
Flame.	45	8
Griffin.	45	8
Hunter.	45	8
Hawk.	45	8
Lightning	45	8
Owners Love.	40	10
St. Paul.	45	10
Roebuck.	45	8
Rose.	45	10
Speedwell.	45	8
Strumbolo.	45	8
Vulture.	45	8
Vulcan.	45	8
Vesuvius.	45	8
St. Vincent.	40	8
Machine.	50	12
Joseph.	45	8
Crescent.	45	8
Fortune.	45	8

Sixth Rates.

Ships Names.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
St. Albans, *Prize,*	90	18
Discovery.	35	
Dispatch.	35	6 P. 2 F.
Fanfan.		
Goodwin, *Prize.*	35	6
Gernoon Packet Boat.	40	10 G. 4 P.
Greyhound.	75	16
Henry, *Prize.*	70	24
Julian, *Prize.*	65	16
Lark.	70	16
Lark, *biggest Prize. Least.*		
St. Martin, *Prize.*	100	24
Soldadoes.	75	16
Sally Rose.	80	22
Swift.	80	20
Shark.	30	
Wild.	45	12
Rupert, *Prize.*	85	18
Pearl, *Prize.*	65	12 G. 6 P.
Swallow, *Prize.*	75	18
Mariana	85	18
Diligence Brigan.	35	6 P. 2 F.
Spy Brigantine.	35	6 P. 2 F.
Adventure, *Prize.*	10	

Bomb-Vessels.

	Men.	*Guns.*
Salamander.	35	10
Phœnix.	20	8
Fire-Drake.		

Grana-

Bomb-Veſſels.
Granado.
Serpent.
Mortar.

Ketches.

	Men.	Guns.
Albrough.	40	10
Eaglet	50	10
Hind.	50	10
Providence.		
Quaker.	40	10
Roe	50	10

Yachts.

Charlotte.	30	8
Cleaveland.		
Fubbs.	40	12
Henrietta.	30	8
Iſabella.	45	10
Iſle of Wight.	6	4
Jemmy.	5	
Kitchen Bomb.	30	8
Katharine.	30	10
Marline.	30	8
Monmouth.	40	8
Mary.	30	8
Navy.	35	8
Portſmouth Sloop.	60	16
Quinborough.	4	
Poezdyke.	35	8 *F.*

Hoyes.

Delight.
Lighter.
Marygold.
Nonſuch.
Sophia.
Supply.
Tranſporter.
Unity Horſeboat.
Unity.

Smacks.

Royal Eſcape.
Little London.
Sheerneſs.
Flemiſh Longboat.

Hulks.

Arms of Horne.
Arms of Rotterdam.
French Ruby.
St. George.
Two Tow-Boats.
Leopard.
Puntoon. *lies at* Cadiz.
Plymouth.
Tow Engine.
Magdalen, *Prize.*
St. David.

Store-Ships.

	Men.	Guns.
Canterbury.	35	8
Succeſs.		
Fifth Katharine.	30	6

The management of all the Naval affairs of *England* was very anciently committed to Three *Lords Admirals* of *England*; One for the North, another for the South, and the third for the West division. Afterwards it was intrusted solely in One, and *Richard Fitz Allen* Earl of *Arundel* was the first sole Admiral of *England* that we read of.

At present the Admiralty of *England* is in Commission, and the present Commissioners thereof are,

Lord *Faulkland*,
Mr. *Priestman*,
Col. *Austen*,
Sir *Rob. Rich*.
Sir *John Lowther*.

Secretary, *James Sotherne*, Esq;

They Sit at the *Admiralty House* at *Westminster*, adjoining to the Park.

The Lord High-Admiral hath under him many Officers of high and low Condition; some at Sea, others at Land; some of a Military, some of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. So that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea may justly be stiled another Commonwealth, or Kingdom apart; *In Mari sunt Regna distincta, idque jure gentium, sicut in arida Terra*, saith *Baldus*, that learned Oracle of the Civil Law: And the Lord High Admiral of *England* may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a Vice-roy of the Maritime Kingdom of *England*.

There is not any Vice-Admiral of *England* now; that Office was lately enjoyed by the Lord *Torrington*, who held it by Patent *Durante beneplacito* of the King, and was Lieutenant of the Admiralty, Navies, and Seas of *England*, with wages and Fee of 20 *s. per diem* and 10 *s. per* Month for 16 Men to each of them, accounting 28 Days to the Month.

The Lord High Admiral of *England* doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the high Court of Admiralty. These Vice-Admirals and Judges do exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime affairs within their several Limits; and

and in case any Person be aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree that hath the force of a definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the high Court of Admiralty.

The Vice-Admiralties of England *and* Wales.	*And Names of the several Vice-Admirals.*
Cornwal North parts.	Sir *Jonath. Molesworth*, Knt.
Cornwal South parts.	Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Bar.
Chester, City and County of the same.	*Charles* Lord *Brandon.*
Devonshire	*George Courtney*, Esq;
Dorset, and Town and County of *Pool.*	*Anthony* Earl of *Shaftsbury.*
Durham Bishoprick, *Northumberland*, and *Newcastle.*	Earl of *Scarborough.*
Essex,	*Edward Cary*, Esq;
Glocester,	Sir *John Guise*, Bar.
Kent,	*Henry* Lord Viscount *Sidney.*
Lincoln, and *Aquis Anguslis.*	*George* Viscount *Castleton.*
Lancaster.	*Charles* Lord *Brandon.*
Norfolk.	Sir *Henry Hobbard*, Bar.
Suffolk.	Sir *Toomas Allen*, Bar.
Sussex.	Sir *John Pelham*, Bar.
Southampton, or *Hampshire*, and the Isle of *Wight.*	Marquis of *Winchester.*
Somerset, and City, and County of *Bristol.*	Sir *Edward Phillips*, Knt.
York.	
Wales South parts.	The Earl of *Carbery.*
Wales North parts.	Sir *Will. Williams*, Baronet.

Court of Admiralty.

For transacting of Maritime Affairs, the Lord High Admiral hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supreme, where all Process and Proceedings run in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth

in all Common Law Courts. In this Court, usually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly some learned Dr. of the Civil Law, and is at present Sir *Charles Hedges*, Knight.

The proceedings in this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law, because the Sea is without the Limits of the Common Law, but under the Admirals Jurisdiction, therefore the Civil Law only (all Common Law secluded) is made use of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to prosecute the Suit, and to pay what shall be judged against him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendant on the contrary, securing the Plaintiff, by sufficient surety or caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay that which shall be judged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well assured to obtain that which by Law shall be judged to them, let the cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty* Court of *England* use is made not only of the Civil Laws, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about 20 miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the Turk, the ancient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all Maritime matters and differences, and their determinations therein were esteemed so Just and Equitable, that their Laws in such affairs have ever since been observed for Oracles. Those Laws were long ago incorporated into the Volumes of the Civil Law; and the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea Affairs referred all Debates and Controversies to the judgment of these *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island anciently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitain*, not far from the mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warriour King *Richard* the First, caused to be compiled such excellent Laws for Sea matters, that in the Ocean Sea, Westward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodi-*

an

an Laws in the *Mediterranean*, and theſe Laws were called *La Rool d' Oleron*.

King *Edward* III. (who firſt erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as ſome hold) made at *Quinborough*, 1375. very excellent Conſtitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Piſa*, *Genoa*, *Marſeilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Meſſina*, yet that Fragment of the *Rhodian* Law ſtill extant, with the Comments thereon by the old Juris-Conſults, inſerted in the *Pandects*, and the conſtitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the Code, and in the Novelles, ſtill holds the pre-eminence.

The Cuſtoms and former Decrees of the *Engliſh* Court of Admiralty are there of force for deciding of Controverſies. Under this Court there is alſo a Court of *Equity* for determining Differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about *Piracy*, the proceeding in this Court was by Accuſation and Information, according to the Civil Law, by a Man's own Confeſſion, or Eye Witneſſes, found guilty before he could be Condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were Two Statutes made by *Hen.* VIII. that Criminal Affairs ſhould be tried by Witneſſes and a Jury, and this by ſpecial Commiſſion of the King to the Lord Admiral, wherein ſome of the Judges of the Realm are ever Commiſſioners, and the Tryal, according to the Laws of *England*, directed by thoſe Statutes.

Between the Common Law of *England* and the Admiralty, there ſeems to be *diviſum Imperium*; for in the Sea, ſo far as the Low-Water-mark is obſerved, that is counted *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Cauſes thence ariſing are determinable by the Common Laws; yet when the Sea is full the Admiral hath Juriſdiction there alſo (ſo long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-Water-mark and the Land, as appears in Sir *Henry Conſtable*'s Caſe. 5 *Report. Coke.* P. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering their Majeſties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, ſee thoſe excellent Articles and Orders in *Stat.* 13. *Car.* II. *Cap.* 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE *where the whole Busines concerning the Kings* NAVY-ROYAL *is managed.*

THE management of the Navy-Royal under the Lord *HIGH ADMIRAL* of *England*, is entrusted with the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers are Four.

Treasurer.] The first is the Honourable *Edward Russel*, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy, whose office is to receive out of the Exchequer by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, or Lords Commissioners executing that place, and to pay all charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy; for which he had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum*, besides 3 *d. per* pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an Honourable allowance certain from his Majesty in lieu thereof, *viz.* 3000 *l. per Annum*, and 800 *l. per Annum* more for his Instruments.

Cashier *Anthony Stephens*, Esq; Paymaster, *George Doddington*, Esq;

Comptroller.] The Second is the Comptroller of the Navy, Sir *Richard Haddock*, whose Office is to attend and comptrol all Payments of Wages, to know the Market Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accompts, *&c.* His Salary is 500 *l.* yearly.

Surveyor.] The third is the Surveyor of the Navy, *Edmund Dummer* Esq; whose Office is generally to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supplyed, to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the value of Repairs by Indenture; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters of their Majesties Navy, with what Stores they receive; and at the end of each Voyage, to state and audit their Accounts,

counts; his Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.* His Assistant is Mr. *Daniel Furzer.*

Clerk of the Acts. The fourth is Clerk of the Acts, *Charles Sargison* Esq; whose Office is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, at the Salary of 500 *l. per Annum.* His Assistant is Mr. *William Dale*; Sal. 300 *l. per Annum.*

The Commissioners of the Navy:

First is *Samuel Pett* Esq; who executes that part of the Comptroller of the Navy's Duty, which relates to the Comptrolling of the Victuallers Accompts; Salary is 500 *l per Annum.* His Assistant, Mr. *Thomas Coleby*; his Sal. 300 *l. per Annum.*

Thomas Wilshaw Esq; who executes another part of the said Comptrollers Duty, relating to the Comptrol of the Accompts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards; hi yearly Sal. is 500 *l.*

Dennis Lyddal Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompt; his Salary 500 *l. per Annum.*

Benjamin Timewell Esq; who resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing of their Majesties Navy at that Port; his Sal. 500 *l. per Annum.*

Sir *Edward Gregory*, who resides at *Chatham*, and has the same Charge of Affairs in the King's Yard there; his Sal. 500 *l. per Annum.*

Other Commissioners of the Navy are, Sir *George Rook* Knight, *John Hill* Esq; Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* Knight, —— *Greenhill* Esq; which last attends at *Plymouth*; Salary to each 500 *l. per Annum.*

The aforesaid Principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal of *England.* And since the great encrease of their Majesties Navy, have several Clerks under them, with Salaries allowed

owed by the King, for the dispatch of the Business of the Navy, under their respective Managements.

[Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.]

The Victualling of their Majesties Navy hath formerly been undertaken by Contract, but is now managed by Commission, and entrusted to

Thomas Papillion Esq;
Simon Mayn Esq;
John Ager Esq;
Humphrey Ayles Esq;
Fielding Esq;

with the yearly Salary of 400 *l. per Annum* each.

Cashier, *Philip Papillion* Esq; Sal. 400 *l. per Annum.*

Yards.] There are belonging to their Majesties Navy, six great Yards, *viz. Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portsmouth*, *Sheerness*, and *Plimouth*, where their Majesties Royal Ships are laid up in Harbour; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches and graving places, for the Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of their Majesties Ships, and therein are lodged great quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Store-houses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores, needful for their Majesties Navy Royal.

In these Yards are employed divers Officers, the Principal whereof, with their Yearly Salaries, are as follow.

At *Chatham.*

	Salaries. *l.*
Clerk of the Cheque, *Jeremy Gregory.*	245
Store-keeper, *Baldwin Duppa.*	260
Sampson Bourne. *Thomas Jennings.* } Master Attendants: each	124
Master Shipwright, *Robert Lee.*	133
His Assistants, *William Bagwett.*	070
His Assistants, *Thomas Kirk.*	070
Clerk of the Survey, *Charles Finch.*	160
Master Calker, *Robert Shortis.*	

Dept-

Deptford.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Joſeph Fownes.*	181
Store-keeper, *Francis Hoſier.*	305
Maſter Attendant, *John Benbord.*	124
Maſter Shipwright, *Fiſher Harding.*	133
His Aſſiſtant, *John Miller.*	070
Clerk of the Survey, *William Dormer.*	114

Woolwich.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Abraham Tilghman.*	155
Store-keeper, *Robert Smith.*	176
Maſter Attendant, *Edward Alford.*	124
Maſter Shipwright *John Lawrence.*	161
His Aſſiſtant, *William Bond.*	070
Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelham.*	080

Portſmouth.

Clerk the of Cheque, *Dan. Grahm.*	195
Store-keeper, *William Cooper.*	259
Maſter Attendant, *Edmund Barret.*	124
Maſter Shipwright, *William Stigant.*	161
His Aſſiſtant, *Thomas Podd.*	056
Clerk of the Survey, *John Tippits.*	102

Sheerneſs.

Clerk of the Cheque, *Richard Hale.*	115
Store-keeper, *John Daniel.*	131
Maſter Attendant, *Abraham Potter.*	131
Maſter Shipwright, *Zachary Medbury.*	131
Clerk of the Survey, *John Philips.*	082

Plymouth.

Clerk of the Cheque, *John Addis.*	100
Store-keeper, *Richard Gaſelee.*	100
Maſter Attendant, *Thomas Tollard.*	100
Maſter Shipwright, *Elias Waſſe.*	100
His Aſſiſtant.	
Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Lee.*	060
Maſter Calker, *Henry Deal.*	060

Note, That the Charges of the Clerks and Inſtruments, are included in the Salaries before-mentioned.

The

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War, and there are also Officers to take care of the Store-houses there.

Besides the aforementioned Yards, his Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *&c.* wherein are made Cables, and all sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*.

All the other Under Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of their Majesties Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral, *durante beneplacito*.

[A Years Charge of the Navy]

The ordinary Charge of their Majesties Navy for a Year, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* besides all Charges of Building of Ships, *&c.* and besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at the time when we had only a War with *Algiers*, amounted at least to 300000 *l. per Annum*, as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in Pay, which were at fewest, supposed to be 6000, and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per Mensem* each Man, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, *&c.*

THE

THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND.

PART III.

Of Manners, Cuſtoms, Laws, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of Religious Matters, viz. *Of the Clergy*; *Their Name, Orders, Priviledges, Revenues, Munificence*, &c. *Alſo of Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church.*

Names. THE *Clergy* ſo called, becauſe they are God's Κλῆρος or *Portion*; for although all Chriſtians may be ſtiled *God's Portion*, as well as *God's Servants*; yet amongſt Chriſtians, thoſe Perſons whom God hath ſet apart, and ſeparated from common Uſe to his Service, to be, as it were, his

his Domestick Servants, are more peculiarly the Lord's Portion: And therefore from the first Age of Christianity, the Persons so set apart, have been called *Clerici*, *Clerks*, or *Clergy*.

Orders.] The *Clergy* of the Church of *England* have in all Ages, ever since our first Conversion to this present Day, consisted of *Archbishops*, *Bishops*, *Priests*, and *Deacons*. If any shall object that *Austin* the *Monk* was not an *Archbishop*, notwithstanding the Venerable *Bede* gives him that Title; and that *Bede* writes in the Style of his own Age; but that no such Word appears in the Epistles of Pope *Gregory*, either to *Austin* the *Monk*, or *Etherius* Bishop of *Arles* who consecrated him, we shall not contend; let 'em but allow *Theodorus Gracus*, the sixth Metropolitan from *Austin* the Monk, to have had the Style of Archbishop, *Anno* 668.

Notwithstanding Archbishops have a Jurisdiction Superiour to their Suffragans, yet they are of the same Order as Bishops; for we have only these Three Orders, Bishop, Priest, and Deacon; of which see, *Part* 2. *Cap.* 10. of Ecclesiastical Government. But here it may not be unacceptable to entertain the Reader a little with an account of

The Solemn Manner of making a Bishop in England.

When any Bishop's See becomes vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England*, (except that of the *Isle of Man*, whom the Earl of *Derby* names) and humbly requesting, That his Majesty will give leave for them to chuse another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean his *Conge d' Eslire*, which in *French* (wherein it was anciently penned) signifies leave to Elect. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, or Assembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, or shew Cause to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the Party Elected, who doth mo-

modeſtly refuſe it the firſt and ſecond time; and if he refuſe it a third time, then that being certified to his Majeſty, another is recommended. When the Election is accepted by the Party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbiſhop of that Province; whereupon the King gives his Royal Aſſent under the Great Seal of *England*, which is exhibited to the Archbiſhop of that Province, with command to Confirm and Conſecrate him. Hereunto the Archbiſhop ſubſcribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commiſſion under his Archiepiſcopal Seal, to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then, in the Name of the Archbiſhop, ſends forth a Citation, ſummoning all Oppoſers of the ſaid Election, or Perſon Elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, eſpecially aſſigned, to make their Objections: This is done by an Officer of the Arches, uſually at *Bow* Church in *Cheap-ſide*, *London*, by Proclamation Three times, and then affixing the ſaid Citation on the Church Door, for all People to read, the ſaid Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbiſhop and Vicar-General. At the Day and Place aſſigned for the Appearance of the Oppoſers, the Vicar-General ſits; then the Proctor for the ſaid Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Aſſent, and the Commiſſion of the Archbiſhop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then preſents the Elected Biſhop, and returns the Citation, and deſires the Oppoſers to be publickly called Three times; which being done, accordingly he accuſeth their Contumacy; and for Penalty thereof, deſires that the Buſineſs may proceed, which the Vicar-General, in a Schedule by him read and ſubſcribed, doth order. Next, the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deducted the whole Proceſs of Election and Conſent, deſires a time to be aſſigned to prove it; which the Vicar-General admits and decrees: After which the Proctor exhibits the Royal Aſſent, with the Elected Biſhop's Aſſent, and the Certificate to the Archbiſhop, and deſires a Term preſently to be aſſigned to hear final Sentence; which the Vicar-General Decrees. Then the Proctor deſires

sires that all Opposers should again be called; which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced Contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the Elect Person takes the Oaths of *Supremacy*, *Simony*, and *Canonical Obedience*.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence; after which usually there is an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there present; which being once done at the Sign of the *Naggs-Head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow* Church, gave Occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish* Church to affirm that Fable, that there our Bishops, after the Reformation, were consecrated.

When a Bishop is Elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction, and may sit in Parliament, as Lord thereof; according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, 4. *Instit. P.* 47.

After the Confirmation then according to the King's Mandate, is the Solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop; which is done by the Archbishop, with the Assistance of Two other Bishops, in manner following:

Upon some *Sunday* or *Holyday*, after Morning-Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service; after a certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, 1 *Tim.* 3. Another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. and after the *Nicene Creed*, and a Sermon preached by some Learned Divine upon the Occasion, the Elected Bishop, vested with his Rochet, or Linen Garment, is by Two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read: Then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. And after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him; and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present lay their Hands on his Head, and by a certain Pious, Grave Form

Form of Words, they Conſecrate him: Afterwards the Archbiſhop doth deliver to the Biſhop Elect a Bible, with another ſet Form of Words, and ſo all proceed to the Communion Service; and having received the Sacrament and the Bleſſing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the Charge of the Biſhop Elect, and is uſually very ſplendid and magnificent; the greateſt of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy-Councellors, *&c.* honouring, it with their Preſence; the Expences whereof, with Fees of Conſecration, amounting ordinarily to Six or Seven hundred Pounds.

This Form and Manner of Conſecrating Biſhops is according to the Rule laid down in the Fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the Year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the *Weſtern Church*.

Note, That by our Order of Conſecrating Biſhops, it is evident Biſhops are look'd upon as a diſtinct Order of themſelves; and not only as a different Degree from the reſt of the Presbytery, as ſome would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbiſhop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to inſtall the Biſhop Elected, Confirmed, and Conſecrated: Which Inſtalment is almoſt on the ſame manner in all Cathedrals, and is uſually thus: Upon any Day, between the Hours of Nine and Eleven, in the Preſence of a publick Notary, the Biſhop Elect, or his Proxy; which is uſual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; by whom all the Biſhops of that Province are inſtalled, (or elſe by his Proxy ſometimes;) and firſt he declares his Aſſent to the King's Supremacy, and ſwears, That unleſs he be otherwiſe diſpenced with, he will be reſident according to the Cuſtom of that Cathedral, and obſerve the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Church, and cauſe others to obſerve the ſame. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Biſhop up to the Quire; and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Biſhops, between the Altar and the Right ſide of the Quire; and then the Archdeacon pronounces theſe Words in *Latin*, *Ego authoritate mihi commiſſa, induco & intbronizo Reverendum in Chriſto Patrem Dominum* N. N. *Epiſcopum*, *& Dominus*

custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc, & in seculum, &c.

Then the Sub-Dean, and the Petty-Canons sing the *Te Deum*, mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own Place to the Deans Seat, and there, in token of taking real Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as. *O Lord save this thy Servant* N. *our Bishop*; (the People answering) *And send him Health from thy Holy Place*, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name. After Prayers the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Then the Archdeacon, and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to his Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Lastly, the new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his First Years Profits, to be paid to the King within Two Years or more, if the King pleases.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by his Majesty to Four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, that the Difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop is, that the Archbishop with other Bishops doth consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth ordain a Priest; the Archbishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocess; The Archbishop can convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is Ordinary to, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops

of

of his Province, as the Biſhop hath over all the Prieſts of his Dioceſs.

None may be admitted a Biſhop till he is full Thirty Years old.

The Ordination of Prieſts and Deacons is Four times the Year, upon Four ſeveral *Sundays* in the *Ember*, or *Faſting Weeks*, ſo appointed, firſt, by the Holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Biſhop of *Rome*, about the Year of our Lord 220. that ſo all the Nation may at once in their joint Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination; which is performed by a Biſhop in a Solemn, Grave, Devout manner, thus:

Deacons. The Perſon to be ordained, bringing a Certificate to the Biſhop, from the Colledge where he laſt reſided, or under the Hands of Three reverend Divines, who knew him for Three Years laſt paſt, touching his Life and Converſation, his Abilities, his Principles, and Affection towards Church and State; the Biſhop and his Chaplains do ſeverally examine him in *Latin*, as a farther Proof of his Abilities and Proficiency in Theology; and if he be found fit, and be of due Age, *viz.* Twenty three Years old compleat, and have a Title, that is, Preſentation to ſome Vicarage or Curacy. (For if the Biſhop ordains any one before he be provided with a Maintenance, the Biſhop himſelf is bound to maintain him till he be farther provided for:) Then the Biſhop proceeds to Ordination.

After Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Prieſts; then every one to be ordained, being decently habited, are preſented to the Biſhop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Biſhop asks, if he hath made due Inquiry of them; and then asks the People, If they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any one of them. After follow certain Godly Prayers: Then a Collect, Epiſtle, and Goſpel. But before the Goſpel, the Oath of Supremacy is adminiſtred to every one of them; and the Biſhop putteth divers Godly Queſtions to them; which being anſwered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them ſeverally, doth ordain them Deacons; then delivers to eve-

ry one of them the New Testament, and gives them Authority to read the same in the Church: Then one of them, appointed by the Bishop, reads the Gospel; and then all, with the Bishop, proceed to the Communion; and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

Priests. The Ordination of Priests, is partly in the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them; and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent time of general Silence: then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus* in Metre to be sung; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop, with One or Two of the grave Priests there present, layeth his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination, in a grave set Form of Words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

None is to be Ordained Priest till he be twenty four years of age, nor a Deacon under twenty three.

How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living.

Upon the Vacancy of a Church by death of the last Incumbent, Resignation, or the like, the Clergyman desiring to succeed, must justly, honourably, and fairly procure a Presentation from the true Patron: And he must take specially care that he doth not procure it by any Promise, Contract, or Agreement, directly or indirectly, which may make him become *Simoniacus*; or that any Body on his behalf make any such Contract or Agreement, he himself being privy or not privy thereto, whereby he may enter the Church *Simoniacè*; for that's the Distinction; and both Cases of *Simoniacus*, and *Simoniacè* are utterly unlawful, and so much the more heinous, because Perjury must ensue: For no one can be admitted into a Benefice before he take a Solemn Oath against *Simony*, *viz.* That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any

any one unknown to him, hath on his behalf, made any ſuch *Simonical* Contract, that he will in no wiſe ſtand by it, or anſwer it.

Now by Symony is underſtood, not only an agreement for Money in hand paid, or yearly to be allowed, but *aliquid aliud emolumentum præſto interveniente*, as the Words of the *Engliſh* Canon are, *Anno* 1229. *Lindwood:* any other Profit, Emolument, or Advantage; and the Words of the *Statute* of 31 *Eliz. c.*6. are, *Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit, or Benefit, directly or indirectly, for or by reaſon of any Promiſe, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Aſſurance*, &c. And this holds not only in Acceptance of a Living, but likewiſe in exchange or reſignation.

The Penalty of this Statute is that the corrupt Patron ſhall loſe the next Preſentation to the King, and forfeit Two Years value of the Living; not according to the Valuation in the King's Books, but according to the true and utmoſt Value of the Church.

And the corrupt Incumbent ſhall be for ever diſabled to have and enjoy the ſame Living.

Having therefore obtained the conſent of the Patron Lawfully and Honourably, he muſt get a Preſentation ſigned and ſealed by him in this or ſome ſuch like Form.

Form of a Preſentation to a Living.

Reverendo in Chriſto Patri & Domino, H. *divina permiſſione*, L. *Epiſcopo ejuſve vicario in ſpiritualibus generali*, A. B. *Armiger, indubitatus Patronus Eccleſiæ Parochialis de* C. *in Comitatu* D. *Salutem in Domino Sempiternam. Ad Eccleſiam de* C. *prædictam veſtræ Dioceſios modo per mortem*, (if void by the death of the laſt Incumbent; or, *modo per reſignationem*, if by reſignation; or, *per Ceſſionem*, if by taking a Second Living without Qualification; or, *per deprivationem*, if by deprivation) E. F. *ultimi incumbentis ibidem jam vacantem, & ad meam donationem plenarie ſpectantem; dilectum mihi in Chriſto*, G. H. *Clericum in artibus Magiſtrum Paternitati veſtræ præſento, humiliter Supplicans quatenus præfatum*, G. H. *ad dictam Eccleſiam admittere, eumq; Rectorem*, (if it be a Rectory, or *Vicariam*, if a Vicarage) *ejuſdem Eccleſiæ inſtituere cum ſuis juribus, & pertinentiis univerſis,*

cæteraq; expedire, & peragere quæ vestro in hac parte incumbunt Officio pastorali, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei testimonium his præsentibus sigillum meum opposui : Datum die M. *annoq; Regni Domini nostri & Dominæ* Wilhelmi *&* Mariæ, *Dei Gratia,* Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, *&* Hiberniæ, *Regis & Reginæ, Fidei Defensorum,* &c. *Quinto ; Annoq; Domini,* 1693.

Which Presentation, the Clerk presented must carry to the Bishop of that Diocess, in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General ; or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. And he must carry with him, and exhibit, if required, Letters Testimonials, either from the Master and Fellows of the Colledge where he last resided, or under the Hands and Seals of Three at least, Reverend Divines, who knew him well for Three Years last past, who can give a good account of his Vertue, Uniformity, and Learning, in this or some such like Form.

Form of a Testimonial.

Cum Antiquus & probatus Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ mos, sit, ut qui ad literarum studium, vitæ probitatem adjunxerint publico hominum fide dignorum testimonio honestarentur nos quorum Nomina infra scripta sunt testamur perquam eruditum & dilectum nobis in Christo, A. B *in Artibus Magistrum per triennium proxime elapsum assiduam Officio suo operam dedisse, vitamq; & mores suos pie & sobrie instituisse ; dignumq; judicamus qui ad quod libet munus in Ecclesia promoveatur, & quam de eo opinionem concepimus eandem apud omnes libere profitemur. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus Dat. die.* M. *Ann. Dom.* 16

Such a Testimonial as this is always indispensably required, before Holy Orders are conferred ; and sometimes the Bishop demands it even from a Priest, before he admits him to a Benefice.

Note, That if any one living in a certain Diocess, and not in either of the Two Universities, go to the Bishop of another Diocess for Orders, he must have *Letters Dismissory* from the Bishop of that Diocess where he last resided, to the

the other Biſhop; and ſo he ought to have if he goes for a Living.

Note alſo, That the Preſentation muſt be tendered to the Biſhop within an Hundred eighty two Days after the Living is vacant, elſe it lapſes to the Biſhop; and if the Biſhop then doth not collate in half a Year more, it lapſes to the Archbiſhop; and if the Archbiſhop doth not collate in half a Year more it lapſes to the King; and the next Preſentation continues ſo, till the King (if the Living be 20 *l. per annum*, in the Valuation Book, or the Lord Keeper, if under 20 *l.*) preſents, be it when it will; for, *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi.* After this the Perſon to be admitted is examined, and if he be found duly qualified, the Biſhop or his Surrogate, inſtitutes him in theſe or other Words: *Inſtituo te Rectorem Eccleſiæ Parochialis de* C. & *habere curam animarum & accipe curam tuam & meam.*

Then a Mandate is iſſued out under the Biſhop's Seal, to the Archdeacon of the place; who himſelf, or by ſome Clergyman whom he ſhall appoint, is to induct the Clerk into his Living; which is done by delivery of the Bell-rope; and then the new inſtituted Clerk being left alone in the Church, he tolls the Bell; and now he is inducted.

Within Two Months after this, he muſt, in the ſaid Church, during Divine Service, (*i. e.* after ſome part of the Church-Service, and before the whole is finiſhed) read the Thirty nine Articles of Religion, and declare aloud his unfeigned Aſſent and Conſent to all that is therein contained poſitively, and without any Reſerve, One or Two ſubſtantial Pariſhioners reading along with him, who may teſtifie he omitted no part. Likewiſe within Two Months after his Induction, he muſt read the Book of Common Prayer upon ſome Lord's Day, that is, the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, as it is there appointed, and likewiſe declare his Aſſent and Conſent to all therein contained in theſe Words:

I, A. B. *do declare my unfeigned Aſſent and Conſent, to all and every thing contained and preſcribed in and by the Book, intituled,* The Book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the

Sacraments, *and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of* England; *together with the* Psalter *or* Psalms *of* David, *pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches; and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.*

And whereas before he be instituted, he must subscribe to this Declaration following:

I, A. B. *Do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm: And that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of* England, *as it is now by Law established.*

After he hath subscribed this Declaration, he must have a Certificate from the Bishop; or, *&c.* of his Subscription to the said Declaration.

So likewise within Three Months after his Institution, upon some Lords Day, during Divine Service, he must publickly and openly read his Certificate from the Bishop, *&c.* of his Subscription to the said Declaration, and he must at the same time read the said Declaration it self.

And if he hath failed in any of the aforesaid things, he hath forfeited his Living.

And whenever any Parson or Vicar goes to Law for Dilapidations, Tithes, or any thing belonging to the Church, if the Defendant insist upon it, he must prove the doing of all these things.

Therefore he must have credible Witnesses when he subscribes before the Bishop.

And Two credible Parishoners having read along with him the Thirty nine Articles, should endorse upon the Book in which they read, their Attestation; which Book so attested, the Parson should keep by him safely.

So

So likewiſe let ſome intelligent Pariſhoners atteſt under their Hands, That ſuch an one, on ſuch a day, read the Common Prayer and Declaration as aforeſaid; and let all theſe Atteſtations be carefully preſerved.

See more in the Acts of Uniformity, printed before the Book of Common Prayer.

Priviledges of the Clergy] it hath been provided, not without ſingular Wiſdom, that as the ordinary Courſe of common Affairs is diſpoſed of by general Laws; ſo likewiſe Mens rarer incident Neceſſities and Utilities, ſhould be with ſpecial Equity conſidered. Hence it is that ſo many *Priviledges*, *Immunities*, *Exemptions*, and *Diſpenſations*, have been to the Clergy of *England*, granted at all times: Our Anceſtors thinking it very reaſonable, that as Soldiers were wont, by the *Roman* Emperors, to be endowed with certain Priviledges, for their Warding and Fighting, to preſerve the State from External Enemies, ſo the Clergy ought to have certain Immunities and Priviledges, for their Watching and ſpiritual Warfare, to preſerve the State from Internal Enemies, the World, the Fleſh, and the Devil.

Of Priviledges, ſome belong to Arch-Biſhops, ſome to Biſhops, as they are ſo, and ſome belong to them, and the Inferiour Clergy, as they are Eccleſiaſticks or Churchmen.

Clergymens Goods are not to pay Tolls in Fairs and Markets.

No Clergyman may be compelled to undergo any perſonal Functions, (as to be Sheriff, Conſtable, Overſeer of the Poor, *&c.*) or Services of the Commonwealth.

All Clergymen are free from the King's Purveyors, the King's Carriages, the King's Poſt, *&c.* for which they may demand a Protection from the King, *Cum Clauſula nolumus.*

If a Clergyman acknowledge a Statute, his Body ſhall not be taken by Vertue of any Proceſs thereupon; for the Writ runs, *Si Laicus ſit*, &c.

No Clergyman can be arreſted in the Church, or Churchyard, or any where attending on Divine Service, going, ſtaying, or returning.

Clergy-

Clergy men are not obliged to appear at *Sheriffs Tourns*, or Views of *Frank Pledge*, there to take their Oath of Allegiance; the ancient Laws presuming, that those whose principal Care and Office should be to teach the People Loyalty and Allegiance to their King, could not themselves want Loyalty.

No Preacher may be disturbed, vexed, or molested while he is preaching or officiating.

By *Magna Charta* no Clergyman is to be fined or amerced according to his Spiritual Means, but according to his Temporal Estate, and according to the Crime committed.

The Goods of Clergymen are discharged by the Common Law of *England* from Tolls and Customs, (*Si non exerceant Merchandizas de eisdem*) of Average, Pontage, Murage, Pavage; for which they have the King's Writ to discharge them.

The Glebe Lands and Spiritual Revenues of Clergymen, being held in *Pura & perpetua Eleemosyna* (i.e.) in *Frankalmoine*, are exempted from arraying and mustering of Men or Horses for the War, as appears in a Statute still in force, *viz.* 8 *Hen* 4. *Numb.* 12. in the unprinted Rolls of that Parliament.

If a Clergyman have Lands, by the Tenure of which he is subject to be Bayliff, Reeve, or Beadle, and be chosen into any such Office, by reason thereof he hath a Cursory Writ out of the Chancery to discharge himself.

The Clergy being by their Function prohibited to wear a Sword, or any Arms (their Habit being alone their Defence,) cannot serve in Person in War; they serve their Country otherwise; and for that Service have always been thought worthy of their Spiritual Profits and Revenues, and of the King's Protection.

A Clergyman is not bound to the Leet, nor to follow Hue and Cry.

A Clergyman arraigned before a Temporal Judge for Felony may plead the Jurisdiction of the Court.

A Clerk in Holy Orders convict of a Crime, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowable, shall not, upon the producing his Orders, be burned in the Hand.

A

A Clerk in Holy Orders at this Day shall have his Clergy *ad infinitum*, from time to time; which no Layman can have above once.

It was an ancient Maxim in *England*, *Nullus pro decimis debet onerari aliqua de reparatione Pontis, seu aliquibus oneribus temporalibus.* No one on the Account of Tythes is chargeable with Reparation of Bridges, or any other Temporal Burthen.

These and other Immunities of the Clergy, the great *Aquinas* thought agreeable to natural Equity, or the Law of Nature: Thence it was that King *Pharoah*, *Gen.* 47. when all the Lands of his Subjects were mortgaged to him for Bread, yet spared the Lands of the Priests. So *Ezra* 7. 24. and so in our ancient Laws we find, *De Danigeldo libera & quieta, erat omnis Ecclesia in Anglia & etiam omnis terra quæ in proprio Dominio Ecclesiæ erat, ubicunque jacebat, nihil prorsus in tale redditione persolvens*; and the reason thereof is added, *Quia Rex magis in Ecclesiæ confidebatur Orationibus quam in Armorum defensionibus.*

The Sheriff may not intermeddle with the Clergy, in respect of their Spiritual Promotions, but return, *Quod clericus est beneficiatus in Episcopatu non habet Laicum fœdum in Baliva mea.* And this Priviledge is confirmed to them by *Magna Charta.*

It appears fully by the Common Law and Statutes of this Land, That the Clergy are not to be burthened in the general Charges with the Laity of this Realm, neither to be troubled or incumbred, unless they be especially named, and expresly charged by some Statutes; for general Words do not affect them: Therefore if a Robbery be committed, and the hundred be brought into trouble for it, it is not understood that the Minister should contribute, though the Words are *Gentes demorantes.* So they are not to be assessed for Watching and Warding, nor for mending the High-ways, *&c.*

Many more Priviledges, Immunities, Liberties: and Franchises there are rightly belonging to the Clergy of *England*; so many, that to set down all, saith Sir *Edward Coke* upon *Magna Charta*, would take up a whole Book.

The

The Priviledges of the Clergy, and Franchises of the Church were (with the Liberties of the People) granted, confirmed, and settled by the King in full Parliament, *Anno* 1253. in such a solemn manner as no Story can parallel it: The King stood up with his Hand upon his Breast, all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal stood with burning Tapers in their Hands, and the Archbishop pronounced as followeth:

By the Authority of God Omnipotent, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, &c. We Excommunicate, Anathematize, and Sequester from our Holy Mother the Church, all those who henceforth knowingly, and maliciously deprive and spoil Churches of their Right; and all those that shall by any Art or Wit, rashly violate, diminish, or alter secretly or openly, in Deed, Word, or Counsel, these Ecclesiastical Liberties, &c. granted by our Lord the King, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, &c. For everlasting Memory whereof, we have hereunto put our Seal. After which, all throwing down their Tapers, extinguish'd and smoaking, they all said, *So let all that shall go against this Curse, be extinct and stink in Hell.*

Since which, all Kings of *England* at their Coronations have by solemn Oaths promised to preserve the same; and they have been confirmed by above Thirty successive Parliaments, commanded to be read once a Year in Churches; and if any Act should be made to the contrary, it is to be held for null and void, by the Statute of 4 *Ed.* 3.

Anciently Men were very tender and fearful to do any thing that might make them incur the said dreadful Censure. But of later times, especially since our Reformation, many Men pretending to more Christianity, and to more Knowledge, have made little Conscience of infringing, and violating any Rights, Priviledges, or Franchises of the Church, or Church-men; whilst the Liberties of the People (though very little violated) have been exacted, even to Sedition and Rebellion.

Revenues of the Clergy. To the end that Men of the best Rank and Ability, should in all times be encouraged to embrace the most painful and severe Profession of a Clergyman, and that the People should the more willingly be guided and conducted by them, our most Christian Ancestors,

ceſtors, according to the Pattern of God's ancient People the *Jews*, and of all other Chriſtian Commonwealths, judged it expedient to allot large Revenues, and a moſt plentiful maintenance to the *Engliſh* Clergy, having obſerved with *Solomon*, That a wiſe Man for his Poverty is too oft contemned and deſpiſed, and that there is nothing more contemptible and ridiculous than a poor Clergyman.

The firſt Kings of *England* had all the Lands of *England* in *Demeſn*, the ſecond ſole Monarch among the *Saxon* Kings, *Ethelwolphus*, by the advice of his Nobles, gave for ever to God and the Church, both the Tithe of all Goods, and the Tenth part of all the Lands of *England*, free from all ſecular Service, Taxations and Impoſitions whatſoever. The Charter of Donation is to be ſeen in *Ingulphus*, and other Authors; which Charter thus ends, *Qui augere voluerit noſtram Donationem*, (as many pious Kings and Nobles ſince have done) *augeat Omnipotens Deus dies ejus proſperos, ſi quis vero mutare vel minuere præſumſerit noſcat ſe ad Tribunal Chriſti rationem redditurum.* He that ſhall add to our Donation, may the Almighty God encreaſe his happy Days; but if any one ſhall preſume to change or diminiſh it, let him know that he muſt give an account thereof at the Tribunal of Chriſt.

Beſides the Tenths of Lands, and the Husbandman's profits, Merchants alſo, and Shopkeepers paid to their Spiritual Paſtors the Tenth of their Gain, Servants in divers places the Tenth of their Wages, and in ſome places Aleſellers the Tenth Flagon, alſo Handy-Crafts-Men, and Day-Labourers paid the Tenth of their Wages upon their Oaths, if required.

Per Aſſiſas Foreſtæ, and other Records it doth appear, That Tithes have been paid even of Veniſon in divers parts of *England*, Men making Conſcience in thoſe days, as amongſt the ancient *Jews*, to pay Tithes of all they poſſeſſed.

Beſides all thoſe, in ſome places were paid to the Paſtor *Obventions*, *Oblations*, *Penſions*, *Mortuaries*, *&c.* So that the *Engliſh* Clergy were the beſt provided for of any Clergy of the whole World, except only the Nation

tion of the *Jews*, amongst whom the Tribe of *Levi*, being not the twenty seventh part of the Twelve Tribes, as appears in the Book of *Numbers*, yet had, as Mr *Selden* confesseth, and that by God's own appointment, three times the annual Revennue of the greatest of the Twelve Tribes; insomuch that the poorest Priest in the Twenty four Courses might be reputed a wealthy Person.

And as amongst the *Jews* the 24 Chief Priests, for the better maintenance of their Authority and Dignity, had Means far exceeding those of the inferiour Clergy, and the High-Priest had a maintenance as far exceeding any of the said 24 Priests, so in *England* the Bishops, by the great Piety and Bounty of several *English* Kings, had, in Lands and Revenues, Temporal and Spiritual, a Maintainance far more ample than those of the Inferiour Clergy, and the two Arch-Bishops more ample than the Bishops.

William the Conqueror at his coming into *England* found the Bishopricks then in being, so richly endowed with Lands, that he erected them all into Baronies, and every Barony then consisted of 13 Knights Fees at the least.

Besides, there belonged to Bishops several Perquisites and Duties for the Visitation of their Dioceses, for *Ordinations*, *Institutions*, *Census Cathederaticus*, *Subsidium Charitativum*, which upon reasonable Causes they might require of the Clergy under them, also other Duties called *Decimarum quarta*, *Mortuariorum & Oblationum pensitatio*, *Jus Hospitii*, *processio*, *Litania*, *Viatici vel Commeatûs collatio*, which upon a Journey to *Rome* they might demand.

Tenths and First-fruits were anciently paid (as is believed) to the several Dioceſans, as was continued to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till *Hen.* VIII. deprived him thereof, and deprived the *Pope* of all the rest; moreover all Cathedral Churches were, by divers Kings and Nobles, richly furnished with Lands, for the plentiful maintenance of a Dean, and a certain number of Prebendaries; insomuch, that together with the Lands given to Monasteries, a third part of the Lands of *England* belonged to the Church and Churchmen; whereby did accrue much benefit to this Nation: Great Hospitality was kept, many Hospitals, Colledges, Churches, Bridges built, and other Publick, Pious, and Cha-

charitable Works, all Leaſes held of them by the Laity, were not only much more eaſie than other Tenures, but ſo unqueſtionable, that there was little Work for the Lawyers; ſo much peaceableneſs, that an Hundred and forty ſworn Attorneys were thought ſufficient to ſerve the whole Kingdom.

At preſent the Revenues of the *Engliſh* Clergy are generally very ſmall, and inſufficient, above a third part of the beſt Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Monaſteries, towards their Maintenance, were upon the Diſſolution of Monaſteries, made Lay Fees. Beſides what hath been taken by ſecret or indirect Means, through corrupt Compoſitions, Compacts, and Cuſtoms in many Pariſhes, there are alſo very many large Eſtates wholly exempt from paying Tythes; as Lands belonging to Monaſteries, of which about 190 were diſſolved in *Henry* VIII's time, of between 200 and 3500 *l. per Annum* value a-piece; which at a *Medium* of 1500 *l per Annum* each, amounts to 285000 *l. per Annum* Tythe free, beſides all the leſſer Priories, Abbies, and Monaſteries, the Church being not allowed the Tythe of that Land which was once exempted from Tythes, becauſe it belonged wholly to the Church, and which always did pay Tythes before it did belong to the Church. *Miſerere Deus!* And thoſe Benefices that are free from theſe things, yet (beſides Firſt-fruits and Tenths to the King, and Procurations to the Biſhops) are taxed towards the Charges of the reſpective Pariſhes, and towards the Publick Charges of the Nation, above and beyond the Proportion of the Laity.

Inſtead of having the Tenths, as the tenth Sheep, the tenth Lamb, or whatever the Product of the Land is, what by reaſon of Impropriations, Preſcriptions, Alienations, Couſenages, and the like; they have not a fortieth Penny of the yearly Rent of *England*; whereas the Clergy of *France* hath a Sixth part of the whole yearly Revenue.

The Biſhopricks of *England* have been alſo, ſince the later end of *Henry* VIII, to the coming in of King *James* I. moſt miſerably robbed and ſpoiled of the greateſt part of their Lands and Revenues; ſo that at this day a mean Gentleman of 200 *l.* Land yearly, will not change his worldly State and Condition with divers Biſhops. An Attorney, a Shop-

Shop-keeper, a common Artisan, will hardly change theirs with ordinary Pastors of the Church.

Some few Bishopricks do yet retain a Competency; amongst which the Bishoprick of *Durham*, is accounted one of the chief, the yearly Revenues whereof are about 3280 *l. per Annum.*

Of this and other principal Bishopricks, the Revenues have been much diminished, some enjoying not a fourth part of their ancient Rights.

The great Diminution of the Revenues of the Clergy, and the little care of augmenting or defending the Patrimony of the Church, is the great Reproach and Shame of the *English* Reformation, and, 'tis to be fear'd, will one Day prove the Ruin of Church and State.

Judicious Mr. *Hooker* (who in the Preface of his Works, foretold our late Troubles Forty Years before they came to pass) observing in his time how the Church was every Day robbed of her Dues, and that it was then an Opinion rife, [*That to give to the Church smelt of Judaism and Popery, and to take from the Church what our Ancestors had given was Reformation*] declared, that what *Moses* saith in the 90th *Psalm*, was likely to be verified of Religion, and God's Service amongst us, the time thereof may be Seventy Years; if it continue till Eighty, it will be but small Joy to those that shall then behold the Condition of the *English* Church; nor can the best read Historian produce One Example of a Happy State, where the Clergy hath been exposed to the Peoples Contempt, which must happen where their Benefices, their Maintenance is Scandalous, and thereby their Persons Despicable.

It is the last Trick, saith St. *Gregory*, that the Devil hath in the World, when he cannot bring the Word and Sacraments in disgrace by Errors and Heresies, he invented this Project to bring the Clergy into Contempt and low Esteem, as it is now in *England*: Whereas anciently in *England* (as among the *Jews*, the Tribe of *Levi* was counted noble above all other Tribes, except that of the Royal Tribe of *Judah*) the Function of the Clergy was of so high Account and Esteem, that not only the best Gentry and Nobility, but divers of the Sons and Brothers of several *English* Kings, since the Conquest, and before, disdained

dained not to enter into Holy Orders, and to be Clergymen, as at this Day is practiſed in moſt other Monarchies in Chriſtendom. *Ethelwolph*, Son and Succeſſor to *Egbert*, firſt ſole King of *England*, was in Holy Orders, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, at his Father's Death. *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, was Brother to *William* the *Conqueror*. *Henry de Blois*, Brother to King *Stephen*, was Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. *Geofry Plantagenet*, Son to *Henry* the Second, was Biſhop of *Lincoln*. *Henry de Beaufort*, Brother to *Henry* the Fourth, was Biſhop alſo of *Wincheſter*: And of latter times, that moſt prudent *Henry* the Seventh had deſigned his ſecond Son to be a Clergyman, to omit many other of noble Blood; which Policy is ſtill obſerved even amongſt the few Families of the *Romiſh* Religion in *England*; wherein are to be found at this Day ſome Brothers or Sons of Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, and Barons in Holy Orders, and moſt of the reſt of the Stock of Baronets, Knights, or Gentry; and for this Cauſe find Reſpect, not only amongſt thoſe of their own Opinion, but even of the moſt ſober, moderate, and beſt civiliz'd Proteſtants.

Nor is this preſent Age wholly deſtitute of this Honour; witneſs the preſent Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Compton*, Brother to the Earl of *Northampton*.

Dr. *Fielding*, Uncle to the Earl of *Denby*.

Dr. *Fane*, late Brother to an Earl of *Weſtmorland*.

Mr. *Finch*, Son to the late Earl of *Winchelſea*.

Dr. *Mountague*, Uncle to the Earl of *Sandwich*.

Dr. *Anneſley*, Uncle to the Earl of *Angleſey*.

Dr. *Greenvile*, late Dean of *Durham*, Brother to the Earl of *Bath*.

Mr. *Berkeley*, Son to the Earl of *Berkeley*.

Mr. *Finch*, Brother to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

Dr. *Booth*, Brother the Earl of *Warrington*.

Dr. *Crew*, Biſhop of *Durham*, Son to the late Lord *Crew*.

Dr. *Grahme*, Brother to the Lord Viſcount *Preſton*.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Knight and Baronet, Biſhop of *Exeter*.

And many others now living, or lately dead.

And when this Policy was more in uſe, the Clergy were judged the fitteſt Perſons to execute moſt of the chief Of-

fices and Places of the Kingdom (according to the Divine Policy amongst God's peculiar People, where the Priests and Levites were the principal Officers and Judges in every Court, to whom the People were to be obedient on the severest Pain;) and the Laity did with much Reverence and Respect submit to them, and as then, *Os Sacerdotis Oraculum erat plebis*, (according to that of *Malach.* Chap. 2. 7.) So, *Os Episcopi Oraculum erat Regis & Regni, & Rex amplectebatur Universum Clerum læta fronte, & ex eo semper sibi eligebat primos à Consiliis, primos ad Officia Regni obeunda. Primi igitur sedebant in omnibus Regni Comitiis & Tribunalibus Episcopi, in Regali quidem Palatio cum regni Magnatibus, in Comitatu una cum Comite, in Turno cum Vicecomite, & in Hundredo cum Domino Hundredi, & nihil inconsulto Sacerdote vel Episcopo, ageretur.* And this Union of Civil and Ecclesiastical Persons Authority and Courts of Judicature, did continue, as *Selden l. 2. de Synedriis*, makes apparent above Four thousand Years, amongst God's own People, both Jews and Christians, till Pope *Nicholas* the First, about the Eighth Century, to exclude the Emperor from medling in the Ecclesiastical Government, began to exclude the Clergy from meddling with the Civil, *Vide Grat. Distinc. C. Cum ad verum.*

But to return to our Bishops, upon whom the Weal of this Kingdom, and Service of the King so much depended, and their Presence for that end so much required at *London*, that it was judged expedient, that every Bishoprick should have a Palace or House belonging to it, in or about *London*; and it is known at this Day where stood the Houses of every one, except that of St. *Asaph*, which also might probably have had one.

Great was the Authority of the Clergy in those Days, and their Memory should be precious in these Days, if we consider that they were the Authors of so great Benefits and Advantages to this Kingdom, that there are few things of any Importance for promoting of the Welfare of this Church and State, wherein the Bishops and Prelates, under God, have not been the principal Instruments. The excellent Laws made by King *Ina*, King *Athelstan*, King *Edmund*, and St *Edward* the Confessor, from whom we have our Common Laws, and our Priviledges mentioned in *Magna Charta*,

Charta, were all made by the Perſwaſions and Advice of Archbiſhops and Biſhops, named in our Hiſtories. The Union of the Two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* (whereby a long and bloody War was ended) was by the moſt wiſe Advice and Counſel of Biſhop *Morton*, then a Privy-Counſellor, the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, that inexpreſſible Advantage to both Nations, was brought to paſs by the long foreſight of reverend Biſhop *Fox*, a Privy-Counſellor, in adviſing *Henry* VII. to match his eldeſt Daughter to *Scotland*, and his younger to *France*. Moſt of the great publick Works now remaining in *England*, acknowledge their ancient and preſent Being, either to the ſole Coſt and Charges, or to the Liberal Contributions, or at leaſt to the powerful Perſwaſions of Biſhops, as moſt of the beſt endowed Colledges in both our Univerſities, very many Hoſpitals, Churches, Palaces, Caſtles, have been founded and built by Biſhops, even that Famous, Chargeable, and Difficult Structure of *London-Bridge* ſtands obliged to the liberal Contributions of an Archbiſhop; and it was a Biſhop of *London*, at whoſe earneſt requeſt *William* the Conqueror granted to the City of *London* ſo large Priviledges, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon ſome ſolemn Days of their reſort to St. *Paul*'s Church, did, before the late dreadful Fire, go in Proceſſion about the Grave-Stone where that Biſhop lay interred.

But above all, the converting *England* to the Chriſtian Religion, the reforming that Religion when corrupted; and ſince that, the Maintenance of the Doctrine thereof, againſt all *Romiſh* Writers, and of the Diſcipline thereof (none of the leaſt good Offices) againſt all the Practices and Power of the Puritan and Presbyterian Factions, and all thoſe other Sectaries lineally deſcended from them. All this, and more is owing (if not ſolely, yet principally) to Biſhops and Prelates; by the late want of whom to ſit at the Stern, how ſoon was this goodly Veſſel ſplit upon the Rocks of Anarchy and Confuſion.

Even ſince the late Reſtauration of Biſhops, to ſet down the many conſiderable and publick Benefices flowing from them, and other dignified Clergy, would tire the Reader.

I have been very particular in my former Editions as to the Beneficence of our *English* Bishops, in Founding, Building and Augmenting Schools, Colledges and Hospitals, in repairing of Cathedral Churches and Episcopal Houses; in their magnificent and useful Works (as the Theatre at *Oxon*, intirely built at the sole Charges of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Publick Libraries, and the like; in the redemption of Captives from *Algiers*, all the *English* that were Slaves there being at once redeemed by the *English Bishops*; In augmentation of poor Vicarages to 80 *l. per Annum*; In Subsidies, Poll-money, Benevolences, First-Fruits, *&c.* Abatements to Tenants, in furnishing Churches and Chappels with Plate, and other decent Ornaments, buying of Impropriations, relieving Sequestred Clergymen, their Widdows, and distressed Cavaliers, even during the time that they themselves were sequestred.

In these and such like particulars you may there see that Dr. *William Juxon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s beneficences amounted to ——— 64000 *l.*

Dr. *Gilbert Shelden*	57000 *l.*
Dr. *Brian Duppa*	46000 *l.*
Dr. *Frewen*, beside Abatements	15000 *l.*
Dr. *Cosins*	66000 *l.*
Dr. *Warner*	59600 *l.*
	307600 *l.*

Besides the Deans and Chapters there mentioned.

Canterbury	16000
Winchester	45800
Durham	1500
Ely	14000
Exeter	26000
Lincoln	11000
Rochester	10000
Worcester	19000
Windsor	28500

York

York	8000
Wells	8000
	177800
Summ Total	485400

The reſt doubtleſs parted with their Money proportionably.

'Tis true, thoſe Biſhops, Deans, and Prebendaries had much greater abilites than ours at preſent have, to do what they did, the three or four firſt Years after the Reſtauration of the Royal Family, bringing them in much more than their Ordinary Revenues.

During the vacancy of a See, or when the Biſhop is employed by the King in publick Negotiations beyond Sea, the Law provides an Officer in his place, to whom Preſentations may be made, and by whom Inſtitutions, Admiſſions, *&c.* may be given, which Officer is called *Guardian of the Spiritualities*. The Office is ſometimes executed by the Archbiſhop of the Province, or his Vicar General, or the Dean and Chapter of the Vacant See.

All Clergy-men are in *England* (as anciently among Gods own People the *Jews*, and amongſt the Primitive Chriſtians ſo ſoon as they were under Chriſtian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments, as,

Firſt, To be in the Commiſſion of the Peace, for who ſo proper to make and keep Peace as they whoſe conſtant Duty is to preach Peace; who ſo fit as they whoſe main buſineſs and ſtudy is to reconcile thoſe that are at variance: And therefore ſince his late Majeſty, King *Charles* his happy Reſtauration, as well as before, divers grave, diſcreet Divines have been made Juſtices of the Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been protected from the Oppreſſion of their cauſeleſs Enemies, but many differences have been compoſed without any Law Suit, in a more Chriſtian and leſs expenſive way.

Moreover the Archbiſhops and Biſhops were called by our Anceſtors to their *Wittengenmote* or Parliament, not

so much in respect of their Tenure (for in those Days all their Tenures were by a *Frank-Almoigne*) as for their Gravity, Learning, and Wisdome, as appears by *Brittan*, *Glanvile*, and *Bracton*.

Secondly, To be of his Majesty's Privy-Counsel, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State matters, that will admit neither of Delay nor Publication, and therefore after the pattern of that Excellent Christian Emperor *Constantine the Great*, our good Kings, before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some spiritual Persons to their Counsel-Tables, and Closet debates.

Thirdly, To be employed in publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the Ancient and Modern practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, To enjoy some of the great Offices of the Crown, as to be Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, *&c.* and it hath been observed, That in a late Reign when the Bishop of *London* was Lord Treasurer, that Office was executed with as much Diligence, Faithfulness, Dexterity and Content to the Subject as well as to the King, as it ever had been by his Lay Predecessors.

I shall only add that in the glorious Reign of that Wise and Experienced King *Edward* III. the Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Master of the Rolls, Ten Masters in Chancery, Chief Chamberlain of the Exchequer, the Receiver and Keeper of the King's Treasure and Jewels, Clerk of the Privy Seal, Treasurer of the Houshold, Master of the Wardrobe, one of the other Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Surveyer and Comptroler of the King's Works, Treasurer of *Ireland*, and he for *Guisnes* and *Calice* were all Clergy-men.

DISSENTERS.

THE Inhabitants of this Land being a Sensible and Civilized People, are generally much addicted to Religion, and whereas in those Countries where the *Roman Catho-*

Catholick Religon is National, *Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion*, People of the beſt Parts being leaſt affected with a Religion ſo contrary to Reaſon; here in *England*, thoſe who are of the beſt Capacities are generally moſt Devout; and again, the devouteſt Men of this Church are always the beſt Moraliſts, which ſhews their Devotion to be unfeigned, and without Hypocriſie; but the greateſt blemiſh to Religion amongſt us is, the pittyable number of *Diſſenters* from the eſtabliſhed Church, ſome prejudiced by Education, ſome by Senſuality, ſome by Intereſt, and ſome few by a Miſguided Zeal, for having repented of their former ill Courſes, whilſt they called themſelves Members of *the Church of England*, they think they cannot throughly change their Lives without changing their Religion too, becoming, like ſtray Sheep, an eaſie prey to the next Claimer.

If we divide the People of *England* into 60 Parts, perhaps Five of them are ſuch Diſſenters of all ſorts who never come to the publick Service of the National Church.

Two Parts who hold Communion with the National Church, and with their own particular Sect at the ſame time, as Occaſion or Opportunity offers. Theſe are a Fooliſh and Inconſiderate People who are little valued by either ſide, by reaſon of their Inconſtancy.

Three Parts are theſe who being in conſtant Communion with *the Church of England*, ſeldom or never joyning openly with any other, ſeem nevertheleſs ſomewhat diſpleaſed with the Church, and the only reaſon they continue in it is, becauſe they are more diſpleaſed with every Sect of the Diſſenters from it, for they acknowledge this to be the beſt form of Religion in the Country; but this they (having new Schemes in their Heads) would reform or refine.

The moſt underſtanding of this ſort of Men have a Politick Thirſt after ſuch a Reformation, in hope by that means to comprehend many of the more moderate Diſſenters, and to bring them into Communion with the National Church; and ſuch a deſign was ſet on foot in the beginning of this Government in Convocation, where all things of that Nature are firſt to be debated; but few of the Diſſenters at that time ſhewing any willingneſs to be

ſo comprehended, and ſome of the Heads of them confeſſing ingeniouſly, that all ſuch Attempts would prove ſucceſsleſs without quite diſſolving our Frame of Church Government, the whole buſineſs fell.

And inſtead thereof all Proteſtant Diſſenters from the Church, except *Antitrinitarians*, are tolerated, ſo long as they live Peaceably and Conformably in the State, and there is that connivance at all others that every Man in *England* doth now enjoy a free Liberty of Conſcience, and uſe of what Religion beſt pleaſes him.

The Diſſenters from the Church of *England* are of theſe Five ſorts, *Libertines*, *Papiſts*, *Anabaptiſts*, *Independants*, and *Preſbyterians*.

Firſt, By *Libertines* we mean thoſe that live *ad libitum*, whether they be *Atheiſts*, *Scepticks*, *Deiſts*, and the like; of theſe there are not many among us, at leaſtwiſe profeſſedly ſo, and thoſe that be, are a vain, fantaſtick, unthinking People, ſome of whom having a little ſmattering of Learning, are troubleſome with it to themſelves, and the reſt of Mankind. Theſe Men have ſome ſuperficial Knowledge in Second Cauſes, but for want of due Conſideration, they are altogether Ignorant of the firſt Mover, and of his reveal'ed Will; ſo that ſuppoſing themſelves to be Wiſe, they become Fools: And from a long Indulgennce to the Gratifications of Sence, they fall into the want of all abſtracted Notions and Thoughts, and have no diſtinct apprehenſion of any but mere ſenſitive things, 'till a little before their Death, when the Soul begins to ſeparate, ſtand off, or looſe from the Body, then they attempt to unfold Original Ideas, but not without Horror and Confuſion.

The Number of Jews *and* Socinians *amongſt us is ſtill more inconſiderable.*

Secondly, *Papiſts* we have many, yet not ſo many but that in the late Government, when they all appeared publickly, it was, and is a wonder how the deſigns of that Handful of Men could put the whole Nation into ſuch Convulſions.

I may note here to the Honour of the Church of *England*, who only durſt oppoſe the Craft and Violence of the bigotry towards *Rome* in King *James* II's time, that excepting a few who were corrupted with Money, even then

then there appeared ſcarce any but who were born of Popiſh Parents, or who were at leaſt bred up in the Communion or Favour of that Church, from their Infancy.

And whereas ſome of the moſt inconſiderable Diſſenters, would formerly charge the Church of *England* with Inclinations to the Church of *Rome*; the many learned Treatices Publiſhed, the many Triumphant Diſputations held, the many Sermons every where Preached, in bold, and upon Defiance to *Rome*, and the ſtrong Reſiſtances made by the *alone* Members of the Church of *England*, againſt all the Allurements and Threats that were then uſed, hath not only powerfully Quaſhed that Calumny, but might very ſeverely retort it, if it were not a Church of the moſt forgiving Temper in the World.

3. *Anabaptiſts* are of Two ſorts: Firſt, Thoſe who go vulgarly by that Name; and, Secondly, thoſe who are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Quakers*.

The *Anabaptiſts* which go by that Name, are a more reaſonable ſort here in *England* than thoſe of *Flanders* and *Germany*; very few of ours are ſo Wild, Extravagant, and Enthuſiaſtical as thoſe abroad: Theſe ſubmit themſelves to Civil Government; and the chief Article of their Diſſent in Religion is concerning *Pædobaptiſm*, which they hold unreaſonable: Yet there is in many other things ſome of the *Flemiſh* Leaven ſtill among them, as accounting themſelves the only pure Church, are envious at the Eſtabliſhed Church, abhor paying of Tythes, and affect Parity; but that which is worſt of all, ſome of them have ſtrange Notions concerning our Bleſſed Saviour and his Incarnation, the Holy Trinity, the Soul of Man, *&c.* Some of theſe, as well as *Quakers*, are great Admirers of *Jacob Bhemen* and his ſort of Cant; and many of them are cloſely wrapt up in *Roſicrucian* Divinity; they look upon all Liturgy and Ceremonies as Popiſh, allow that Laymen may adminiſter Sacraments, expect an univerſal Monarchy of Chriſt here on Earth. Some of them are called *Browniſts*, from *Robert Brown* of *Northamptonſhire*; but there are ſome *Browniſts* who allow of *Pædobaptiſm*. *Familiſts*, or of the *Family of Love* we have ſcarce any remaining; *Adamites* none: But here are ſome *Antinomians* who hold, That no Tranſgreſſion is Sin in the Children of God: *Traskits*,

now

now called *Seventh-day-men*, who keep the *Jewish Sabboth*; *Antisabbatarians*, who keep none of all; and the *Muggletonians* are scarce extinct, who say, That God the Father, leaving the Government of Heaven to *Elias*, came down on Earth and suffered in Humane Form; these deny the Holy Trinity, the Creation of Earth and Water, the Immortality of the Soul, Religious Ministry, and some of them Magistratual Authority.

Quakers.] The other sort of Anabaptists are called *Quakers* or *Shakers*, from the Trembling and Quaking, caused in them by Vapours in their Ecstatick Fits, especially after long Fasting, an Exercise very much practised by the first Disciples of this Sect here in *England*, but of late almost wholly disused.

We have strong Motives to believe that this Sect was set a foot here in *England*, and Propagated by the Industry of *Romish* Emissaries, sent on purpose from *Spain*, and *Italy*; in the time of the late Troubles: Mr. *William Prynn* made many pertinent Discoveries of it, in several of his Treatices; wherein he shews their very near Alliance to the Order of *Franciscans*, who ever Propagated their Doctrine here in *England*, the first Author of their Opinions, not to mention Agreement in some only particulars with divers Hereticks of Old, seems to have been *Caspar Schwenckfeildius of Ossing*, a Noble Man of *Silesia*, who died *Anno.* 1651. from whom they are called abroad *Schwenckfeldians*, and by some *Enthusiasts*, from their pretence to Inspiration. He taught that the Scripture was a dead Letter, That Men cannot be converted by the means of External Ministry, but meerly by Visions, Inspirations, and Raptures: He denied the Divine Nature of Christ while he was here on Earth, and the Human Nature, after his Ascention into Heaven; affirms that Baptism is of no Use in order to Regeneration; that the Body and Blood of Christ are not Exhibited in the Eucharist; his Followers neglected the Use of the Word and Sacraments, and pretended to determine the precise Year, in which the day of of Judgment shall happen.

Upon these Tenets, our *English* Quakers have Improved.

They

They reject Miniſterial Ordinances, and place Religion wholly in the inward Light of every Man's private Spirit, and how different ſoever the Impulſes of one Man's Spirit are from another, and how different Notions ſoever they create, they account it all the ſame Light infuſed by the Spirit of God in different Meaſures, and Degrees. They agree with other *Anabaptiſts* againſt Infant-Baptiſm, and go far beyond them, even to the neglecting all Baptiſm, and the other Sacrament of the Euchariſt, all Human Learning, Appropriate Places, and times of Worſhip, and abhor paying of Tythes: They practiſed Formerly Abſtinence, and ſelf-denyal, but now of late none are Prouder and more Luxurious than the generality of them: They formerly wore plain and courſe Clothes, now the Men wear very fine Cloth, and are diſtinguiſhed from others only by a particular ſhaping their Coats, a little pleated Cravat, and a ſlender Hat-Band; The Women nevertheleſs wear Flowered, or Strip'd, or Damask'd Silks, and the fineſt Linnen, cut and pleited, in imitation of Lace; but they wear no Lace or ſuperfluous Ribbons; however they are extreamly nice in the choice of Taylors, Semſtreſſes, and Laundreſſes. Thoſe of the Men who wear Perriwigs, have 'em of Genteel Hair and Shape, tho' not long: They are as curious in their Meats, and as chearful in their Drink, and as ſoft in their Amours, and as much in the Enjoyment of Life as others.

They have generally deny'd the Trinity of Perſons in the One Godhead, the Reſurrection of the Body, the Incarnation of Chriſt, (which they ſeem to look upon as a Figure,) the Locality of Heaven and Hell, and many other Catholick Tenets.

Independants. *Independants* are a Sect lately ſprung up from the *Browniſts*. Theſe have no general Church-Government, but each particular Congregation is ruled by their own Laws and Methods without dependance on one another; look upon Tythes as Superſtitious and Judaical; are againſt all ſet Form of Prayer, even the Lord's Prayer. They give Power to private Men to erect and gather Churches, Elect, Ordain, Depoſe, Excommunicate, and Determine finally in all Church-Cauſes. Laiety ſometimes

adminiſter

administer the Sacraments, and Magistrates administer the Office of Matrimony. They are most of them *Millennaries*, and commence the last Thousand Years of Christ's Kingdom from the beginning of Independancy. All those of the Laity they account Gifted Men, are permitted to Preach, and Pray, and to Catechise the Preacher concerning the Doctrine he hath preached. They Communicate frequently, sitting at a Table, or without a Table.

Presbyterians] *Presbyterians* maintain, That there is only a nominal difference between *Bishop*, *Presbyter*, and *Pastor*, and that *Priest* is not a Gospel Word, but belongs only to Sacrifices: They will not allow Deacons to preach, but only collect for, and administer to the Poor. In every Church they appoint Lay-Elders and Rulers, who are to inspect Mens Manners, and to bear a part in the Government of the Church: They acknowledge a Priority of Order ought to be amongst Church Governours, but not a Priority of Jurisdiction: They deny the Civil Magistrate any Authority in Church Government, making the King *meré Laicus*, and subject to the Censures of Parochial Church-Governours: They have Two Church Judicatories, the Classical Assembly, and the General Assembly, to which there lies an Appeal from the Classical.

When we speak of any of these Sectaries indiscriminately we call them *Dissenters*, and *Nonconformists*; and they that speak more freely term them *Fanaticks*, and *Enthusiasts*. It must be confessed, that in all these Sects there are some good Moral Men, nay some of them Zealous towards God, but in such a Zeal as is not according to Knowledge: Neither are they all equally blameable in all Respects. The *Presbyterians* come nearest to the Church; the *Quakers* are the most peaceable; the *Papists* are the most mannerly, and the like; but take them all generally and they are all *Envious* at the Established Church; desirous perpetually *of a change* of Government; willing to fish in troubled Waters; *Opiniating*, relying much upon their own Judgment; *Ingrateful*, as not owning themselves beholding to any Man, saying it is God that put such and such Beneficence into their Benefactors Hearts, which they therefore could

could not avoid doing; *Proud*, as thinking themſelves the only Favourites of God, and the only Wiſe or Vertuous among Men; *Obſtinate* to all manner of Arguments and Entreaties; *Selfiſh*, *Pragmatical*, *Cenſorious*, and the like.

CHAP. II.

Of Engliſh *Computation*, *Numbring*, *Weights*, *Meaſures*, *Money*.

[Engliſh Computation.]

IN *England* at the beginning of Chriſtianity, they counted, as all other Chriſtians, according to the then *Roman* Account, by *Olympiads*, or ſpace of Five Year, afterwards (in the Reign of *Conſtantine* the firſt Chriſtian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, 532 Years after Chriſt's Incarnation, (and not before) all Chriſtians generally began to account *ab Anno Chriſti Incarnati*; at which time one *Dionyſius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finiſh'd a Cycle for the obſervation of *Eaſter*, which was then generally received, and is ſtill obſerved by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is this, the *Vernal Equinox* at that time was accounted to be the 21. of *March*, and by conſequence muſt be the earlieſt *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th muſt be the earlieſt *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th muſt be the lateſt *Full Moon*, which happening on a *Sunday* (as it will when the *Dominical* Letter is C. and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Eaſter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* ſhall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the *Dominical Letter* is D. and the *Golden Number* is 16.) then *Eaſter* will be on the 22d of *March*, as was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romiſh* Church inventing new Rules for finding of *Eaſter*, it happens ſometimes their *Eaſter* is full Five Weeks before ours, and ſometimes with ours, but never after ours; for, Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582.

1582, having observed, that upon exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full Six Hours (as had been from the time of *Julius Cæsar* hitherto reckoned) but only Five Hours Forty six Minutes, and Sixteen Seconds; and this difference of almost Eleven Minutes in the space of about 134 Years maketh on whole Day; which not considered since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least Ten Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21. of *March*, was now on the 11. of *March*; by Reason whereof, sometimes Two Full Moons past between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the Primitive Institution thereof; which was, that *Easter* should always be observed on the *Sunday following the first Full Moon after the Vernal Equinox*. Pope *Gregory* then having observed these Inconveniencies, resolved at once to take away Ten Days, and that out of the Month of *October*. by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those Ten Days, which by reason of the Vintage time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years Three *Bissextile* Years should be left out, that is, in the Years 1700. 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000. to have its *Bissextile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English* Nation, as all other States that withdrew themselves from under the Bishop of *Rome*'s Usurped Authority, before the said Year 1582. except *Holland* and *Zealand* observe still the ancient Account made by *Julius Cæsar* Forty three Years before the Birth of Christ, and is therefore call'd the *Old Stile*, or *Gregorian* Account, and is (by Reason of the aforesaid Ten Days taken away,) Ten Days before ours, for the beginning of Months, and for all fix'd Festivals, but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found, Shrove Tuesday *is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after* January, *and the Sunday following is* Quadragesima, *and the sixth Sunday after is* Easter Day, *and the sixth Sunday after* Easter *is* Rogation

tion Sunday, *and the Thursday following, being Forty Days after the Resurrection, is* Ascension Day; *Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after* Easter *is* Pentecost, *or* Whitsunday, *and the Sunday following is* Trinity Sunday: Which Computation of the Church of *England*, agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally received by all Christendom, *Anno* 532. and ever since, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope, as aforesaid, and that was, *That* Easter Day *should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the* 21. *of* March, *which was then the* Vernal Equinox. Yet cannot it be denyed, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient; for though the Church begin the Year *January* 1. yet the State beginning the Year *March* 25. according to our Lawyers reckoning; Two *Easters* will be observed in One Year; as in the Year 1607. the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d. of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in another Year, as in 1668. as the Author observed formerly in his Proposals to the Parliament, concerning *England*'s Wants.

But to reduce all to the same Order, as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation*, or Conception of our Saviour, may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if his Majesty pleased to command, That from the Year 1681. forward, there may be omitted Fifteen *Leap Years*; that is, let there be no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next Sixty Years to come, but that every Year may consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just Twelve Days, Eleven Hours, Six Minutes, and Eight Seconds; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, Four Hours, Forty nine Minutes, and Sixteen Seconds, every Fourth Year, putting in a whole Day, or Twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by Forty two Minutes, and Fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years now since Christ's Birth, have thrust back our Year just Twelve Days, Eleven Hours, Six Minutes, and Eight Seconds.

Ad-

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Chriſtmas Day*, or the neareſt Sunday to St. *Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon; and, according to Almanacks, begins on the firſt of *January*, but the *Engliſh* State begins the Year from the Day of Chriſt's Incarnation on the 25th of *March*; which is alſo obſerved in *Spain*: Yet the *Portugueſes* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *Auguſt*; the *Venetians* on the firſt of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the longeſt Day, as the Old *Romans* did on the ſhorteſt Day; which Two laſt ſeem to have moſt Reaſon, as beginning juſt at the Periodical Day of the Suns Return.

The Natural Day conſiſting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Cuſtom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans* at Mid-night, and counted by Twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by Twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and ſome other Countries, their Account is from Sun-ſetting by Twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun-ſetting; and at *Noremberg*, and *Wittemberg* in *Germany*, according to the Old *Jewiſh* and *Babylonian* Account, they begin at the firſt hour after Sun-riſing, to count One of the Clock, and ſo again at the firſt Hour after Sun-ſetting; but *Aſtronomers* accomodating their Calculations to the moſt noble time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do ſtill the *Arabians* and ſome others.

Engliſh Numbering.] There was a time when Names of number amongſt all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then applyed the Fingers of one, and ſometimes of both Hands to things whereof they deſired to keep account, (as is yet done amongſt the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the numeral Words are but Ten in any Nation, and in ſome Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecem*, *Duodecem*, &c.

Things that are ſold by Tale and not Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-

Cod-Fiſh, Haberdine, Ling, *&c.* have 124 to the C Eels 25 to the Strike: 10 Strike to the Bind. Herrings 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thouſand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Laſt.

Of Furrs, Filches, Grayes, Jenners, Martins, Mincks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheers to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen; and 5 Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Laſt. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

Weights and Meaſures. For *Weights* and *Meaſures* at preſent uſed in *England*, there are very many Excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken by our Anceſtors, to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By the 27*th* Chap. of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Meaſures ought to be the ſame over all *England*, and thoſe to be according to the King's Standards of Weights and Meaſures, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a ſpecial Officer of his Houſe, Called the *Clerk*, or *Comptroler* of the Market.

Of Weights there are two Sorts uſed at preſent throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight*, and *Avoirdupois*: in *Troy Weight*, 24. Grains of Wheat make a Penny-weight Sterling, 20. Penny-weight make one Ounce, 12 Ounces make a Pound; ſo there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy Weight* we weigh *Bread-Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Gold-ſmiths* have the ſame Pound, Ounce, and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Diviſions.

The Apothecaries reckon 20. Grains *Gr.* make a Scruple ℈, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm ʒ, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce ℥, 12 Ounces 1 Pound ℔, ſo that there is in

℔	℥	ʒ	℈	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, that although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Avoirdupois Weight*.

The Gold-smiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny-weight; 20 Pen. Wt. 1 Oun. 12 Oun. 1 Pound. So that there is in

℔	℥	*Pen. wt.*	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Avoirdupois Weight* are all other things weighed, as Mercery and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wooll, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun; So that there is in

Tun.	*Hund.*	*Quart.*	*Poun.*	*Ounce.*	*Drachm.*
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy* Ounce is more than the *Avoirdupois* Ounce, for 51 Ounces *Troy*, are Equal to 56 Ounces *Avoirdupois*.

But the *Avoirdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound, for 14 Pound *Avoirdupois*, are Equal to 17 lb. *Troy* weight.

Note, That Bakers who live in Corporation Towns make their Bread by *Troy* Weight, but they who live not in Corporations are to make it by *Avoirdupois* weight; for Free-

men

men are allow'd 3 *d.* in the Buſhel more for Profit, than thoſe that are not Free.

For Inſtance, when the current Market-Price of midling Wheat is 5 *s. per* Buſhel, a Freeman Baker muſt make a Penny Wheaten Loaf to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy* weight, and Three Half-penny-white-Loaves the like weight; but they that are not Freemen, muſt make it as heavy when the Market Price is but 4 *s.* 9 *d. per* Buſhel; and when it is 5 *s. per* Buſhel, they muſt out-weigh the Freemens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Houſhould Penny-Loaf a Pound, or 16 Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and fourteen Drachms.

The *Tun* is Twenty Hundred weight of every thing but Lead, of which there is but Nineteen Hundred and a Half to the *Tun* or *Fodder*.

Wooll is weigh'd by the *Clove*, which is ſeven Ponnd; or by the *Stone*, which is fourteen Pounds; or by the *Tod*, *i. e.* twenty eight Pounds; or by the *Wey*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds; or the *Laſt*, 4568 Pounds.

In *Eſſex* they weigh Cheeſe, and Butter by 8 Pounds to the *Clove*, and 31 *Cloves*, or 256 Pounds to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of thoſe *Cloves*, or 336 Pounds to the *Wey*.

Butchers allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, Horſe-Racers 14.

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a Firkin, and 2 Firkins a Barrel.

A *Faggot* of Steel is 120 Pounds; a *Burden* of Gad Steel is 180 Pounds: Iron and Shot are weigh'd 14 Pounds to the Stone, 28 to the Quarter, *&c.*

Hay is ſold by the *Truſs* 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Truſſes*, 18 Hundred or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Allum have but 13 Pounds and an Half to the Stone, and 108 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seam* of Glaſs is 24 *Stone*, 5 Pounds to the *Stone* make 120 Pounds

A *Barrel* of Gunpowder is 100 Pounds, and 24 *Barrels* to the *Laſt*.

Meaſures. All Meaſures in *England* are either *Applicative*, or *Receptive*.

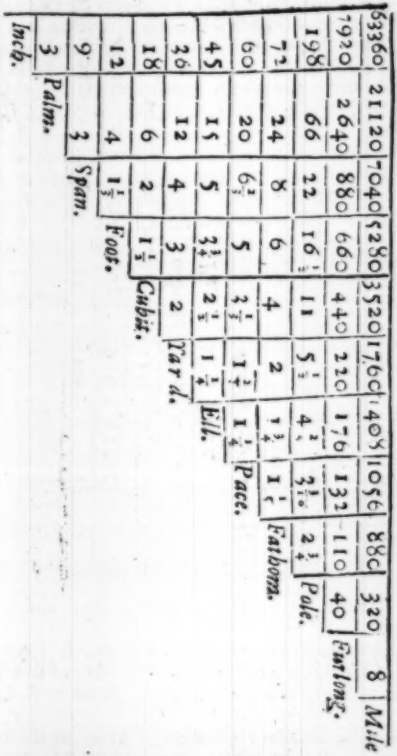
The ſmalleſt *Menſura Applicationis*, or Applicative Meaſure, is a *Barly-Corn*, whereof 3 in Length make a Fingers Breadth or *Inch*, 4 *Inches* make a *Hand*, 3 *Hand* a *Foot*, 1 *Foot* and a *Half* makes a *Cubit*, 2 *Cubits* a Yard, in a *Yard* are 16 *Neyles*, 1 *Yard* and a Quarter makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick*, by which Tapeſtry is meaſured, is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a *Yard*, 5 *Foot* make a Geometrical *Pace*, 6 Foot a *Fathom*, 16 Foot and a half make a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*; but there are other Cuſtomary *Perches* or *Poles*, viz. 18 Feet for Fens and Wood-Land, 21 for *Forreſt*, *Lancaſhire* and *Iriſh* Meaſure, and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Scotch*. 40 Perch make a *Furlong*, 8 Furlong or 320 Perch make an *Engliſh Mile*; which according to the Statute of 11 *H.* VII. ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 Foot, that is 280 Foot more than the *Italian Mile*; 60 Miles (more Exactly 69 *Engliſh* Miles and a Half) make a Degree, and 360 Degrees, or 25020 Miles, compaſs the whole Globe of the Earth.

Horſes are meaſured by the *Hand*, which is 4 Inches.

For meaſuring of Land in *England*, 40 Perches in Length, and 4 in Breadth make an *Acre* of Land, (ſo called from the *German* Word *Acker*, and that from the *Latin* Word *Ager*) 30 Acres ordinarily make a *Yard-Land*, and 100 Acres are accounted an *Hide* of Land, and 640 Acres a Mile Square.

Table

Table of long Measures.



But in this, and alſo in ſome Weights and Meaſures, the Cuſtom of the Place is otherwiſe, which muſt be Regarded. In *France* about *Paris* 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpen.

Table of Square Measures.

Miles.	640	2560	102400	1115136	3097600							
Acres.	4	160	1742	4840	43560							
Rood.		40	435	1210	10890	1568160						
Pole.			10	30	272	39204						
Pace.				2	25	3600						
Yard.					9	1296						
Feet.						144						
Inch.												

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Mensura receptionis, receptive Measure is two Fold, First, of Liquid or Moist Things; Secondly of Dry Things.

The ordinary smallest receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*: A Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches; and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds 3 ounces, $\frac{246}{1000}$ *Avoirdupois*. 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such Firkins make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 Kilderkins or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*: 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer, 2 such Firkins, or 18 Gal-

Gallons make a *Kilderkin*, 2 ſuch Kilderkins, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one Barrel and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogſhead*; 2 Hogſheads make a *Pipe*, or *Butt*; and 2 Pipes a *Tun*, conſiſting of 1728 Pints, or Pounds: a Barrel of *Butter*, or *Soap*, is the ſame with a Barrel of *Ale*.

The *Engliſh Wine* meaſures are ſmaller than thoſe of *Ale* and *Beer*, and hold proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer meaſure are almoſt 5 Gallons of Wine meaſure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Averdupois* of Rain Water. Of theſe Gallons a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18. Half a *Hogſhead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons; a *Hogſhead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126. and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

Pints.	*Gallons.*	*Firkins.*	*Kilder.*	*Barrel.*	*Hogſhe.*	*Laſt.*
1						
8	1					
64	8	1				
128	16	2	1			
256	32	4	2	1		
512	64	8	4	2	1	
2016	288	63	28	14	7	1

Note that Butter, Fiſh, and Soap are ſold by Ale meaſure.

A Table of Beer meaſure.

Pints.	*Gallon.*	*Firkin.*	*Kild.*	*Barrel*	
1					
72	9				
144	18	2			
288	36	4	2		
576	72	8	4	2	*Hogſheads.*

A Table of Wine measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Averdupoize* 17 *C.* weight.
One Pint 1 l. $0\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces *Troy.*

Pints.							
8	*Gallons.*						
144	18	*Rundlets.*					
252	$31\frac{1}{2}$	1	*Barrels.*				
336	42	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Tierce.*			
504	63	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Hogsheads.*		
672	84	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{3}$	*Puntions.*	
1008	126	7	4	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	*Buts.*
2016	256	14	4	6	4	3	2 *Tuns.*

The same for Honey, Oyl, *&c.*

Note that a *Rochel* Hogshead is but 46 Gallons, and an *High Country* Hogshead but 54. A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons. A Canary Pipe but 116.

The received disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus.

The *Amphora* of the *Romans* weighed of Wine or Rain-Water 50 *lb.* of *Antwerp* weight.

Note that 112 *Pound at* London *makes but* 107 $\frac{5}{8}$ *at* Antwerp.

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain Water	50
Contains of River Water	53
Of Oyl or Butter	45
Of Linseed Oyl	39
Of Honey	75
Of Quicksilver	850

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less

leſs than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cubick Inches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, 12 Drachms and $\frac{1}{2}$ of *Averdupois* Weight. Two of theſe Gallons make a *Peck*, Four Pecks a *Buſhel*, Four Buſhels the *Comb* or *Curnock*, Two Curnocks make a *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and Ten Quarters a *Laſt*, which contains 5120 Pints, and ſo many Pounds *Troy* weight; ſo that in a Garriſon, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread *per Diem*, will conſume near a Laſt, or 80 Buſhels every day, and 250 Men in a Ship of War will drink a Tun of Beer in two days, allowing each Man about a Pottle *per Diem*.

A Table of Dry meaſure.

Pints.							
2	*Quarts.*						
4	2	*Pottles.*					
8	4	2	*Gallons.*				
16	8	4	2	*Pecks.*			
64	32	16	8	4	*Buſhels.*		
512	256	128	64	32	8	*Quarters.*	
2560	280	640	320	160	40	5	*Wey.*
5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	10	2 *Laſt.*

Meal is weighed as Corn, but the common repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 pound *Averdupois*, and 8 pounds 6 Ounces 4 penny-weight *Troy*; ſo a Buſhel 56 pounds *Averdupois*, and 68 pounds 1 Ounce, 12 penny-weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and ſo likewiſe Salt, Lime, Coals, *&c.* follow this Meaſure, which is called *Wincheſter* Meaſure. But note that where Sea-Coal, and Salt are meaſured with this Buſhel, then they are heaped, or elſe there is allowed five ſtricked Pecks to the Buſhel, and this is called *Water* meaſure. 36 Buſhels are a Chaldron of Coals, and on Shipboard they allow 21 Chaldron to the Score.

Money.

Money.] At first all Nations Bartered and Exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civilized Nations, Silver and Gold, as most portable, pliable, beautiful, and less Subject to Rust, hath been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Measure of all things, and were at first paid only by weight, 'till the *Romans*, about 300 Years before the birth of Christ, invented Coyning or Stamping of Gold and Silver.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entered this Island, here were current instead of Money certain Iron Rings; afterwards the *Romans* brought in the use of Gold, Silver, and Brass Coin.

In the time of King *Richard* I. Money coined in the *East* parts of *Germany*, being for its purity highly esteemed, some of those Easterlings were sent for over, and imployed in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Easterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold Coyned in *England*, was by King *Edw.* III and those pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof,) tho' others say of the *Saxon* word *Ster.* weighty.

Silver.] King *Edward* I. since the *Norman* Conquest, established a Certain *Standard* for *Silver* Coin in this manner. 24 Grains made one *Penny Sterling*, 20 penny-weight one *Ounce*, and 12 Ounces or 5660 Grains made a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 *s.* Of these 12 Ounces, 11 Ounces two penny-weight *Sterling*, was to be of fine Silver, and the weight of 18 *d. Sterling* in Allay the Minter did add; so that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a Pound *Troy* weight; whereas now a Pound *Sterling* is but the Third part of a Pound *Troy*, and a little more than the Fourth part, of *Avoirdupois* weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1560. to her great praise, called in all such Money; since which time no base Money hath been Coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of pure Gold and Silver, called *Sterling Money*; only

only of latter time, in relation to the Neceſſity of the Poor, and exchange of great Money, a ſmall piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or Fourth part of a Penny, hath been permitted to be Coined, and now of Tin, our own Manufacture; but no Man inforced to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt, which cannot be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Chriſtian World; in all which there are ſeveral ſorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any payment, as the pureſt Gold or Silver.

No Moneys in any Mint are made of pure Silver, becauſe Silver in its purity is almoſt as flexible as Lead, and therefore not ſo uſeful as when hardened with Copper.

Gold minted pure would alſo be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allayed with ſome Copper, or with Silver, and moſt Mints differ in more or leſs Allay.

In the time of the afore-named King *Edward* I. the Coins were only 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* 1 *d.* the half-penny, and the Farthing, all of Silver.

The pound weight *Troy* of Silver, ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* hath been currant at 62 *s.* and the ſeveral Silver Coyns now currant in *England*, are the Crown, or 5 *s.* which is almoſt the Ounce *Troy*, then Half Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* and 1 *d.*

For the Coynage there was allowed 2 *s.* in the pound *Troy* of Silver; ſo that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 *s.* for lb. each, which made the Ounce to be juſt 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament 1665. for Encouragement of Coynage, the Charge of Coynage was defrayed by an Impoſition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the bringer in of the Bullion; ſo that the Merchant receives 62 *s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The pound weight, or Twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into Twenty four parts, which are called *Carrats*; ſo that each *Carrat* is Ten penny weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into Four Parts, which are called *Carrat Grains*; ſo that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 *d.* weight and an half, or Sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of

Crown

Crown Gold is Twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and Two *Carrats* of Allay in the Pound weight *Troy*; The Allay of some Gold Coyns is all Silver, as the Guiney-Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coyns some more White, some more Yellow.

In *England* at present the Pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into Forty four Parts and an half; each part is to pass for 20 *s.* and the half part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is Currant 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* There are also coyned some pieces of 40 *s.* and some of 100 *s.* which holds proportionable in weight and fineness to the 20 *s.* piece.

The *English* Gold was coyned at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* to the pound *Troy*, whereof 15 *s.* were taken by the King for his Seignorage, and Charge of Coynage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is Eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* weight of Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that Twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *ob.* but with Allay is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold is almost of equal fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound weight into Twelve Ounces *Troy*.

The	Ounce	into	20 Penny weight.
	Penny weight		24 Grains.
	Grain.		20 Mites.
	Mite.		24 Droites.
	Droite		20 Perits.
	Perit		24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as One to Fourteen, and about One Third; that is to say, One Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver Fourteen Ounces, and about One Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *English* Money.

That

That the *Engliſh* Coyn may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was moſt wiſely and carefully provided, That once every Year the chief Officers of the Mint ſhould appear before the Lords of the Council in the Star-Chamber at *Weſtminſter*, with ſome Pieces of all ſort of Money coyned the foregoing Year, taken at Adventure out of the Mint, and kept under ſeveral Locks by ſeveral Perſons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldſmiths, in the preſence of the ſaid Lords, every Piece is moſt exactly eſſayed and weighed.

Since the happy Reſtauration of his late Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, the Coyning and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aſide, and all ſtamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to paſs, that our new Coyns, for Neatneſs, Gracefulneſs, and Security from Counterfeiting, do ſurpaſs all the moſt excellent Coyns, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

CHAP. III.

Of Names, Titles of Honour, Priviledges, &c.

Engliſh Names.] *Nomina quaſi notamina.* Names were firſt impoſed upon Men for Diſtinction ſake, by the *Jews* at their Circumciſion, by the *Romans* at the ninth Day after their Birth, and by the *Chriſtians* at their Baptiſm, of ſuch Signification for the moſt part that might denote the future good Hope or good Wiſhes of Parents towards their Children.

The *Engliſh* Names at Baptiſm are generally either *Saxon*, as *Robert*, *Richard*, *Henry*, *William*, *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Edwin*, *Gilbert*, *Walter*, *Leonard*, &c. which are all very ſignificative, or elſe out of the Old and New Teſtament, *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob*, *John*, *Thomas*, *James*, &c. or ſometimes the Mothers Surname, and rarely Two Chriſtian Names, which yet is uſual in other Countries, eſpecially in *Germany*.

Sur-

Surnames.] Names superadded to the Christian Names the *French* call *Surnames*, (i. e.) *Super nomina*.

The *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and most other Nations, had no Surnames fix'd to their Families, as in these Days, but counted thus; for Example among the *Hebrews*, *Melchi Benaddi*, *Addi Ben Casam*, &c. So the *Britains*, *Hugh ap Owen*, *Owen ap Rhese*: So the *Irish*, *Neal Mac con*, *Con Mac Dermoti*, &c.

As Christian Names were first given for Distinction of Persons, so Surnames for Distinction of Families.

About *Anno* 1000. the *French* Nation began to take Surnames, with *De* prefix'd, of a Place, and *Le* prefix'd, for some other Qualifications, as at this Day is their usual manner. The *English* also took to themselves Surnames, but not generally by the Common People, till the Reign of *Edward* the First.

Great Offices of Honour have brought divers Surnames, as *Edward Fitz Theobald*, being long ago made Butler of *Ireland*, the Duke of *Ormond* and his Ancestors descended from him, took the Surname of *Butler*. So *John Count Tanquerville* of *Normandy*, being made *Chamberlain* to the King of *England* above 400 Years ago, his Descendents of *Sherborn Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, lately extinct, and of *Prestbury*, *Maugursbury*, and *Oddington* in *Glocestershire*, from whom the Author hereof is descended, bear still the same Coat of Arms, by the Name of *Chamberlayne*.

At first, for Surnames the *English* Gentry took the Name of their Birth-place, or Habitation, as *Thomas* of *Aston*, or *East-Town*, *John* of *Sutton*, or *South Town*; and as they altered their Habitation, so they altered their Surname. After, when they became Lords of Places, they called themselves *Thomas Aston* of *Aston*, *John Sutton* of *Sutton*.

The *Saxon* Common People for Surnames, added their Fathers Name with *Son* at the end thereof, as *Thomas Johnson*, *Robert Richardson*; they also oft took their Fathers Nick-name, or Abbreviation, with Addition of *s*, as *Gibs*, the Nick-name, or Abbreviation of *Gilbert*, *Hobs* of *Robert*, *Nicks* of *Nicholas*, *Bates* of *Bartholomew*, *Sams* of *Samuel*, *Hodges* of *Roger*, *Sander* of *Alexander*, and thence also *Gibson*, *Hobson*, *Nickson*, *Batson*, *Sampson*, *Hodson*, *Sanderson*, and *Hutchinson*, &c. Many also were surnamed from their Trade, as *Smith*,

Smith, *Joyner*, *Weaver*, *Walker*, that is *Fuller* in *Old English*, and *Goff*, that is *Smith* in *Welch*, &c. Or from their Offices, as *Porter*, *Steward*, *Shepherd*, *Carter*, *Spencer*, that is, *Steward*, *Cook*, *Butler*, *Kemp*, that is in *Old English*, *Soldier*; or from their place of Abode, as *Underwood*, *Underhill*; also *Atwood*, *Atwell*, *Athill*, which Three last are ſhrunk into *Wood*, *Wells*, *Hill*; or from their Colour or Complexion, as *Fairfax*, that is, *Fairlocks*, *Pigot*, that is, *Speckled*, *Blunt* or *Blund*, that is, *Flaxen-hair*: So from Birds, as *Arundel*, that is, *Swallow*, *Corbet*, that is, *Raven*, *Wren*, *Finch*, *Woodcock*, &c. So from Beaſts, as *Lamb*, *Fox*, *Moyle*, that is, *Mule*.

The *Normans* at their firſt coming into *England*, brought Surnames for many of their Gentry, with *De* prefix'd, as the *French* doth generally at this Day, and their Chriſtian Names were generally *German*, they being Originally deſcended from *Norway*, inhabited by *Germans*; and ſome for about 200 Years after the Conqueſt took for Surnames their Fathers Chriſtian Name, with *Fitz*, or *Files* prefix'd, as *Robert Fitz Williams*, *Henry Fitz-Gerard*, which is as much as *Williamſon*, *Gerardſon*, *&c.*

The *Britains*, or *Welch* more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years, and that for the moſt part only by leaving out *a* in *ap*, and annexing the *P* to their Fathers Chriſtian Names, as inſtead of *Evan ap Rice*, now *Evan Price*; ſo inſtead of *ap Howel*, *Powel*, *ap Hugh Pugh*, *ap Rogers*, *Progers*, &c.

The moſt ancient Families, and of beſt account for Surnames in *England*, are either thoſe that are taken from places in *Normandy*, and thereabouts in *France*, and from ſome other Tranſmarine Countries; or elſe from Places in *England* and *Scotland*, as *Evereux*, *Chaworth*, *Seymour*, *Nevil*, *Montague*, *Mohun*, *Biron*, *Bruges*, *Clifford*, *Berkley*, *Arcy*, *Stourton*, *Morley*, *Courtney*, *Grandiſon*, *Haſtings*, &c. which anciently had all *De* prefix'd, but of latter times generally neglected, or made One Word, as *Devereux*, *Darcy*, &c.

Titles

Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility.

Name.] *Nobles, quasi viri noscibiles,* or *Notabiles.* In all Christian Monarchies, Men that have been notable for Courage, Wisdom, Wealth, *&c.* have been judged fit and worthy to enjoy certain Priviledges, Titles, Dignities, Honours, *&c.* above the Common-People, to be placed in an high Orb, and to be a Skreen between the King and the inferior Subjects, to defend the one from Insolences, and the other from Tyranny; to interpose by their Counsel, Courage, and Grandeur, where common Persons dare not; to support their King, and defend the Kingdom with their Lives and Fortunes.

The Nobility of *England*, is called the Peerage of *England*, because they are all *Pares Regni*, that is *Nobilitate Pares*, though *gradu impares.*

Degrees.] The Degrees of the *English* Nobility are only five, *viz. Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount*, and *Baron.*

Duke.] A *Duke* in *Latin, Dux á ducendo*; Noblemen being anciently either generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War, or Wardens of Marches, and Governours of Provinces in time of Peace, afterwards made so for term of Life; then held by Lands, and Fees, at length made Hereditary, and Titular.

The first Duke, since the Conqueror, was *Edward* the Black Prince, created Duke of *Cornwal* by *Edward* III. in the 11*th* Year of his Reign: A Duke is at this Day Created by Parent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap, and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand.

His Mantle is guarded with 4 Guards.

His Title is *Grace*; and being written unto may be Styled, *Most High, Potent, and Noble Prince.*

His *Coronet* hath only *Leaves*, with out Pearls.

Marquis.] *Marchio* a *Marquis*; was so first called from the Government of Marches, and Frontier Countries: The first that was so Created, was *Robert Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*; made Marquis of *Dublin.* A

A Marquiſs is created by a Cincture of a Sword; a Mantle of State, Impoſition of a Cap of Honour, with a Coronet, and Delivery of a Charter, or Patent.

His Mantle is double Ermind, three Doublings and an half.

His Title is *Moſt Noble*, *Moſt Honourable* and *Potent Prince*.

His *Coronet* hath *Pearls* and *Strawberry Leaves*, intermixt round of equal Height.

Earls.] *Earls* anciently called *Comites*, becauſe they were wont *Comitari Regem*, to wait upon the King for Counſel and Advice. The *Germans* call them *Graves* as *Lantgrave*, *Margrave*, *Palſgrave*, *Rheingrave*; the *Saxons* called them *Earldormon*, *Erlig* or *Ethling*; the *Danes*, *Eorlas*, and the *Engliſh*, *Earls*. They had anciently for the ſupport of their State, the Third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, iſſuing out of all Pleas of the Shire, whereof they had their Title: but now it is otherwiſe: for whereas heretofore *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and there was no *Comes* or *Earl*, but had a County or Shire for his Earldom. Of Latter Years the Number of the Earls increaſing, and no more Counties left, divers have made choice of ſome eminent part of a County, as *Lindſey*, *Holland*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*; ſome of a leſſer Part, as *Strafford* a Wapentake in *Yorkſhire*, &c. Others have choſen for their Title ſome eminent Town, as *Exeter*, *Bridgwater*, *Briſtol*, &c. And ſome of late have taken for their Title the Name of a ſmall Village, their own Seat, or Park, &c. as *Bolton*, *Clarendon*, *Mulgrave*, *Danby*.

An *Earl* is created by the Cincture of a Sword, Mantle of State put upon him by the King himſelf, a Cap and a Coronet put upon his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

All *Earls* are Stiled by the King, *Conſanguinei noſtri*, Our Couſins; and they anciently did, and ſtill may uſe the Stile of *Nos*.

All the Earls of *England* are local, or denominated from ſome Shire, Town, or Place, except two, whereof one is Perſonal, as the *Earl Marſhal* of *England*, who is not only Honorary, as all the reſt, but alſo Officiary. The other is Nominal, *viz.* Earl *Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an Illuſtrious Family, as the reſt do, from ſome noted Place.

An Earl's Mantle hath three doublings of Ermin.

His Title is *Most Potent* and *Noble Lord*.

His Coronet hath the *Pearls* raised upon *Points*, and *Leaves* low between.

Viscount. *Vicecomes*, *quasi Vice Comitis gubernaturus Comitatum*, This Title was first given, some say by *Hen.* VI. in the 18*th* Year of his Reign, to *John Beaumont*, though it may be found, that 5 *Hen.* 5. Sir *Robert Brent* was by the King created a *Viscount*.

Viscounts are stiled by the King, *Consanguinei nostri*, our Cousins; and his Title is Right Honorable and truly Noble or Potent Lord.

A *Viscount* is made by Patent, as an Earl is.

His Mantle hath two doublings and an half of plain white Furr; His Coronet only *Pearld*, with a row of Pearls, without certain Number, close to the Chaplet.

Baron. In the Laws of the *Longobards*, and of the *Normans*, this word was used for *Vir*, as at this Day *Baron*, or *Varon*, in the *Spanish* Tongue is used for the same; so that Baron is *Vir*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *Vir notabilis*, *& principalis:* So the chief Burgesses of *London* anciently, and still those of the *Cinqueports*, are called *Barons*.

Bracton saith, they were called *Barons*, *quasi Robur Belli*, in the time of War, the safety of the King, and of all his People, did depend upon their Courage, Wisdom, Conduct, and Skill in Martial Affairs.

Anciently those Barons only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that held of the King *per integram Baroniam*, which consisted of thirteen Knights Fees, and one third Part (each Knight's Fee being 20 *l.*) which makes in all 400 Marks; and who ever had so much, was wont to be summoned to Parliament. Now to hold *per Baroniam*, is to hold *per Hereditatem Baronis*, whether greater or less.

Barons in the beginning of the Reign of *Hen.* III. were not of so much Repute as afterwards, when that King (after that great Rebellion was suppress) called by Writ unto Parliament, only such great Men as had continued Loyal; which the succeeding King's observing, they only were accounted Peers of the Realm, that were called by the King's Writ, and the other lost their Peerage, as some great Authors affirm.

The

The Earl Palatines, and Earl Marches of *England*, had anciently alſo their Barons under them; as in *Cheſhire* there are yet ſuch Barons: but as no Biſhop but thoſe that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm (for the Biſhop of *Man*, holding immediately of the Earl of *Derby*, is no Peer) ſo no Barons but thoſe that hold immediately of the King, are Peers of the Realm.

Caput Baroniæ is ſome Caſtle, or chief Seat of a Nobleman, which is not to be divided amongſt Daughters (if there be no Sons) but muſt deſcend to the eldeſt Daughter.

Land holden by Barony, doth not make the Purchaſer, that is Ignoble, to be Noble, although the Charge of ſuch Tenure doth lie upon him, in reſpect of the Service of the Realm; no more than Land by Villain Service doth make the Purchaſer, that is a Free-man, a Villain, though he ſhall thereby be bound to his Villain Service due for his Lands.

Barons are ſometimes made by Writ, being thereby called to ſit in the higher Houſe of Parliament; but moſt uſually by Patent.

His Title is *Right Noble Lord.*

He hath Two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle.

His Coronet hath Six *Pearls* upon the Circle, given to that Degree by King *Charles* II.

All the forementioned Degrees have the Title of *Lord*, from the *Saxon* Word *Laford*, *Dominus*.

All the Lords of *England*, both Spiritual and Temporal, are *Feudetaries* to the King, and in their Creation, and alſo in their Succeſſion, do ſwear an Oath of Fealty, and do Homage to the King their Sovereign, and pay certain Duties, as Sign and Symbols of their Subjection to their Prince.

All Honours in *England* are given by the King, who is the ſole Fountain of Honour.

The Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the gift of any foreign Prince or Emperor.

None of theſe Honours beſtowed by the King on a Family can be loſt, but by want of Iſſue Male, except where the Patent extends to Iſſue Female, as ſometimes

it doth; or else by some heinous Crime, and then that Family cannot be restored to their Blood but by Parliament.

All Noblemen at their Creation have Two Ensigns, to signify Two Duties; their Heads are adorned *ad consulendum Regem & Patriam tempore pacis*, and they are girt with a Sword *ad defendendum Regem & Patriam tempore belli*,

The Nobility of *England* have in all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

All Peers of the Realm being looked on as the King's hereditary constant Counsellors, their Persons out of Parliament time are priviledged (as others in Parliament time) from all Arrests, unless for Treasons, Felony, or breach of Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or contempt to the King. No *Supplicavit* can be granted against them; no *Capias* or *Exigent* sued out against them for Actions of Debt or Trespass, no *Essoin* lies against any Peer of the Realm, in Criminal causes, Treason or Felony; they cannot be tried by any other Jury, but by a Jury of Peers of the Realm, who are not as other Juries, to be put to their Oath, but their Verdict given in *Upon their Honour* sufficeth. In Civil Causes they are not to be impannelled upon any Jury, nor upon any Inquests *de facto*, though in a matter between two Peers. In case any Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there is a special Writ for his Discharge. They are upon no case to be bound to their good Behaviour, nor put to swear they will not break the Peace, but only to promise it *Upon their Honour*, which was ever accounted so sacred, as upon no Terms to be violated. A Peer of the Realm may not be put to the Rack or Torture to discover the Truth, though accused of High-Treason. Every Peer of the Realm called to Parliament hath the priviledge in his lawful absence, to constitute a Proxy to vote for him, which none of the Commons may do; also in places of Trust committed to them, they are allowed to make Deputies, by reason of the necessity, supposed in the Law, of their attendance on the Person of the King. Though neither Civil Law nor Common Law allow any other Testimony to be valid but what is given upon Oath; yet the Testimony

mony of a Peer of *England*, given in *Upon his Honour* without any Oath, is esteemed valid; and they were wont to be examined upon their Allegiance, and the Loyalty of their Chivalry, and to put in their Answer to a Bill, *Super Honorem*, without taking an Oath, though of latter times that Priviledge, by the neglect of some Lord, hath been infringed sometimes. A Day of Grace, by the favour of the Court, is not to be granted to the Plaintiff in any Suit or Action wherein a Peer of the Realm is Defendant; and this by Statute Law, because the Law presumes that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and the service of the Common-wealth, and therefore it is not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice. At the beginning of Parliament, when the Oath of Supremacy is exacted of all those of the House of Commons, yet it is not required of any of the Lords, because the King is otherwise assured of their Loyalty and Fidelity, as is presumed. In all Cases wherein the Priviledge of the Clergy is allowed to other Men, and also in divers Cases where that Priviledge is taken away from other Men, every Peer of the Realm, having Place and Voice in Parliament, shall, upon his Request, by Stat. 1 *Edward* VI. without Burning in the Hand, loss of Inheritance, or corruption of Blood, be adjudged for the first time as a Clerk Convict, though he cannot read. The Title of *Lord* is due to all Barons, and to none others besides Bishops, and some great Officers of the Kingdom,

Only of Courtesie of Title of Lord is given to all the *Sons* of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and to all the Eldest Sons of *Earls*, and none under.

All *Barons* of *England* are exempted from all attendance at *Sheriffs Tourns*, or any *Leets* where others are obliged to take the Oath of *Allegiance*.

A Peer cannot be Outlawed in any Civil Action because he cannot be Arrested by any *Capias*; and by the same reason there lies no Attachment against him.

A Peer mute upon his Tryal shall be convict, but not prest to death, as a Commoner is; for by the Custom of *England*, (as is by the Law of the Empire) *Nobiles non*

torquentur in quibus Plebei torquerentur, & Nobiles non ſuſpenduntur, ſed decapitantur: Yet this by the meer favour of the King, and in ſome Caſes, eſpecially of Felony, hath been otherwiſe ſometimes.

For the ſuppreſſing of Riots and Rants, the Sheriff may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*, that is, all able Men are to aſſiſt him, yet may not the Sheriff command the Perſon of any Peer of the Realm to attend that ſervice.

A *Baron* of Parliament being ſent for by the King's Writ or Letter, or by his Meſſenger, to come to *Court*, or to *Parliament*, or to appear before the *Council Board*, or in his Court of *Chancery*, may, both coming and returning by the King's Foreſt or Park, kill One or Two Deer.

In any Civil Trial where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there muſt be returned of the Jury at leaſt one Knight, otherwiſe the *Array* may be quaſhed by Challenge.

The Laws of *England* are ſo tender of the Honour, Credit, Reputation and Perſons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpoſe to hinder all Offence by falſe reports, whereby any Scandal to their Perſons may ariſe, or Debate and Diſcord between them and the Commons: and becauſe it is to defend not only Lay Lords, but Biſhops, and all great Officers of the Realm, it is called *Scandalum Magnatum*.

The Houſes of Peers cannot in ſome Caſes (as in ſearch for Prohibited Books, *&c.*) be entred by Officers of Juſtice, without a Warrant under the King's own Hand, and the Hands of Six of his Privy Council, whereof Four to be Peers of the Realm.

No Peer can be Aſſeſſed towards the Standing Militia but by Six or more of themſelves.

The Law allowing any one of the Commonalty, being arraigned for Felony or Treaſon, *in favorem vitæ*, to challenge Thirty five of his Jury, without ſhewing cauſe, and others by ſhewing cauſe; yet allows not a Peer of the Realm to challenge any of his Jury, or to put any of them to their Oath, the Law preſuming, that they being all Peers of the Realm, and judging upon their Honour, cannot be guilty of *Falſhood*, *Favour* or *Malice*.

All

All Peers of the Realm have a Priviledge of qualifying a certain number of *Chaplains*, who (after a Diſpenſation from the Archbiſhop, if to him it ſeems good, and the ſame ratified under the Great Seal of *England*) may hold plurality of Benefices, with cure of Souls. In this manner every Duke may qualifie ſix *Chaplains*, every Marquiſs and Earl five a Piece, every Viſcount four, and every Baron three.

A Peer of the Realm may retain ſix Aliens born, whereas another may not retain above four.

In caſe of Amercements of the Peers of the Realm upon *Non-Suits*, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced only ten Pounds, and all under only five Pounds; and this to be done by their Peers, according to *Magna Charta*, although it is often done now by the King's Juſtices, inſtead of their Peers; Particularly by the Barons of the Exchequer, becauſe formerly there ſat no other in that Court, but Barons of *England*; and now the uſual Amercement of a Duke is 100 Pounds, and of a Baron not leſs than five Pounds.

All Peers of the Realm being conſtant *Hereditary Counſellors* of the King, in his great Council of *Parliament*, and being obliged upon the King's Summons to appear, and attend in all Parliaments upon their own Charges, were priviledged from contributing to the Expence of any Member of the Houſe of Commons, for which no Levy might be made upon any of their Lands, parcel of their *Earldoms* or *Baronies*, any of their *Ancient Demeſn*, *Copy-hold*, or *Villain-Tenants*.

The Eſtates of all Peers of the Realm, being judged in the Eye of the Law, ſufficient at all times to ſatisfie all Debts and Damages, ſatisfaction is to be ſought by Execution taken forth upon their Lands and Goods, and not by Attachments, Impriſonments of their Perſons (thoſe are to be always free for the Service of the King and Kingdom) nor by *Exigents*, or *Capias ut legatum*, &c.

Other Privileges belong to the Peers of *England*, as Eight Tun of Wine Cuſtom-free to every Earl, and to the reſt Proportionably, *&c.* But no Lord hath theſe Priviledges of Peerage, but *Lords of Parliament*, *viz.* no Dukes or Earls

eldest Sons, *Scotch* or *Irish*, Lords unless Summond by the King's Writ to an *English* Parliament.

Notwithstanding these great Priviledges belonging to the Nobility of *England*, yet the greatest of them (no not the Brother or Son of the King) ever had the Priviledge of the Grandees of *Spain*, to be covered in the King's Presence, except only *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Surrey*. Nor ever had that higher Priviledge of the Nobility of *France*, whose *Domain Lands*, and their Dependants holding them, are exempted from all Contributions and Tallies, by which Favour they are tied to their King, and so enabled to serve him, that although Rebellions are frequent, yet seldom of long continuance, and never prosperous; whereas the highest born Subject of *England* hath herein no more priviledge than the meanest Ploughman, but utterly wants that kind of Reward for ancient Vertue, and Encouragement for future Industry.

If an *Appeal* of Murder or Felony be sued by any common Person against a Peer of the Realm, he shall be tried by Commoners, and not by Peers; as was the Case of *Fines* Lord *Dacres*, saith *Guillim*.

No Peer must go out of the King's Dominions without leave; and if any have leave to go, he is to return upon the King's Writ under the Privy Seal, or forfeit Goods and Chattels.

Precedence. Touching the *Places* or *Precedencies* amongst the Nobility of *England*, it is to be observed, That (after the Kings and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, Unckles, or Nephews of the King, and no farther) and after the Two Archbishops, Dukes amongst the Nobility have the first place, then Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquisses younger Sons, Barons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Knights of the Garter *Quatenus tales*, Privy Counsellors, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Dutchy, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, other Judges and Barons

of

of the degree of the *Chief* of the ſaid Courts, Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard diſplayed in an Army-Royal in open War, and the King Perſonally preſent, Viſcounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Maſters in Chancery, Knights Bannerets of a mean Creation, Knights of the Bath, Knights Batchelors, Colonels, Serjeants at Law, Doctors, Eſquires, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains Gentlemen, *&c.*

Moreover, obſerve, that all Nobles of the ſame degree take place according to the ſeniority of their Creation.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident of the King's Counſel, Lord Privy Seal; theſe being Barons, or above, ſhall in Parliament ſit above all Dukes, except the Son, Brother, or Nephew of the King.

The Lord High Steward of *England* is not here named, becauſe it was intended that he ſhould not continue beyond the Occaſion for which he ſhould be made.

Next hath place the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, then the Lord High Conſtable, the Earl Marſhal, the Lord High Admiral, Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold; theſe ſhall ſit after the Lord Privy Seal, above all of their degree only. And if the King's Principal Secretary of State be a Baron, he takes place of all Barons that are not of the Offices before-mentioned; but if he be a Viſcount, or higher degree, he ſhall take place only according to his Degree. Alſo, if the King's Secretary be a Biſhop, as anciently was uſual, he takes place next to the Biſhop of *Winchester*, before all other Biſhops that have none of the Offices aforeſaid.

All Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, not having any of the ſaid Offices, ſhall take place according to the ancientry of their Creation.

The *Scotch* Nobility and Gentry while they are in *England* take place next to thoſe of the ſame Degree in *England*, and the *Iriſh* next to the *Scotch*; as for inſtance, a *Scotch* or *Iriſh* Duke, doth here in *England* take place of an *Engliſh* Marquiſs: a *Scotch* or *Iriſh* Earl of an *Engliſh* Viſcount; and ſo the reſt, unleſs in Parliament; for there they take place according to their *Engliſh* Degree only; and if they are not Peers of *England*, they are tryed here but as Com-

mon.

moners. The Ladies have Precedency according to the Degree and Quality of their Husbands, agreeable to that old Maxim, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti.*

State. There are certain Marks of State that belong to each Degree amongst the Nobility, which they may practice or not practice at Pleasure.

Duke. A Duke may have in all places out of the King's Presence, a Cloth of State hanging down within half a Yard of the Ground; so may his Dutchess, and her Train born up by a Baroness; and no Earl is to wash with a Duke without the Dukes permission.

Marquiss. A *Marquiss* may have a Cloth of Estate reaching within a Yard of the Ground, and that in all places out of the Presence of the King, or a Duke; and his Marchioness to have her Train born by a Knight's Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiours; and in their Presence by a Gentlewoman: And no Viscount is to wash with a Marquiss, but at his Pleasure.

Earl. An Earl also may have a Cloth of Estate without Pendants, but only Fringe; and a Countess may have her Train born by an Esquires Wife, out of the Presence of her Superiours, and in their Presence by a Gentleman.

Vicount. A Vicount may have a Cover of Assay holden under his Cup while he drinks, but no Assay taken as Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls may have, and may have a Travers in his own House; and a Vicountess may have her Gown born up by a Woman out of the Presence of her Superiours, and in their Presence by a Man.

Baron. A Baron may also have the Cover of his Cup holden underneath whilst he drinketh, and a Baroness may have her Gown born up by a Man in the presence of a Vicountess.

All Nephews and Grandsons of a *King* are born as Arch-Dukes, and have Title of *Highness*; their Caps of State indented.

All

All Dukes eldeſt Sons are born and have Title as Marquiſſes, and the younger as Lords, with the addition of their *Chriſtian* Names, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

A Marquiſs's eldeſt Son is called Lord of a place, (and by the courteſy of *England*, Earl) and is to go as an Earl, but ſhall give place to an Earl, and the younger Sons Lords, as Lord *Thomas*, Lord *John*, &c.

An Earl's eldeſt Son is born as a Vicount, and ſhall go as a Vicount, and ſhall have as many powderings as a Vicount; ſo their younger Sons are ſaid to be born as Barons, but ſhall go after all Barons, and before all Baronets: And an Earl's eldeſt Son is called Lord of a place, and all his Daughters Ladies; but his youngeſt Sons not Lords.

A Vicount's eldeſt Son is no Lord, nor his Daughters Ladies; and therefore the eldeſt Son, and the eldeſt Daughter of the firſt Vicount of *England*, is ſaid to be the firſt Gentleman and Gentlewoman without Title in *England*: Yet a Vicount's eldeſt Son is ſaid to be born as a Baron.

A Nobleman, whether *Engliſh* or Foreigner, who hath his Title of Nobility only from a foreign Monarch or State, tho' he comes into *England* by the King's ſafe conduct, and tho' the King ſtile him by his Title of Dignity, yet in all our Law proceedings no notice is taken of his Nobility; nay, tho' he be Naturalized by Act of Parliament, or born in *England* with that foreign Title, unleſs the King's Writ hath ſummoned him to Parliament: For it appertaineth to the Royal Prerogative of the King, to call and admit an Alien born to have Place and Voice in his Parliament at his pleaſure. *Guil. Herald. p. 2. p. 16.*

Note alſo that the higheſt and loweſt degrees of Nobility are univerſally acknowledged, for a *Knight* (*Engliſh* or Foreigner) is a Knight in all Nations. Alſo if the *Emperor* or any foreign *King* come into this Realm by ſafe Conduct (as he ought; for a King or abſolute Prince, tho' he be in League, may not enter this Land without Licence) in this caſe he ſhall here Sue, and be Sued by the name of *Emperor* or *King*, or elſe the Writ ſhall abate. *Guillim. pag. 17.*

Revenue] The Laws and Cuſtoms of *England* (always willing that *Decorum* and Conveniency ſhould be every where obſerved, and conſidering the Charges and Expences appertaining to the ſeveral Degrees of Honour, as they belong to Men of principal Service to the King and Realm, both in time of War and Peace) expected that each of them ſhould have a convenient Eſtate, and value of Lands of Inheritance, for ſupport of their Honours, and the Kings Service. Therefore anciently when the intrinſick value of a pound *Sterling* was worth 30 *l.* of our Money now, as appears by the then Price of all things, every Knight was to have about 800 Acres, reckoned at 20 *l.* yearly in Land; that is, about 600 *l.* of our Money at this Day: A Baron to have Thirteen Knights Fees, and one Third Part, which amounted to about 267 *l.* which multiplied by 30, was as much as 8010 *l.* a year at this day. And an Earl Twenty Knights Fees, a Duke Forty. And in caſe of decay of Nobility, or that they had ſo far waſted their Revenues, that their Honours could not decently be maintained, (as the *Roman* Senators were in ſuch caſes removed from the Senate ſo) ſometimes ſome *Engliſh* Barons have not been admitted to ſit in the Higher Houſe of Parliament, tho' they keep the Name and Title or Dignity ſtill.

But to prevent this waſting of Revenues, whereof at preſent there are too many woful examples in *England*, the *Spaniſh* King puts a *Curator* or *Guardian* over any Lord of *Spain*, that by Prodigality is like ſo to waſte his Eſtate, as that his Honour and Title cannot be ſufficiently ſupported.

For the better ſupport of theſe Degrees of Honour, the King doth uſually upon the Creation of a Duke, Marquiſs, Earl, or Viſcount, grant an Annuity or yearly Rent to them and their Heirs, which is ſo annexed to the Dignity, that by no Grant, Aſſurance, or any manner of Alienations can be given from the ſame, but is ſtill incident to, and a ſupport of the ſame Dignity, contrary to that Principle in Law, *That every Land of Fee-Simple may be charged with a Rent in Fee Simple, by one way or other.*

To

To a Duke the King grants 40 *l.* heretofore a conſiderable Penſion; to a Marquiſs 40 Marks, to an Earl 20 *l.* to a Vicount 20 Marks. To Barons no ſuch Penſions are ordinarily granted, only King *Charles* the Firſt creating *Mountjoy Blount* (the late Earl of *Newport*) Lord *Mountjoy* of *Thurlſtone*, granted him a Fee of 20 Marks *per Annum*, to him and his Heirs for ever.

As the King of *England* hath ever had the repute of the richeſt in *Domains* of any King in *Europe*, ſo the Nobility of *England* have been accounted the richeſt in Lands of any Neighbouring Nation; ſome having above 20000 *l.* yearly, others 15000 *l.* and ſo many of them above 10000 *l.* that if one with another they have but 8000 *l.* yearly, it will amount in all amongſt the 159 Lords, to above 1272000 *l.* a Year, about the Tenth part of the yearly Revenue of all *England*.

The *Engliſh* Nobility for Valour, Wiſdom, Integrity, and Honour, hath in all former Ages been equal to any in Chriſtendom.

Every Lord's Houſe was a kind of well diſciplin'd Court, inſomuch that the Gentry, Males and Females, were wont to be ſent thither for vertuous Breeding, and returned excellently accompliſhed.

At home, their Table, Attendance, Officers, Exerciſes, Recreations, Garb, was an Honour to the Nation.

Abroad they were attended with as brave, numerous, and uniform Train of Servants and Followers, as any in *Europe*; not thinking it conſiſtent with their Honours to be ſeen walk the Streets almoſt in *Cuerpo* with one Lacquey, or not that, much leſs to be found drinking in a Tavern or Coffee-Houſe.

If ſome of the *Engliſh* Nobility, by a long continued Peace, exceſſive Luxury in Diet, want of Action, *&c.* were before the late Wars, born more feeble in Body than their Anceſtors, and by too fine, and too full Diet, afterwards were rendered weaker in Mind; and then during the late Troubles, by much Licentiouſneſs, and want of fit Education, were ſo debauched, that it was lately difficult to find (as ſome are told to affirm) the Courage, Wiſdom, Juſtice, Integrity, Honour, Sobriety and Curteſie of the ancient Nobility; yet it is not to be doubted

but

but that under ſuch a Warlike enterprising Prince as King *William* the Third, all thoſe Vertues of their Foreſathers may ſpring afreſh. And it is to be hoped we ſhall ſoon ſee revived that brave Martial Spirit of thoſe *Engliſh* Heroes recorded in Hiſtory, The *Arundels*, *Audleys*, *Baſſets*, *Beauchamps*, *Berkeleys*, *Blounts*, *Chandos's*, *Cheyneys*, *Cliffords*, *Courtneys*, *Devereuxs*, *Greenvills*, *Howards*, *Liſles*, *Mohuns*, *Morgans*, *Nevils*, *Ogles*, *Piercies*, *Sackvills*, *Spencers*, *Talbots*, *Veres*, *Umphrevills*, &c. whoſe valiant Exploits, and even their very Names, more than once made *France* to tremble.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Commons of England, *and therein of Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Citizens, Handicrafts*, &c.

THE Law of *England*, contrary to the Laws and Cuſtoms of other Countries, calleth none *Noble* under a *Baron*; ſo that not only all Baronets, all ſorts of Knights, all Eſquires and Gentlemen, but alſo the Sons of the Nobility are by our Law reckoned amongſt the Commons of *England*; as in *Rome* there was a middle Rank, *inter Senatores & Plebem*, called *Patricii*, ſo in other *Chriſtian* Kingdoms they are ſtiled, *Nobiles Minores*.

The lower Nobility then of *England* conſiſts of *Baronets*, *Knights*, *Eſquires*, and *Gentlemen*.

Baronets] The next Degree to Barons are *Baronets*, which is the loweſt Degree of Honour that is Hereditary: They are conſtituted in the room of the ancient *Valvaſours*, between the Barons of *England*, and the Orders of *Knights*, an Honour firſt inſtituted by King *James* the Firſt, *Anno* 1611, given by Patent to a Man, and his Heirs Males of his own Body lawfully begotten; for which, each one is obliged to pay in the Exchequer

as

as much as will for Three Years, at Eight Pence *per diem*, pay Thirty Foot Soldiers to ſerve in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*; which Summ amounts to 1095 *l.* which, with Fees, doth commonly ariſe to 1200 *l.*

Baronets have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, Knights who are Privy-Counſellors, or Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard, diſplayed in an Army Royal in open War, and the King perſonally preſent.

Baronets and their eldeſt Sons being of full age, may claim Knighthood.

Baronets have the Priviledge to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Scutcheon, the Arms of *Ulſter*, viz. *in a Field Argent a Hand Gules*: Alſo in the King's Armies to have place in the groſs near the King's Standard, with ſome particulars for their Funerals.

The whole number of Baronets in *England* were not to exceed 200 at one and the ſame time; but now their number is without limitation: Their Qualifications are, That they be of good Reputation, and deſcended of a Grandfather, at leaſt by the Fathers ſide, that bore Arms, and have alſo a certain yearly Revenue of 1000 *l. per Annum, de claro.* They take Places according to the priority of the date of their Patents. The Title *Sir* is granted to Baronets by a peculiar Clauſe in their Patents of Creation, though they be not dubbed Knights; and their Wives are Ladies.

No Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

The firſt Baronet that was created was Sir *Nicholas Bacon* of *Suffolk*, whoſe Succeſſor is therefore ſtiled *Primus Baronetorum Anglia.*

A Catalogue of the Baronets *of this Kingdom of* England, *from the first Creation of that Dignity, untill the 10th of* June, 1693. *inclusive.*

Baronets *created by King* JAMES the First.

1 *Nicholas Bacon.*
2 *Richb. Molineux*, an *Irish* Viscount.
3 *Thomas Mansel.*
4 *George Shirley*, an *English* Baron, Viscount Lord *Ferrars.*
5 *John Stradling.*
6 *Francis Leke*, an *English* Earl, Viscount Earl of *Scarsdale.*
7 *Thomas Pelham.*
8 *Richard Houghton.*
9 *Henry Hobart.*
10 *George Booth*, an *English* Earl.
11 *John Peyton.*
12 *Lionel Talmach*, a *Scotch* Earl.
13 *Gervase Clifton.*
14 *Thomas Gerard.*
15 *Walter Aston*, a *Scotch* Baron.
16 *Philip Knevet*, Extinct.
17 *John St. John.*
18 *John Shelley.*
19 *John Savage*, an *English* Earl.
20 *Francis Barington.*
21 *Henry Berkeley*, Ex.
22 *William Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford.*
23 *Richard Musgrave.*
24 *Edward Seymour.*
25 *Moyle Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea.*
26 *Anthony Cope.*
27 *Thomas Mounson.*
28 *George Greseley.*
29 *Paul Tracy.*
30 *John Wentworth*, Ex.
31 *Henry Bellasyse*, Earl of *Falconberg.*
32 *William Constable*, Ex.
33 *Thomas Leigh*, an *English* Baron.
34 *Edward Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough.*
35 *Robert Cotton.*
36 *Robert Cholmondeleigh*, Ex.
37 *John Molineux.*

38 *Fran-*

38 *Francis Wortley*, Ex.
39 *George Savile*, Marquiſs.
40 *William Kniveton.*
41 *Philip Woodhouſe.*
42 *William Pope*, Ex.
43 *James Harrington.*
44 *Henry Savile*, Ex.
45 *Henry Willoughby*, Ex.
46 *Lewis Treſham*, Ex.
47 *Thomas Erudenil*, *Engliſh* Earl.
48 *George St. Paul*, Ex.
49 *Philip Tirwhit.*
50 *Roger Dalliſon*, Ex.
51 *Edward Carre.*
52 *Edward Huſſey.*
53 *Leſtrange Mordant.*
54 *Thomas Bendiſh.*
55 *John Wynne.*
56 *William Throckmorton.*
57 *Richard Worſeley.*
58 *Richard Fleetwood.*
59 *Thomas Spencer.*
60 *John Tufton*, *Engliſh* Earl.
61 *Samuel Peyton*, Ex.
62 *Charles Morriſon*, Ex.
63 *Henry Baker*, Ex.
64 *Roger Appleton.*
65 *William Sidley.*
66 *William Twiſden.*
67 *Edward Hales.*
68 *William Monys*,
69 *Thomas Mildmay.*
70 *William Maynard*, *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Baron.
71 *Henry Lee.*
72 *John Portman*, Ex.
73 *Nicholas Saunderſon*, *Iriſh* Viſcount.
74 *Miles Sands*, Ex.
75 *William Goſtwick.*
76 *Thomas Puckering*, Ex.
77 *William Wray.*
78 *William Aileſſe.*
79 *Marmaduke Wivel.*
80 *John Perſhal.*
81 *Francis Engleſield.*
82 *Tho. Ridgway*, *Iriſh* Earl.
83 *William Eſſex*
84 *Edward Gorges*, *Iriſh* Baron.
85 *Edward Devereux*, *Engliſh* Viſcount.
86 *Reginald Mohun*, *Engliſh* Baron.
87 *Harbottle Grimſtone.*
88 *Thomas Holt.*
89 *Robert Naper.*
90 *Paul Banning*, Ex.
91 *Thomas Temple.*
92 *Thomas Penyſton.*
93 *Thomas Blackſton*, Ex.
94 *Robert Dormer*, *Engliſh* Viſcount.
95 *Rowland Egerton.*
96 *Roger Townſhend*, *Engliſh* Viſcount.
97 *Simon Clark.*
98 *Edward Fitton*, Ex.
99 *Richard Lucy*, Ex.
100 *Matthew Boynton.*
101 *Thomas Littleton.*
102 *Francis Leigh*, *Engliſh* Earl, Ex.
103 *Thomas Burdet.*
104 *George Morton.*
105 *William Harvey*, *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Baron, Ex.
106 *Thomas Mackworth.*
107 *William Grey*, *Engliſh* Baron.

108 *William Villers.*
109 *James Ley*, Ex.
110 *William Hicks.*
111 *Thomas Beaumont*, *Iriſh* Viſcount.
112 *Henry Salisbury.*
113 *Eraſmus Driden.*
114 *William Armine*, Ex.
115 *Will. Bamburgh*, Ex.
116 *Edward Hartop.*
117 *John Mill.*
118 *Francis Radcliff*, *Engliſh* Earl.
119 *David Foulis.*
120 *Thomas Philips.*
121 *Claudius Forſter*, Ex.
122 *Anthony Cheſter.*
123 *Samuel Tryon.*
124 *Adam Newton.*
125 *John Boteler*, Ex. *Engliſh* Baron.
126 *Gilbert Gerard.*
127 *Humphrey Lee.*
128 *Richard Berney.*
129 *Humphrey Forſter.*
130 *Thomas Biggs*, Ex.
131 *Hen. Belingham*, Ex.
132 *Will. Telverton*, Ex.
133 *John Scudamore*, *Iriſh* Viſcount.
134 *Thomas Gore.*
135 *John Packington.*
136 *Ralph Aſhton.*
137 *Baptiſt Hicks*, Ex. *Engliſh* Viſcount.
138 *Thomas Roberts.*
139 *John Hanmer.*
140 *Edward Fryer*, Ex.
141 *Edward Osborne*, *Engliſh* Marquiſs.
142 *Henry Felton.*
143 *William Chaloner*, Ex.
144 *Thomas Biſhop.*
145 *Francis Vincent.*
146 *Henry Clere*, Ex.
147 *Benjamin Tichbourne.*
148 *Richard Wilbraham.*
149 *Thomas Delves.*
150 *Lewis Watſon*, *Engliſh* Baron.
151 *Thomas Palmer.*
152 *Richard Roberts*, *Engliſh* Earl.
153 *John Rivers*
154 *Thomas Darnel.*
155 *Iſaac Sidley.*
156 *Robert Brown*, Ex.
157 *John Hewet.*
158 *Henry Jernegan.*
159 *Nicholas Hide*, Ex.
160 *John Philips.*
161 *John Stepney.*
162 *Baldwin Wake.*
163 *William Maſhom.*
164 *John Colbrond.*
165 *John Hotham.*
166 *Francis Manſel.*
167 *Edward Powel*, Ex.
168 *John Garrard.*
169 *Richard Grosvenour.*
170 *Henry Moody*, Ex.
171 *John Barker.*
172 *William Button.*
173 *John Gage.*
174 *William Goring.*
175 *Peter Corteney*, Ex.
176 *Richard Norton.*
177 *John Leventhorpe.*
178 *Capel Bedell*, Ex.
179 *John Darell*, Ex.
180 *William Williams.*
181 *Francis Aſhley.*

182 *Anthony Aſhley*, Ex.
183 *John Cooper*, *Engliſh* Earl.
184 *Edmond Prideaux.*
185 *Thomas Haſlerigge.*
186 *Thomas Burton.*
187 *Francis Folejambe*, Ex.
188 *Edward Tate.*
189 *George Chudleigh.*
190 *Francis Drake.*
191 *William Meredith.*
192 *Hugh Middleton.*
193 *Giffard Thornhurſt.*
194 *Percy Herbert*, *Engliſh* Marquiſs.
195 *Robert Fiſher.*
196 *Hardolph Waſtneys.*
197 *Henry Skipwith.*
198 *Thomas Harris.*
199 *Nicholas Tempeſt.*
200 *Francis Cottington*, Ex.
201 *Thomas Harris*, Ex.
202 *Edward Barkham.*
203 *John Corbet*, Ex.
204 *Thomas Playters.*

Baronets *created by King* CHARLES *the* Firſt.

205 *John Aſhfield*, Ex.
206 *Henry Harper.*
207 *Edward Seabright*, Ex.
208 *John Beaumont.*
209 *Edward Dering.*
210 *George Kempe*, Ex.
211 *William Brereton*, Ex.
212 *Patricius Curwen*, Ex.
213 *William Ruſſel.*
214 *John Spencer.*
215 *Giles Eſtcourt.*
216 *Tho. Aylesbury*, Ex.
217 *Thomas Style.*
218 *Frederick Cornwallis*, *Engliſh* Baron.
219 *Drue Drury.*
220 *William Skeffington*, *Iriſh* Viſcount.
221 *Robert Crane*, Ex.
222 *Anthony Wingfield.*
223 *William Culpepper.*
224 *Giles Bridges*, *Eng.* Baron.
225 *John Kirle.*
226 *Humphrey Stiles*, Ex.
227 *Henry Moor.*
228 *Thomas Heal.*
229 *John Carleton*, Ex.
230 *Thomas Maples*, Ex.
231 *John Iſham.*
232 *Harvey Bagot.*
233 *Lewis Pallard*, Ex.
234 *Francis Mannock.*
235 *Henry Griffith*, Ex.
236 *Lodowick Dyer.*
237 *Hugh Stukely.*
238 *Edward Stanley.*
239 *Edward Littleton.*
240 *Ambroſe Brown.*
241 *Sackville Crow.*
242 *Michael Leveſey*, Ex.
243 *Simon Bennet*, Ex.
244 *Thomas Fiſher*, Ex.
245 *Thomas Bowyer.*

246 *Buts Bacon.*
247 *John Corbet.*
248 *Edward Tirrel.*
249 *Baſil Dixwel*, Ex.
250 *Richard Young*, Ex.
251 *Will. Pennyman*, Ex.
252 *William Stonehouſe.*
253 *Thomas Fowler*, Ex.
254 *John Fenwick.*
255 *William Wray.*
256 *John Trelawney.*
257 *John Conyers.*
258 *John Bolles.*
259 *Thomas Aſton.*
260 *Kenelme Jenoure.*
261 *John Price.*
262 *Richard Beaumont*, Ex.
263 *William Wiſeman.*
264 *Thomas Nightingale.*
265 *John Jacques*, Ex.
266 *Robert Dillington.*
267 *Francis Pile.*
268 *John Pole.*
269 *William Lewes*, Ex.
270 *William Culpepper.*
271 *Peter Van-loor*, Ex.
272 *John Lawrence.*
273 *Anthony Slingsby.*
274 *Thomas Vavaſour.*
275 *Robert Wolſeley.*
276 *Rice Rudd.*
277 *Richard Wiſeman.*
278 *Henry Ferrers.*
279 *John Anderſon.*
280 *William Ruſſel.*
281 *Richard Everard.*
282 *Thomas Powell.*
283 *William Luckin.*
284 *Richard Graham*, Scotch Viſcount.
285 *George Twiſleton*, Ex.
286 *William Acton*, Ex.
287 *Nicholas Leſtrange.*
288 *John Holland.*
289 *Edward Aleyn*, Ex.
290 *Richard Earl.*
291 *Robert Ducy.*
292 *Rich. Greneville*, Ex.
293 *Charles Vavaſour.*
294 *Edward Tirrel.*
295 *Edward Moſely*, Ex.
296 *Martin Lumley.*
297 *William Dalſton.*
298 *Henry Fletcher.*
299 *Nicholas Cole.*
300 *Edmund Pye*, Ex.
301 *Simon Every.*
302 *William Langley.*
303 *William Paſton*, *Engliſh* Earl.
304 *James Stonehouſe.*
305 *John Palgrave.*
306 *Gerard Napper.*
307 *Thomas Whitmore.*
308 *John Maney.*
309 *Thomas Cave.*
310 *Chriſtopher Telverton*, *Engliſh* Viſcount.
311 *William Boteler.*
312 *Thomas Hatton.*
313 *Thomas Abdy.*
314 *Thomas Bampfield.*
315 *John Cotton.*
316 *Simonds d' Ewes.*
317 *Henry Frederick.*
318 *John Burgoyne.*
319 *John Northcote.*
320 *William Drake.*
321 *Thomas Rous.*
322 *Ralph Hare.*
323 *John Norwich.*
324 *John Brownlow*, Ex.

325 *William Brownlow.*
326 *John Sidenham.*
327 *Henry Prat*, Ex.
328 *Francis Nichols*
329 *William Strickland.*
330 *Thomas Wolriche.*
331 *Thomas Maleverer.*
332 *William Boughton.*
333 *John Chichester.*
334 *Norton Knatchbull.*
335 *Hugh Windham*, Ex
336 *Rich Carew.*
337 *William Castleton.*
338 *Richard Price.*
339 *Hugh Cholmley.*
340 *William Springe.*
341 *Thomas Trevor*, Ex.
342 *John Curson.*
343 *Hugh Owen.*
344 *Morton Briggs.*
345 *Henry Heyman.*
346 *Thomas Sandford.*
347 *Francis Rhodes.*
348 *Richard Sprignel.*
349 *John Potts.*
350 *John Goodrick.*
351 *Robert Bindlesse,*
352 *William Walter.*
353 *Thomas Lawley.*
354 *William Farmer.*
355 *John Davye.*
356 *Thomas Pettus.*
357 *William Andrews.*
358 *John Meaux.*
359 *Rich. Gurney*, Ex.
360 *Thomas Willys.*
361 *Francis Armitage.*
362 *Richard Halford.*
363 *Humphry Tufton*
364 *Edward Coke.*
365 *Isaac Astley*, Ex.
366 *David Cunningham*, Ex.
367 *John Rayney.*
368 *Revet Eldred*, Ex.
369 *John Gell.*
370 *Vincent Corbet.*
371 *John Kay.*
372 *Thomas Trollop.*
373 *Edward Thomas.*
374 *William Cowper.*
375 *Denner Strut.*
376 *William St. Quintin.*
377 *Robert Kempe.*
378 *John Read.*
379 *James Enyan*, Ex.
380 *Edm. Williams*, Ex.
381 *John Williams.*
382 *George Wintour.*
383 *John Borlase.*
384 *Henry Knollys*, Ex.
385 *John Hamilton.*
386 *Edward Morgan.*
387 *Nicholas Kemys.*
388 *Trevor Williams.*
389 *John Reresby.*
390 *William Ingilby.*
391 *Poynings Moor.*
392 *Christopher Dawney, Irish* Viscount.
393 *Thomas Hampson.*
394 *Toomas Williamson.*
395 *William Denney*, Ex.
396 *Richard Hardres.*
397 *Christopher Lowther.*
398 *Thomas Alston.*
399 *Edward Corbet.*
400 *George Middleton*, Ex.
401 *Edward Payler.*
402 *William Widdrington, English* Baron.
403 *Matt. Valkenburgh.*
404 *Philip Constable.*

405 *Ralph Blackſton.*
406 *Edward Widdrington.* Ex.
407 *Robert Markham.*
408 *Philip Hungate.*
409 *Stephen Lennard.*
410 *William Thorold.*
411 *Walter Rudſtone.*
412 *Walter Wroteſley.*
413 *Thomas Bland.*
414 *Robert Throckmorton.*
415 *William Halton.*
416 *Brocket Spencer.*
417 *Edward Golding.*
418 *William Smith.*
419 *Henry Henn.*
420 *Walter Blount.*
421 *Adam Littleton.*
422 *Thomas Lidel.*
423 *Richard Lawday,* Ex.
424 *Thomas Chamberlain.*
425 *Henry Hunloke.*
426 *Thomas Badd*
427 *Richard Crane,* Ex.
428 *Samuel Danvers.*
429 *Henry Anderſon.*
430 *William Vavaſour,* Ex.
431 *Henry Jones.*
432 *Edward Walgrave.*
433 *Thomas Haggerſton.*
434 *John Pate,* Ex.
435 *John Bale.* Ex.
436 *Brian Oneal.*
437 *Willoughby Hickman.*
438 *John Butler.*
439 *Edward Alton.*
440 *Francis Hawley, Iriſh* Baron.
441 *John Preſton.*
442 *John Web.*
443 *Thomas Preſtwich.*
444 *Henry Williams.*
445 *Gervaſe Lucas,* Ex.
446 *Robert Thorold.*
447 *John Scudamore.*
448 *Henry Bard,* Ex.
449 *Richard Vivian.*
450 *William Van Colſter.*
451 *William de Boreel.*
452 *George Carteret, Engliſh* Baron.
453 *Thomas Windibank.*
454 *Benjamin Wright.*
455 *Edward Charleton,* Ex.
456 *Richard Willis,* Ex.

Baronets *created by King* CHARLES *the* Second.

457 *Richard Brown.*
458 *Henry de Vic.*
459 *Richard Forſter.*
460 *Richard Fanſhaw.*
461 *William Curtius.*
462 *Arthur Slingsby*
463 *Thomas Orby.*
464 *Thomas Bond.*
465 *Arthur Marigny.*
466 *Henry Brown.*
467 *Jeremy Whichcot.*
468 *Anthony de Merces,* Ex.
469 *John Evelin.*
470 *Gualter de Raed.*
471 *Orlando Bridgman.*
472 *Geofry Palmer.*

72 *Heneage Finch*, *English* Earl.
474 *John Langham.*
475 *Humphrey Winch.*
476 *Robert Abdy.*
477 *Thomas Draper.*
478 *Henry Wright*, Ex.
479 *Jonathan Keate.*
480 *Hugh Speke.*
481 *Nicholas Gould*, Ex.
482 *Thomas Adams.*
483 *Richard Atkins.*
484 *Thomas Allen.*
485 *Henry North.*
486 *William Wiseman*, Ex.
487 *Thomas Culham.*
488 *Basil Dixwel*, [who being Misplaced in most (or all) the Catalogues hitherto Extant, it is hereby Notified, the said *Basil Dixwell* (then of *Broome-House* in *Kent*, Esq;) was created Baronet *Junii* 19. (1660) *& Regis* Car. 2. xii. as by the Original Records, and a Book in the Colledge of Arms, *London*, Marked J. 9. f. 177. appears]
489 *Thomas Darcy.*
490 *George Grubham-How.*
491 *John Cuts*, Ex.
492 *Solomon Swale.*
493 *William Humble.*
494 *Henry Stapleton.*
495 *Gervase Elwes.*
496 *Robert Cordel.*
497 *John Robinson.*
498 *John Abdy*, Ex.
499 *Robert Hilliard.*
500 *Jacob Astley*, Eng. Earl.
501 *William Bowyer.*
502 *Thomas Stanley.*
503 *John Shuckborough.*
504 *William Wray.*
505 *Nicholas Steward.*
506 *George Warburton.*
507 *Francis Hollis*, *English* Baron.
508 *Oliver St. John.*
509 *Ralph de la Val.*
510 *Andrew Henley.*
511 *Thomas Ellis.*
512 *John Covert.*
513 *Peter Lear.*
514 *Maurice Berkley*, *Irish* Viscount.
515 *Henry Hudson.*
516 *Thomas Herbert.*
517 *Thomas Middleton.*
518 *Verney Noel.*
519 *George Buswel.*
520 *Robert Austen.*
521 *Robert Hales.*
522 *William Boothby.*
523 *Woolstan Dixey.*
524 *John Bright.*
525 *John Warner.*
526 *Job Harby.*
527 *Samuel Morland.*
528 *Thomas Hewet.*
529 *Edward Honywood.*
530 *Richard Brown.*
531 *Henry Vernon.*
532 *John Aubrey.*
533 *William Thomas.*
534 *Thomas Sclater.*
535 *Henry Conway.*
536 *Edward Green.*
537 *John Stapeley.*
538 *Metcalf Robinson.*

339 *Marmaduke Greſham.*
340 *William Dudley.*
341 *Hugh Smithſon.*
342 *Roger Moſtin.*
343 *William Willoughby*, Ex.
344 *Anthony Oldfield.*
345 *Peter Leiceſter.*
346 *William Wheeler.*
347 *John Newton.*
348 *Thomas Lee.*
349 *Thomas Smith.*
350 *Ralph Aſſton.*
351 *John Kous.*
352 *Henry Maſſingbeard.*
353 *John Hales.*
354 *Ralph Bovey*, Ex.
355 *John Knightley.*
356 *John Drake.*
357 *Oliver St. George.*
358 *John Bowyer.*
359 *William Wild.*
360 *Joſeph Aſhe.*
361 *John How.*
362 *John Swineburne.*
363 *John Trot.* Ex.
364 *Humphrey Miller.*
365 *John Lewes*, Ex.
366 *John Beal.*
367 *Richard Franc'lin.*
368 *William Ruſſel.*
369 *Thomas Boothby*, Ex.
370 *William B..ckhouſe*, Ex.
371 *John Cutler*, Ex.
372 *Giles Mottet.*
373 *Henry Gifford.*
374 *Thomas Foot.*
375 *Toomas Manwaring.*
376 *Thomas Bennet.*
377 *John Wroth.*
378 *George Wynne.*
379 *Heneage Fetherſton.*
380 *Humphrey Monnox.*
381 *John Peyton*, Ex.
382 *Edmond Anderſon.*
383 *John Fagg.*
384 *Matthew Herbert.*
385 *Edward Ward.*
386 *John Keyt.*
387 *William Killegrew.*
388 *John Buck.*
389 *William Frankland.*
390 *Richard Stiddolph*, Ex.
391 *William Gardner.*
392 *William Juxon.*
393 *John Legard.*
394 *George Marwood.*
395 *John Jackſon*
396 *Henry Pickering.*
397 *Henry Bedingfield.*
398 *Walter Plomer.*
399 *Herbert Springet*, Ex.
600 *William Powel.*
601 *Robert Newton*, Ex.
602 *Nicholas Staughton.*
603 *William Rokeby.*
604 *Walter Ernley.*
605 *John Hubaud.*
606 *Thomas Morgan.*
607 *George Lane*, *Iriſh* Viſc.
608 *George Wakeman.*
609 *Benjamin Wright.*
610 *John Colleton.*
611 *James Modiford.*
612 *Toomas Beaumont.*
613 *Edward Smith.*
614 *Thomas Gifford*, Ex.
615 *Toomas Clifton.*
616 *William Wilſon.*
617 *Compton Read.*
618 *Brian Broughton.*
619 *Robert Slingsby.*
620 *John Crofts.*

621

621 *Ralph Verney.*
622 *Robert Dicer.*
623 *John Bromfield.*
624 *Thomas Rich.*
625 *Edward Smith.*
626 *Walter Long.*
627 *John Fettiplace.*
628 *Walter Henley.*
629 *William Parſons.*
630 *John Cambel*, Ex.
631 *William Morice.*
632 *Charles Gawdey.*
633 *William Godolphin.*
634 *William Caley.*
635 *Thomas Curſon.*
636 *Edmund Fowel.*
637 *John Cropley.*
638 *William Smith.*
639 *George Cook.*
640 *Charles Lloyd.*
641 *Nathaniel Powel.*
642 *Denney Aſhburnham.*
643 *Hugh Smith.*
644 *Robert Jenkinſon.*
645 *William Glinne.*
646 *John Charnock.*
647 *Robert Brook.*
648 *Thomas Nevil.*
649 *Henry Andrewes.*
650 *Anthony Craven.*
651 *John Clavering.*
652 *Thomas Derham.*
653 *William Stanley.*
654 *Abraham Cullen.*
655 *James Rouſhout.*
656 *Godfrey Copley.*
657 *Griffith Williams.*
658 *Henry Winchcombe.*
659 *Clement Clark.*
660 *Thomas Viner.*
661 *Thomas Silyard.*
662 *Chriſtopher Guiſe.*
663 *Reginald Forſter.*
664 *Philip Parker.*
665 *Edward Duke.*
666 *Charles Huſſey.*
667 *Edward Barkham.*
668 *Thomas Norton.*
669 *John Dormer.*
670 *Thomas Carew.*
671 *Mark Milbank.*
672 *Richard Rothwel.*
673 *John Banks.*
674 *Henry Ingolsby.*
675 *Francis Bickley.*
676 *Robert Jaſon.*
677 *John Young.*
678 *John Frederick van Freiſendorf.*
679 *William Roberts.*
680 *William Luckin.*
681 *Thomas Smith.*
682 *Edwin Sadler.*
683 *William Windham.*
684 *George Southcote.*
685 *George Trevilian.*
686 *Francis Duncombe.*
687 *Nicholas Bacon*
688 *Richard Cox.*
689 *John Osburn.*
690 *John Coriton.*
691 *John Lloyd.*
692 *Edward Moor.*
693 *Thomas Proby.*
694 *Miles Stapleton.*
695 *Richard Braham.*
696 *John Witerong.*
697 *Philip Matthews.*
698 *Robert Bernard.*
699 *Roger Lort.*
700 *Edward Gage,*
701 *Thomas Hyde.*

702 *John Savile.*
703 *Christopher Wandesford.*
704 *Richard Astley.*
705 *Jacob Gerard.*
706 *Edward Furst.*
707 *Robert Long.*
708 *Robert Can.*
709 *William Middleton.*
710 *Richard Graham.*
711 *Thomas Tankard.*
712 *Cuthbert Heron.*
713 *Francis Wenman*, *Irish* Viscount.
714 *Henry Purefoy.*
715 *Thomas Cobb.*
716 *Henry Brook.*
717 *Peter Pindar.*
718 *Nicholas Slaning.*
719 *George Reeve.*
720 *Thomas Brograve.*
721 *Thomas Bernardiston.*
722 *Samuel Bernardiston.*
723 *John Dawes.*
724 *John Holman.*
725 *William Cook.*
726 *John Bellot.*
727 *George Downing.*
728 *William Gawdey.*
729 *Charles Pym*, Ex.
730 *William Doyley.*
731 *John Marsham.*
732 *Robert Barnham.*
733 *Francis Leeke.*
734 *John St. Barbe.*
735 *Thomas Cambel.*
736 *James Pennyman.*
737 *Thomas Maddiford.*
738 *George Selby.*
739 *Edmund Fortescue.*
740 *Samuel Take.*
741 *John Tempest.*
742 *Littleton Osbaldeston.*
743 *Giles Tooker.*
744 *Stephen Anderson.*
745 *Thomas Bateman.*
746 *Thomas Lorain.*
747 *Thomas Wentworth.*
748 *Theophilus Biddulph.*
749 *William Green*, Ex.
750 *William Cookes.*
751 *John Wolstenholme.*
752 *John Jacob.*
753 *John Yeoman.*
754 *John Pye.*
755 *Thomas Taylor.*
756 *William Leman.*
757 *Robert Smith.*
758 *Nicholas Crisp.*
759 *John Shaw.*
760 *John Brown.*
761 *George Rawden.*
762 *Robert Jocelyn.*
763 *Robert Duckenfield.*
764 *John Lawson.*
765 *Philip Tyrel.*
766 *Francis Burdet.*
767 *George Moor.*
768 *Abel Barker.*
769 *William Oglander.*
770 *William Temple.*
771 *William Swan.*
772 *Anthony Shirley.*
773 *Maurice Diggs*, Ex.
774 *Peter Gleane.*
775 *John Nelthorpe.*
776 *Robert Viner.*
777 *Thomas Twisden.*
778 *Anthony Aucher.*
779 *John Doyly.*
780 *Edward Hoby.*
781 *Thomas Put.*
782 *John Tirel.*

783

783 *Gilbert Gerard.*
784 *Robert Yeomans.*
785 *Carr Scroop.*
786 *Peter Forteſcue.*
787 *Richard Bettenſon.*
788 *Algernon Peyton.*
789 *Roger Martin.*
790 *Richard Haſtings.*
791 *William Hanham.*
792 *Francis Topp.*
793 *William Langborne.*
794 *Edward Moſtyn.*
795 *George Stonehouſe.*
796 *Philip Cartaret.*
797 *Fulwar Skipwith.*
798 *John Sabin.*
799 *William Chater.*
800 *Herbert Croſt.*
801 *John St. Aubin.*
802 *Robert Eden.*
803 *John Werden.*
804 *Thomas Allen.*
805 *Francis Warre.*
806 *Orlando Bridgeman.*
807 *Francis Windham.*
808 *Arthur Harris.*
809 *William Blacket.*
810 *John Thompſon.*
811 *Halſewel Tynt.*
812 *Cornelius Martin-Trump.*
813 *Robert Parker.*
814 *John Sherard.*
815 *Arthur Onſlow.*
816 *Walter Clarges.*
817 *Thomas Williams.*
818 *Robert Filmer.*
819 *Edward Nevil.*
820 *Richard Tulpe.*
821 *Thomas Samwel.*
822 *Charles Rich.*
823 *Benjamin Maddox.*
824 *William Barker.*
825 *John Brookes.*
826 *Richard Head.*
827 *William Pennington.*
828 *Bennet Hoskins.*
829 *Richard Standiſh.*
830 *Alexander Robertſon.*
831 *Thomas Dike.*
832 *Robert Cotton.*
833 *Francis Willoughby.*
834 *Ignatius Vitus, ali. White.*
835 *John Barlowe.*
836 *Richard Newdigate.*
837 *Richard Cuſt.*
838 *Francis Anderton.*
839 *James Simeon.*
840 *James Pool.*
841 *George Wharton.*
842 *Hugh Ackland, Ex.*
843 *Francis Edwards.*
844 *Henry Oxenden.*
845 *James Bowyer.*
846 *Walter Curle.*
847 *Ralph Dutton.*
848 *William Dyer.*
849 *Joſias Child.*
850 *Thomas Skipwith.*
851 *Walter Hawkeſworth.*
852 *Jeremy Snow.*
853 *William Kenrick.*
854 *Samuel Marrow.*
855 *Roger Bradſhaigh.*
856 *William Stapleton.*
857 *Tho. Pope Blount.*
858 *George Walker.*
859 *Gelebrand Sas-Van-Boſch.*
860 *John Roberts.*
861 *Roger Beckwith.*
862 *Thomas Parkins.*
863 *Thomas Bunbury.*
864 *Hugh Parker.*

865 *Henry Seymour.*
866 *George Jeffreys*, Eng. Ba.
867 *Hugh Middleton.*
868 *Joseph Alston.*
869 *Thomas Robertson.*
870 *William Maynard.*
871 *Robert Napier.*
872 *Robert Davers.*
873 *Cane James.*
874 *Cornelius Gans.*
875 *Timothy Thornhil.*
876 *Edward Evelyn.*
877 *Thomas Lear.*
878 *John Witham.*
879 *James Richards.*
880 *George Chute.*
881 *Robert Dashwood.*
882 *Humphry Sands.*
883 *George Sheers.*
884 *William Blacket.*
885 *William Soames.*

Baronets created by King *JAMES.*

886 *John Child.*
887 *John Sudbury*, Ex.
888 *Paul Jenkinson.*
889 *Robert Galdeford.*
890 *Nicholas Sherburn.*
891 *Charles Bloys.*
892 *William Compton.*
893 *Job Charleton.*
894 *George Davits.*
895 *Cornelius Speelman.*
896 *William Humble.*
897 *James Chapman-Fuller.*
898 *William Pynsent.*
899 *William Stych.*
900 *William Williams.*
901 *Henry Ashurst.*
902 *John Morden.*
903 *Thomas Fitch.*

Baronets *created by King* WILLIAM *the* Third, *and Queen* MARY.

904 *Hender Moulsworth*, Esq; created Baronet *July* 19, 1689.
905 *John Ramsden* of *York-shire*, Esq; created Baronet *November* 30. 1689.
906 *William Robinson* of *Newby* in *York shire*, Esq; created Baronet *February* 13. 1689.
907 *John Duddleton*, created Baronet *June* 11, 1691.
908 *James Edwards*, created Baronet, *December* 7, 1691.
909 *John Wentworth*, of the County of *York*, created Baronet *July* 28. 1692.

Total of Baronets——909
Whereof, Extinct——124
Living——785

Knight]

Knight.] The Word *Knight* is derived from the *German* word *Knecht*, ſignifying originally a *Luſty Servitor*; afterwards commonly uſed for a *Soldier* or *Man of War*.

The *Germans* (as the ancient *Romans* gave their young Men *Togam Virilem*) by publick Authority beſtowed on their young Men able to manage Arms, a Shield and a Javelin, as fit for Martial Service, and to be a Member of the Commonwealth, accounted before but a part of a Family; and ſuch a young Man publickly allowed, they called *Knecht*; whence we had our Inſtitution of Knighthood.

The thing Knight is at this day ſignified in *Latin*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and alſo in High and Low *Dutch* Tongues, by a word that properly ſignifies a *Horſeman*, becauſe they were wont to ſerve on Horſeback, and were ſometimes in *England* called *Radenknyts*, (*id eſt*) *Riding Servitors*; yet our Common Law ſtiles them *Milites*, Soldiers, becauſe they commonly held Lands in Knights Service, to ſerve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

The Honour of Knighthood is commonly given for ſome Perſonal deſert, and therefore dies with the Perſon deſerving, and deſcends not to his Son.

Knights of the Garter.] In *England* there are ſeveral ſorts of Knights, whereof the chiefeſt are thoſe of the Order of St. *George*, commonly called *Knights of the Garter*.

This Order is eſteemed the moſt Honourable, and moſt Ancient of any now in uſe in *Chriſtendom*. It began, as appears in the Statutes of this Order in 1350. (50 years before the Inſtitution of the *French* Order of St. *Michael*, by *Lewis* II. 80 years before the Order of the *Golden Fleece* was inſtituted by *Philip the Good*, of *Burgundy*; 150 years before King *James* the Fifth refined the Order of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*; and 209 years before the Kings of *Denmark* began the Order of the *Elephant*) and the 23d year of the Warlike and Puiſſant King *Edward* III. who Triumphed ſeveral times over

France

France and *Scotland*; who held Prisoners at one time in *England*, King *John* of *France*, and King *David* of *Scotland*; who by his Son *Edward* the *Black Prince*, expulsed the Rebels of *Castile*, and enthroned *Don Pedro* their lawful King. He that did these mighty and glorious exploits, was the Founder of this *Most Noble Order of the Garter*, and at first made choice of the most Illustrious Persons of *Europe* to be of that Royal Society (no doubt) upon a Martial, and not upon any such Amorous account as a Garter falling from a Ladies Leg; which ridiculous Story, to the dishonour of the Order, was first fancied by *Polydore Virgil*, and since, upon his Credit, taken up by many late Authors.

It was since commonly called *The Order of the Garter*, because this only part of the whole Habit of the Order was made choice of at first to be constantly worn, and that to put in mind the Companions of the Order, that as by this Order they were joyned in a firm League of Amity and Concord, so by their Garter, as by a fast tye of Affection, they were obliged to love one another.

Now lest this strict combination might seem to have had any other aim or end but what was honourable and just, *ad obviandam malam Interpretationem*, (as the ancient Records of *Windsor* speak) the said King commanded that *Motto* or *Impress* to be wrought on the Garter, *viz. Honi soit qui mal y pense. Evil to him be who evil thinks.*

The reason why this Motto was put in *French*, was, because then the King of *England* being possessed of a great part of *France*, not only our Laws, Pleadings, and Sermons were in *French*, but that was the ordinary Language in the Court of *England*.

It appears by ancient Writings, that this Honourable Company is a Colledge or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, and a little Seal, consisting of the *Sovereign*, (which is always the King of *England*) and of Twenty five Companions, called *Knights of the Garter*; of a Dean, and Twelve Canons, besides Petty-Canons, Vergers, and other inferiour Officers, and of Twenty six poor Knights, who have no other maintenance but the Allowance of this Colledge, which is given them in respect of their Prayers for the Welfare of the *Sovereign* and

and *Companions*, and as a Reward for Military Service.

This Society is enticuled to St. *George*, who hath been accounted (as St. *Denis* is of *France*, St. *Andrew* of *Scotland*, St. *Patrick* of *Ireland*, St. *James* of *Spain*, &c.) the Patron Saint of *England*, and of this Order in particular; and none of thoſe fabulous St. *Georges* as ſome have vainly fancied; but that famous Saint and Soldier of Chriſt, St. *George* of *Cappadocia*: A Saint ſo univerſally received in all parts of *Chriſtendom*, ſo generally atteſted by the Eccleſiaſtical Writers of all Ages from the time of his Martyrdom to this Day, that no one Saint in all the *Calendar* (except thoſe atteſted by Holy Scripture) is better evidenced.

There be alſo certain Officers belonging to this Office, as the *Prelate of the Garter*, Dr. *Peter Mew*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, which Office is ſetled on that Biſhoprick; A *Chancellor of the Garter*, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, which Office did anciently belong to the Biſhops of *Salisbury*, and is of late years, by the Sovereigns favour, re-annexed to that See: A *Regiſter*, Dr. *Gregory Haſcard*, Dean of *Windſor*, which Office belongs to the Deanery. The Principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, Sir *Thomas St. John*, whoſe chief Function is to manage and martial their Solemnities at their Inſtallations and Feaſts. Laſtly, *the Uſher of the Garter*, Sir *Thomas Duppa*, Uſher of the *Black Rod*.

There are alſo certain Orders and Conſtitutions belonging to the Society, touching the Solemnities in the making theſe Knights, their Duty after Creation, and their high Priviledges, too long for this place.

The Colledge is ſeated in the Caſtle of *Windſor*, with the Chappel of St. *George*, there erected by King *Edward* the Third, and the Chapter-Houſe.

The Order of the Garter was wont to be beſtowed upon the moſt Excellent and Renowned Perſons for Honour and Vertue, and with it a Blue Garter deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold, to be worn daily on the left Leg; alſo at high Feaſts they are to wear a Surcoat, a Mantle, a high Black Velvet Cap, a Coller of S's, compoſed of Roſes enamelled Red, with-

within a Garter enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these Garters, a Knot with Taffels of Gold, together with other stately and magnificent Apparel.

They are not to be seen abroad without their Garter upon their left Leg, upon pain of paying 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Register; only in taking a Journey, a Blue Ribbon under the Boot doth suffice.

Upon the left Side, upon a Cloak, Coat, or riding Cassock, in all places of Assembly, when they wear not their Robes, they are to wear that Ornament and Imbellishment now worn, and called the Star, or rather the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery; and they ordinarily wear the Picture of St. *George* enamelled upon Gold, and beset with Diamonds at the end of a Blue Ribbon that hangs over their Left Shoulder.

The greatest Monarchs of *Christendom* have been enrolled, and have taken it for an Honour to be of this Order.

There have been of this Order since the Institution, Eight *Emperors*, Twenty seven, or Twenty eight Foreign *Kings*, besides many *Sovereign Princes*, &c.

Note, That none can be of this most Honourable Order, that have been convicted of Heresie, of Treason, or of Cowardise.

A Scheme

A SCHEME of the Stalls at WINDSOR.

The King of *Denmark.*	The Sovereign.	The King of *Sweden.*	Prince *George* of *Denmark.*
Elector of *Brandenburgh.*		Duke of *Zell.*	
Elector of *Saxony.*		Earl of *Oxford.*	
Earl of *Strafford.*		Duke of *Beaufort.*	
Earl of *Bedford.*		Duke of *Southampton.*	
Earl of *Mulgrave.*		Marquiſs of *Carmarthen.*	
Duke of *Richmond.*		Duke of *Hamilton.*	
Duke of *Somerſet.*		Duke of *Northumberland.*	
Duke of *Norfolk.*		Earl of *Peterborough.*	
Earl of *Rocheſter.*		Earl of *Feverſham.*	
Earl of *Sunderland.*		Duke of *Ormond.*	
Earl of *Devonſhire.*		Earl of *Dorſet.*	

Note, That anciently Kings and Princes were placed according to their Creations, but now those only are placed according to their Degrees.

See more of this *Noble Order* in the Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies *of the most Noble Order of the Garter*, written by *Elias Ashmole* Esq; *Folio*.

Knights Bannerets. In the next place are *Knights Bannerets*, *Equites Vexilliferi*, anciently made only in the Field in time of War an high honour, now obsolete, there being at this time none of this Order in *England*.

These may bear their Arms with Supporters, and none under this Degree,

Knights of the Bath. *Knights of the Bath*, so called of their *Bathing*, used before they were created. The first of this sort were made by *Hen.* IV. *Anno* 1399. who preparing for his Coronation, made Forty six Knights at the Tower that were bathed, tho' bathing was used in making Knights Batchelours long before that time in *France*, and probably in *England*. See *Selden's Tit. of Hon. p.* 2. *c.* 5. *s.* 34. and 45. They are now commonly made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, or Duke of the Royal Blood. They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise. They are still made with much Ceremony, too long here to be described. See at large in *Dugdales* description of *Warwickshire*.

Knights Batchelors. Other Knights called *Equites Aurati* from the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, and *Knights Batchelors*, *Quasi Bas Chevaliers*, Knights of low degree: For so Batchelors in *Arts* or *Divinity*, *quasi* Low Knights, or Servitors in Arts. These were anciently made by girding with a Sword and *Gilt Spurs*, and this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their Military Service, or upon Children who came of Noble and Puissant Parentage, to encourage them when they grew up to do like their Ancestors. *I have heard*, said Judge *Thirning* (upon the Bench in the Reign of *Hen.* IV.) *that a Lord had Issue a Son, and carried him to the Font, and presently as soon as he was Baptized, took his Sword and made him a Knight, saying,*

be

be a good Knight, for you ſhall never be a good Eſquire; meaning the greater Title drowns the leſs. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 2. p. 642. For if an Eſquire be made a Knight he looſeth his name of Eſquire; but yet if a Knight be made a Nobleman, he retains the name of Knight, and ſo ought to be ſtiled in all Writs.

This aforeſaid Lord, I ſuppoſe, was ſome *Earl* at leaſt; for Earls had in ancient times a power of Conferring Knighthood, but now none can make a Knight, but only the King, or a Lieutenant-General, by his Commiſſion.

This was reputed an excellent and glorious Degree, and a noble Reward for couragious Perſons; but of late being made more common, and beſtowed upon Gown-men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Univerſities are ſometimes beſtowed on Sword-men) it is become of much leſs Reputation in *England* than it hath been, although it be ſtill accounted an honourable Degree both in *England* and Forreign Countries; yet amongſt Gown-men, 'tis given only to Lawyers and Phyſitians.

A Liſt of the Knights Batchelours, *made by His preſent Majeſty King* William.

Anthony Keck Eſq; *William Rawlinſon* Eſq; *Henry Pollexfen* Eſq; All three Knighted at *Whitehall* March 5. 1688.

Charles Sidley, Knighted at *Whitehall* March 12. 1688.

Thomas Pilkington Eſq; Knighted *April* 10. 1689.

William Whitelock Eſq; of the Middle-Temple, Knighted *April* 10. 1689.

Robert Harriſon Eſq; Knighted at *Whitehal* April 12. 1689.

Capt. *John Aſhby*, and Capt. *Cloveſly Shovel*, both Knighted on Ship-board, *May* 16. 1689.

Charles Hedges, of Doctors-Commons, *London*, Judge of the Admiralty, Knighted at *Whitehall* June 4. 1689.

Edward Moſely, of *Huling* in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq; Knighted at *Whitehall*, June 4. 1689.

Charles O Hara, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of

Foot-Guards, Knighted at *Whitehall*, ... Aug. 1689.

Ralph Box of *London* Esq; Knighted at *Whitehall* Oct. 25. 1689.

Christopher Lethieulier, and *John Houblon*, both Knighted at *Whitehall*, Octob. 29. 1689.

Edward Clark and *Francis Child*, Aldermen, both Knighted at *Whitehall* Octob. 29. 1689.

Nicholas Lechmere Esq; One of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Thomas Rokesby Esq; One of the Justices of the Common-Pleas.

Giles Eyres Esq; One of the Justices of the Kings-Bench.

Peyton Ventris Esq; One of the Justices of the Common-Pleas.

All four Knighted at the Bed-Chamber in *Whitehall*, Octob. 31. 1689.

John Turton Esq; One of the Barons of the Exchequer.

George Hutchins Esq;
William Wogan Esq;
John Tremain Esq;
William Thomson Esq;
John Trenchard Esq;
} Their Majesties Serjeants at Law.

John Somers Esq; now Lord-Keeper.

All Knighted in the Bed-Chamber at *Whitehall*, Octob. 29. 1689.

James de Castillo, Knighted at *Whitehall*, Dec. 1. 1689.

William Cranmer, Merchant, Knighted at *Whitehall*, Decemb. 14. 1689.

Thomas Miller, of *Chichester*, Esq; Knighted at *Whitehall* Decemb. 23. 1689.

Pury Cust, of *Stamford*, Esq; Knighted at *Whitehall*, April 10. 1690.

William Hussey, of *London*, Merchant, knighted at *Whitehall*, April 17. 1690.

Joseph Herne, of *London*, Merchant, Governour of the East-India Company.

Thomas Cook, of *London*, Goldsmith, Deputy-Governour of the said Company.

Both Knighted at *Kensington*, Sep. 15. 1690.

George Meggot Esq; of *Horsley-down* in *Surrey*, Knighted at *Kensington*, Octob. 9. 1690.

Steven Evans, of *London*, Knighted at *Kensington*, Octob. 14. 1690.

Abstinens Danby, of *York-shire*, Knighted at *Kensington*, April 30. 1691.

Henry

Henry Fournace, of *London*, Knighted at the *Hague*, Octob. 11. 1691.

Richard Levett Esq; Sheriff of *London*, Knighted at *Kensington* Octob. 22. 1691.

John Powell Esq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Knighted at *Whitehall*, Novemb. 4. 1691.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Dorset*, Knighted at *Whitehall* the 2. of *Feb.* 1691.

Capt. *John Goldsborough*, Knighted at *Whitehall*, Febr. 5. 1691.

Godfrid Kneller Esq; Principal Painter in Ordinary, Knighted at *Kensington*, March 3. 1691.

Thomas Trevor Esq; Solicitor-General.

Salathiel Lovel Esq; Recorder of *London*.

Both Knighted at *Kensington* Octob. 21, 1692.

Major *John VVildman* Esq;
VVilliam Gore Esq;
James Houblon Esq;
Leonard Robinson Esq;
VVilliam Scawen,
Rowland Ainsworth,
John Toche,
Josias Child Esq;

All Eight Knighted at *Guild-hall* Octob. 29. 1692.

Littleton Powis Esq; Knighted at *VVhitehall*, Dec. 4. 1692.

Edwin Stede, of *Stede-hill* in *Kent*, Knighted at *VVhitehall*, Jan. 22 1692.

Christopher Greenfield Esq; of *Preston* in *Lancashire*, Knighted at ..... Jan. 26. 1692.

Thomas Wagstaff of *Tachbroke* in the County of *VVarwick*, Knighted at *Kensington*, Feb. 24. 1692

John Gayer Esq; Governour of *Bombay*, Knighted at *Kensington*, March 18. 1692.

Isaac Rebow, of *Colchester*, Knighted at *Harwich*, March 6. 1692.

Edward Ward Esq; Attorney General, Knighted the 30. of Octob. 1693.

Thomas Abney Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *London*, Knighted Novem. 2. 1693.

Charles Lloyd Esq; Knighted at *Kensington*, Novem. 24. 1693.

These are now made with no other Ceremony but kneeling down, the King with a drawn Sword lightly toucheth them on the Shoulder; after which the King heretofore said in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, and then *Advance Chevalier*.

Knights have the Title of *Sir*, as Sir *A. B.* Knight, which is very ancient; it was in common use in the time of *Edw.* VI.

When a Knight is to suffer death for any foul Crime, his Military Girdle is first to be ungirt, his Sword taken away, his Spurs cut off with an Hatchet, his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed.

Esquire. Next among the lower Nobility, are *Esquires*, so called from the French word *Escuiers Scutigeri*, because they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, or before the better sort of Nobility a Shield, or else perhaps because they bear a Coat of Arms as Ensigns of their descent, and by our Lawyers are called *Armigeri*.

Of this Title are first all Viscounts eldest Sons, and all Viscounts and Barons younger Sons; and by the Common Law of *England*, all the Sons of Earls, Marquisses and Dukes, are Esquires, and no more. Next are the Esquires of the King's Body, mentioned among the Officers of the King's Court; after these are reckoned the eldest Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Degree; then Knights eldest Sons, and their elder Sons for ever. Next, Esquires created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. Lastly, divers that are in Superior publick Office for King or State, are reputed Esquires or equal to Esquires, as Sergeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality; so Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns; so Counsellors at Law, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, although none of them are really so.

The Knights and Esquires of this Nation, for Valour and Courage, for Wisdom, good Hospitality, Literature, and other Genteel Qualities, might compare with any Kingdom in Christendom.

In the last place, among the lower Nobility, are accounted the Gentry of *England*, that have no other Title, but are descended of ancient Families, that have always born a Coat of Arms:

This kind of Honour is derived from the *Germans* to the rest of *Christendom*, and was never known in any Countrey

trey where the *German* Customes were unknown, as in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. The *Germans* anciently, oft warring among themselves, painted their Scutcheons with the Picture of some Beast, Bird, or other thing for distinction, and put some eminent and visible Mark upon the Crests of their Helmets; and their Ornament both of Arms and Crest, descended by the Inheritance of their Children, to the eldest pure, and to the rest, with some note of distinction, such as the old Master of Ceremonies, in High Dutch, *Herealt*, now *Herald* thought fit.

Gentleman, *quasi Gentilis*, which in the purest times of the *Roman* Tongue, signified the same thing with them as *Gentleman* doth with us, *to wit*, one of a good Family, none of whose Ancestors were ever Servants, and who themselves were never degraded by reason of Misdemeanor or Poverty, according to *Cicero*'s definition, *In Topicis Gentiles sunt qui inter se eodem sunt Nomine, ab ingenuis Oriundi, quorum Majorum nemo servitutem servivit, & qui Capite Diminuti non sunt*, where *Servitutem Servire*, is to be understood of mean and base servitude, not serving a Prince or Senator; these were Gentlemen by Birth; but since the declining of the Empire, Gentility is, as the Lawyers phrase it, *Dativa*, as well as *Nativa*: And notwithstanding the *Spanish* Proverb, *El Rey no puede hazer Hidalgo*, The King cannot make a Gentleman (meaning *Hijo d'algodo*, or *Filius Gothi*, the Son of a *Goth*, or of an Ancient Family; they reckoning their Ancestry from the *Goths* as we do ours from the *French* under *William* the Conqueror) yet the King of *England* can make a Gentleman by Charter, or by bestowing an Honourable Employment on him.

Gentlemen well descended, and well qualified, have always been of such repute in *England*, that none of the higher Nobility, no nor the King himself, have thought it unfitting to make them sometimes their Companions.

The Title of Gentlemen in *England* (as of *Cavalier* in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*) is not disdained by any Nobleman. All Noblemen are Gentlemen, though all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

The State of Gentry was anciently such, that it was accounted an Abasing of Gentry to put their Sons to get their Living by Shopkeeping; and our Law did account it a disparagement of a Ward in Chivalry, to be married to a Shopkeepers Daughter, or to any meer Citizen; for Tradesmen in all Ages and Nations have been reputed Ignoble, in regard of the Doubleness of their Tongue, without which they hardly grow Rich, (for *nihil proficiunt, nisi admodum mentiuntur*, as *Tully* observes: So the Son of *Syrac*, Eccluſ. 26. 29. *A Merchant ſhall hardly keep himſelf from doing Wrong, and an Huckſter ſhall not be freed from Sin.*) And therefore among the *Thebans* no Man was admitted to places of Honour and Truſt, unleſs he had left off Trading ten Years before. So by the Imperial Laws, a mere Tradesman is not capable of any Honourable Estate, nor to be a Commander over Soldiers; and therefore the *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry till within late years, judged it a Stain and Diminution to the Honour and Dignity of their Families, to seek their Childrens support by Shop-keeping, but only (as in all great Monarchies) by Military, Court, State, or Church Imployment, much less to subject their Children to an Apprentisage, a perfect servitude; for during that time, what ever they gain by their Master's Trade, or their own Wit, belongs all to their Master; neither can they lie out of their Master's House, nor take a Wife, nor Trade of their own, but subject to all Houshold Work, all Commands of their Master, undergo what Punishments, and eat, and wear what their Master pleaseth; which marks of Slavery considered, Heralds are of opinion, That a Gentleman thereby loseth his Gentility for ever, till he can otherwise recover it. However *Guilim* is of the opinion, That if a Gentleman be bound an Apprentice to a Merchant, or other Trade, he hath not thereby lost his degree of Gentility. *Part* 2. *cap.* 26. *pag.* 155.

The true *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry have in all times made it their main Aim to endow their Sons with such Accomplishments, especially as might render them capable to defend their Country in time of War, and to govern it in time of Peace, for which Two things all Gentlemen seem to be born; and therefore their chief Studies

dies have ever been that of the great Emperor *Juſtinian*, and ſhould be of all Princes and Nobles, *viz. Domi Leges & foris Arma quam optime callere*; To be excellently Skilled in the Art of War abroad, and in the Laws of the Land at home.

Priviledges of the Lower Nobility.

THE Lower Nobility of *England* have fewer and leſs Priviledges than thoſe in other Monarchies.

Some few Priviledges belong to Knights, *quatenus* Knights.

Knights are excuſed from attendance at *Court Leets*.

Knights, by *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 21. are ſo freed that no Demeſn Cart of theirs may be taken.

The Son and Brother of a Knight, by Statute Law, are capacitated to hold more than One Benefice for the Cure of Souls.

By the Stat. *primo Jacobi primi*, it ſeems that Knights and their Sons, (though they cannot ſpend 10 *l. per Annum*, nor are worth 200 *l.*) may keep Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, or Nets, to take Pheaſants or Partridges.

Some Priviledges alſo belong to Gentlemen; anciently if an Ignoble Perſon did ſtrike a Gentleman in *England*, he was to loſe his Hand.

A Gentleman, by *Stat. quint. Eliz. cap.* 4. may not be compelled to ſerve in Husbandry.

If a *Capias* go againſt *A. B.* Yeoman, and if the Sheriff take *A. B* Gentleman, an Action of falſe Impriſonment lyeth againſt the Sheriff.

The Child of a Gentleman brought up to Sing, cannot be taken without the Parents and Friends conſent, to ſerve in the King's Chappel, as others may.

The Horſe of a Gentleman may not be taken to ride Poſt.

Note, that as there are ſome great Officers of the Crown, who for their Dignity, and worth of their places, although they are not Noblemen, yet take place amongſt the higheſt of the higher Nobility, ſo there are ſome Perſons who

who for their Dignities in the Church, Degrees in the University, Offices in the State or Army, although they are neither Knights nor Gentlemen born, yet take place amongst them; so all Deans, Arch-Deacons, Chancellors, Prebends, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Physick, and Musick, Heads of Houses in the Universities, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Esquires and Gentlemen.

Yet in other Christian Countries where the Civil Law hath its due credit in such Acts as concern Learning, a Doctor of Law hath precedence of a Knight; as also at Court and foreign Parts, those Doctors that wait on the Prince, precede Knights who are Servants to the Prince; but otherwise Knights usually take place of Doctors.

Colonels are Honourable, and by the Law of Arms ought to precede simple Knights; so are all General Officers, as Master of Artillery, Quarter-Master-General, *&c.*

All higher Officers in the King's Court, or State, all Sergeants at Law, *&c.* these are to precede Esquires.

All Batchelors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, all Doctors in Arts, commonly called Masters of Arts, all Barristers in the Inns of Court, all Captains, and other Military Officers who have the King's Commissions, divers other Officers in the King's Houshold, *&c.* may equal, if not precede Gentlemen that have none of these Qualifications.

In *England*, Gentry, (as in *Germany*, all Nobility) and Arms are held in *Gavel-kind*, descending to all the Sons alike, only the eldest Son beareth Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

Of the Lower Nobility in *England*, the Number is so great, that there are reckoned at present above 500 Baronets more than the first intended Number, that is, in all about 749, who are possest, one with another, of about 1200 *l.* a Year in Lands. Of Knights, above 1400 who one with another may have about 800 *l.* Lands a year. Of Esquires and Gentlemen above 6000, each one possest, one with another, of about 400 *l.* a year in Lands, amounting in all to about a Third part of the yearly Revenue of all *England:* Besides younger Brothers, whose Number may amount to above 1600 in all *England*, who

who have ſmall Eſtates in Land, but are commonly bred up to Divinity, the Law, Phyſick, to Court and Military Employments; but of late too many of them to Shop-keeping.

All in *England* are accounted Gentlemen who maintain themſelves without Manual Labour, and then well may thoſe (be their Pedegree what it will) who have 6, 8, and 1000*l.* a year in Lands, and divers Merchants who have 100000 or 200000*l.* in Goods and Effects, ſtile themſelves Gentlemen.

Yeomen. Next to the Lower Nobility, and the firſt degree of the Commons or Plebeians, are the Free-holders in *England*, commonly called *Yeomen*, from the high Dutch, *Gemen*, or *Gemain*, in Engliſh, *Common*: So in the King's Court it ſignifies an Officer which is in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom; or elſe from the Low *Dutch*, *Yeaman*, *Some Body*.

The Yeomanry of *England* having Lands of their own to a good Value, and living upon Husbandry, are looked upon as not apt to Commit, or Omit any thing that may endanger their Eſtates and Credits, not apt to be corrupted or ſuborned, *&c.* wherefore they are adjudged fit to bear ſome Offices, as of Conſtable, Church-warden, to ſerve upon Juries, to be Train'd Soldiers, to Vote in the Election of Knights of the Shire of Parliament, *&c.*

In Caſes and Cauſes, the Law of *England* hath conceived a better Opinion of the Yeomanry, that occupy Lands, than of Tradeſmen, Artificers, or Labourers.

Husbandry hath in no Age rendered a Gentleman Ignoble, nor uncapable of places of Honour.

Among the *Romans*, ſome of the greateſt Dictators and Conſuls had been once Husbandmen, and ſome of them taken from plowing their Ground, to bear thoſe higheſt Offices and Dignities, as *L. Q. Cincinnatus*, one of the *Cato*'s, and many others; ſo divers Princes, Kings, and Emperors have exerciſed Agriculture; and the grand *Scipio*, and the Emperor *Diocleſian*, left their Commands to enjoy Husbandry.

Of the Freeholders of *England*, there are more in number and richer than in any Country of the like extent in *Europe*,

Europe, 40 or 50 *l.* a year apiece is very ordinary, 100 and 200 *l.* a year in some Counties is not rare; sometimes in *Kent*, 1000, and 1500 *l. per Annum*, and 3 or 4000 *l.* Stock.

By the Statutes of *England*, certain Immunities are given to Freeholders. *Vide Stat.* 1 *Jac.* I. *cap* 27. *& alibi.*

Besides these Free-holders (which are so called, because they hold Lands or Tenements inheritable by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever) there are in *England* a very great Number of Copy-holders, who hold Lands within some Mannours, only by Copy of Court Roll of the said Mannour, *&c.* and have *Jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, though not *Allodium & Directum Dominium*, which Free-holders may *Improperly* be said to have; for *Properly* none in *England* but the King hath.

These Yeomen were famous in old time for Military Valour and hardiness, when we so often Conquered *France*; and of these is or should be the Militia of *England* chiefly composed.

Amongst the Commons of *England*, in the next place, are reckoned Tradesmen, among whom *Merchants* of foreign Traffick, have, for their great benefit to the Publick, and for their Endowments and generous Living, been of best Repute in *England*; and although the Law of *England* looks upon Tradesmen and Chapmen that live by Buying and Selling, as a baser sort of People, and that a Ward within Age might bring his Action of Disparagement against his Guardian for offering any such in Marriage; yet in *England*, as well as *Italy*, to become a Merchant of foreign Commerce, without serving an Apprentisage, hath been allowed no disparagement to a Gentleman born, especially to a younger Brother.

Amongst Tradesmen, in the first place are Wholesale-Men, then Retailers; lastly Mechanicks, or Handicraftsmen. These are all capable of bearing some Sway or Office in Cities and Towns Corporate.

The lowest Member, the Feet of the Body Politick, are the Day Labourers, who by their large Wages, and the cheapness of all Necessaries, enjoy better Dwellings, Diet, and Apparel in *England*, than the Husbandmen or Farmers do in many other Countries.

Liber-

Liberties and Priviledges.

AS the Clergy and Nobility have certain Priviledges peculiar to themſelves, ſo they have Liberties and Properties common to the Commonalty of *England*.

The Commons of *England*, for Hereditary Fundamental Liberties and Properties, are bleſt above and beyond the Subjects of any Monarch or State in the World.

Firſt, No Freeman of *England* ought to be impriſoned, or otherwiſe reſtrained, without cauſe ſhewn, for which, by Law, he ought to be ſo impriſoned.

Secondly, To him that is impriſoned, may not be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if it be deſired, which brings 'em ſpeedily to their Tryal.

Thirdly, if no cauſe of Impriſonment be alledged, and the ſame be returned upon an *Habeas Corpus*, then the Priſoner ought to be ſet at Liberty.

Fourthly, No Soldiers can be Quartered in the Houſe of any Freeman, in time of Peace, without his Will, though they pay for their Quarters; nor in time of War, unleſs the Enemy be in our Country.

Fifthly, Every Freeman hath ſuch a full and abſolute Propriety in his Goods, that no Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences, ordinarily and legally can be impoſed upon them, without their own Conſent, by their Repreſentative in Parliament. Moreover they have ſuch an abſolute Power, that they can diſpoſe of all they have how they pleaſe, even from their own Children, and to them in what inequality they will, without ſhewing any cauſe; which other Nations, governed by the Civil Law cannot do.

Sixthly, No *Engliſh-man* can be Preſt, or compelled (unleſs bound by his Tenure) to march forth of his Country, to ſerve as a Soldier in the Wars, except in caſe of a Foreign Enemy's invading, or a Rebellion at Home: Nor may he be ſent out of the Realm againſt his Will, upon any foreign Employment, by way of an Honourable Baniſhment.

Seventhly,

Seventhly, No Freeman can be tryed but by his Peers, nor condemned but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament.

Eigthly, No Freeman may be fined for any Crime, but according to the merit of the Offence, always *Salvo sibi contenemento suo*, in such manner that he may continue, and go on in his Calling.

Briefly, if it be considered only, that they are subject to no Laws but what they make themselves, nor no Taxes but what they impose upon themselves, and pray the King and the Lords to consent unto, their Liberties and Properties must be acknowledged to be transcendent, and their worldly Condition most happy and blessed, and so far above that of the Subjects of any of our Neighbour Nations, that as all the Women in *Europe* would run into *England*, (the Paradise of Women) if there were a Bridge made over the Sea; so all the Men too, if there were but an Act for a general Naturalization of all Aliens.

CHAP. V.

Of the Women, Children, and Servants in England.

TOuching the Women of *England*, there are divers things considerable in the *English* Laws and Customs. Women in *England*, with all their moveable Goods, so soon as they are married, are wholly *in potestate Viri*, at the Will and disposition of the Husband.

If any Goods or Chattles be given to a *Feme Covert*, (*i.e.*) to a married Woman, they all immediately become her Husbands: She cannot Let, Set, Sell, Give away, or Alienate any thing without her Husband's Consent.

Her very necessary Apparel, by the Law, is not hers in Property. If she hath any Tenure at all, it is in *Capite*, that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is *Caput Mulieris*.

All

All the Chattles perſonal the Wife had at the Marriage, are ſo much her Husband's, that after his Death, they ſhall not return to his Wife, but go to the Executor, or Adminiſtrator of the Husband, as his other Goods and Chattels, except only her *Parapherna*, or *præter Dotalia*, which are her neceſſary Apparel, which with the conſent of her Husband, ſhe may deviſe by Will, not otherwiſe by our Law, becauſe the Property and Poſſeſſion, even of the *Parapherna* are in him.

The Wife can make no Contract without her Husbands conſent, and in all Law-Matters, *ſine viro reſpondere non poteſt*, cannot reply without her Husband.

The Law of *England* ſuppoſes in the Husband the Power over his Wife, as over his Child or Servant, and therefore he muſt anſwer for his Wive's Fault; if ſhe wrong another by her Tongue, or by Treſpaſs, he muſt make Satisfaction.

So the Law makes it as high a Crime, and allots the ſame Puniſhment to a Woman that ſhall kill her Husband, as to a Woman that ſhall kill her Father or Maſter; and that is Petit-Treaſon, to be burnt alive.

So that a Wife in *England* is *de jure*, but the beſt of Servants having nothing her own, in a more Proper ſenſe than a Child hath, whom his Father ſuffers to call many things his own, yet can diſpoſe of nothing.

The Woman upon Marriage loſeth not only the Power over her Perſon, and her Will, and the property of her Goods, but her very Name; for ever after ſhe uſeth her Husband's Surname, and her own is wholly laid aſide; which is not obſerved in *France* and other Countries, where the Wife ſubſcribes her ſelf by her Paternal Name, as if *Suſanna* the Daughter of *R. Clifford*, be married to *E. Chamberlayne*, ſhe either writes her ſelf *Suſanna Clifford*, or elſe *Suſanna Clifford Chamberlayne*.

Notwithſtanding all which their Condition *de facto* is the beſt of the World; for ſuch is the good Nature of *Engliſh-men* towards their Wives, ſuch is the Tenderneſs and Reſpect, giving them the uppermoſt Place at Table, and elſewhere, the Right hand every where, and putting them upon no Drudgery and Hardſhip; that if there were a Bridge over into *England*, as aforeſaid, it is thought all the Women in *Europe* would run hither. Beſides

Besides in some things the Laws of *England* are above other Nations, so favourable to that Sex, as if Women had voted at the making of them.

If a Wife bring forth a Child, during her Husband's long Absence though it be for some Years, yet if he lived all the time *inter quatuor Maria*, within this Island, he must Father that Child; and if that Child be her first born Son, he shall Inherit that Husbands Estate, if Intailed, or left without Will.

If a Wife bring forth a Child begotten by a former Husband, or by any other, before Marriage, but born after Marriage, with another man; this Latter must own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law.

The Wife, after her Husbands Death, having no Joynture settled before Marriage, may challenge the third Part of his yearly Rents of Land during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third part of all her Husbands Moveables for ever.

As the Wife doth participate of her Husbands Name, so likewise of his Condition. If he be a Duke, she is a Dutchess; if he be a Knight, she is a Lady; if he be an Alien, made a Denison, she is *ipso facto* so too. If a Freeman marry a Bond-woman, she is also Free during the Coverture; whereof also it is said as before, *Uxor fulget radiis Mariti*

All Women in *England* are comprised under Noble or Ignoble.

Noble-Women are so three manner of ways, *viz.* by Creation, by Descent, and by Marriage.

The King, the Fountain of Honour, may, and oft hath created Women to be Baronesses, Countesses, Dutchesses, *&c.* As by *Richard* the Seconds Creation, *Margaret* Countess of *Norfolk*, was made Dutchess of *Norfolk* for Life; so *Anne Bullien* afterwards Wife to *Hen.* VIII. was made Marchioness of *Pembroke*; the Lady *Mary Compton* in King *James* the I. Time, was made Countess of *Buckingham* for Life; the said King *James* made the Lady *Finch* Viscountess of *Maidstone*, to her and the Heirs Males of her Body, with a special Clause, That such her Heirs-Males should have Voice and Place in Parliament, *& inter alios Vicecomites & ante Barones, ut Vicecomitis Maidstone*, see likewise

likewiſe in the Rolls her Parent of Creation ſince made to her, alſo of the Title of Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, for an Example of Feminine Creations. *Seld. Tit. Hon. P.* 2. *C.* 9. *ſ.* 1.

By Deſcent, all thoſe Women are Noble, to whom Lands holden by ſuch Dignity, do deſcend as Heirs: for Dignities and Titles of Honour, for want of Males do ſometimes deſcend to Females, but to one of them only, becauſe they are things in their own Nature entire, and not to be divided amongſt many (as the Lands and Tenements are which deſcend to all the Daughters equally,) beſides, by dividing Dignities, the Reputation of Honour would be loſt, and the ſtrength of the Realm impaired; for the Honour and Chivalry of the Realm, doth chiefly conſiſt in the Nobility thereof.

By Marriage all Women are Noble, who take to their Husbands any Baron or Peer of the Realm; but if afterwards they marry to Men not Noble, in the Senſe of the Law, they loſe their former Dignity, and follow the Condition of their latter Husband, for *eodem modo diſſolvitur earum Nobilitas, quo conſtituitur.* But Women Noble by Creation, or Deſcent, or Birth-right, remain Noble, though they marry Husbands under their Degree; for ſuch Nobility is counted *Character indelebilis.* Here note, that by the Courteſies of *England*, a Woman Noble only by Marriage, alway retaineth her Nobility; and ſo the Widow of a Knight, married to an inferior Perſon, retaineth by Courteſie, the Title and Name gotten by her former Husband: But if the King's Daughter marry a Duke or an Earl, *illa ſemper dicitur Regalis*, as well by Law as Courteſie.

Note alſo, that any Woman who is Noble by Birth, if ſhe be married to a Baron, takes Place according to the Degree of her Husband, though ſhe be a Duke's Daughter; but if ſhe marry to one under thoſe of the higher Nobility, as to a Knight, or Gentleman, then, by Courteſie, place is given according to her Birth, and not her Husband.

Noble-Women in the Eye of the Law, are Peers of the Realm, and are to be tryed by their Peers, and to enjoy moſt other Priviledges, Honour and Reſpect, as their Hus-

bands; only they cannot by the Opinion of some great Lawyers, maintain an Action upon the Statute of *de Scandalo Magnatum*, the Makers of that Statute meaning only to provide in that Case for the great Men, and not for the Women, as the words of that Statute seem to import: Likewise if any of the King's Servants within his Check-Roll, should conspire the Death of any Noble Woman, this were not Felony, as it is, if like conspiracy be against a Noble Man.

None of the Wives Dignities can come by Marriage to their Husband, although all their Goods and Chattles do; only the Wive's Dignities with the Lands, are to descend to her next Heir: Yet is the Courtesie of *England* such, that as the Wife for her Dowry hath the third part of her Husband's Lands, during her Life, so the Husband for the Dignity of his Sex, and for getting his Wife with Child, (which must appear by being born alive) shall have all his Wive's Lands (for his Dowry, if it may be so called) during his Life: But if a foreign Lady or Gentlewoman, marry an *English* Man, and she her self be not denizened, she is barrd all Priviledges and Titles due to her Husband, nor can she claim any Dowry by the Laws of *England*.

By the constitution of *England*, married Persons are so fast joyned, that they may not be wholly parted by any Agreement between themselves, but only by Sentence of the Judges, and such Separation is either *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, and that is, *ob precontractum, vel ob contractum per metum effectum, vel ob frigiditatem, vel ob Affinitatem, sive Consanguinitatem, vel ob sevitiam*; or else such Seperation is *à Mensa & Thoro*, and that is *ob Adulterium*.

The Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she cannot be produced as Witness for or against her Husband.

If there be no Sons, the Lands as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters, who are Co-heirs.

If an *English* Woman marry a *French*, *Spanish*, or other foreign Duke, tho' he be made a Denizen, yet she shall not bear his Title and dignity in Legal Proceedings.

The like if she marry a *Scotch*, or *Irish* Peer, by reason such an ones Husband is not a Peer in *England by* Law.

Children.

Children.

THE Condition of Children in *England* is different from those in our Neighbour Countries.

As Husbands have a more absolute Authority over their Wives, and their Estates, so Fathers have a more absolute Authority over their Children. Fathers may give all their Estates unintailed from their own Children, and all to any own Child, and none to the rest; the Consideration whereof keeps the Children in great Awe.

Children, by the Common-Law of *England*, are, at certain Ages, enabled to perform certain Acts.

A Son at the Age of 14. may chuse his Guardian, may claim his Lands holden in Socage, may consent to Marriage, may, by Will, dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15. he ought to be sworn to his Allegiance to the King.

At 21. he is said to be of full Age, may then make any Contract, may pass, not only Goods, but Lands by Will; which in other Countries may not be done, till the *Annus Consistentiæ*, the Age of 25. when the heat of the Youth is somewhat abated, and they begin to be stayed in Mind, as well as in Growth.

A Daughter at 7. Years is to have Aid of her Father's Tenants to marry her, for at those Years she may consent unto Marriage, tho she may afterwards dissent.

At 9. she is Dowable.

At 12. she is able to ratifie and confirm her former Consent given to Matrimony; and if at that Age she dissent not, she is bound for ever; she may then make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 14. she might receive her Lands into her own Hands, and was then out of Wardship; if she was 14. at the Death of her Ancestor.

At 16. (though at the Death of her Ancestor she was under 14.) she was to be out of Wardship, because then she might take a Husband, who might be able to perform Knights Service.

At 21. she is enabled to Contract or Alienate her Lands by Will, or otherwise.

The Eldest Son Inherits all Lands, and to the younger Children are disposed Goods and Chattels, and commonly the eldest Son's Wive's Portion; and besides, they are carefully Educated in some Profession or Trade.

If there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods are equally divided amongst the Daughters.

Of Servants.

THE Condition of Servants in *England*, is much more favourable, than it was in our Ancestors Days, when it was so bad, that *England* was called the Purgatory of Servants, as it was, and is still the Paradice for Wives, and the Hell for Horses. Ordinary Servants are Hired commonly for one Year, at the end whereof they may be free (giving warning Three Months before) and may place themselves with other Masters, only it is accounted Discourteous and Unfriendly to take another Man's Servant, before Leave given by his former Master; and Indiscreet to take a Servant without Certificate of his Diligence, and of his Faithfulness in his Service, to his former Master.

All Servants are subject to be corrected by their Masters, or Mistresses; and Resistance in a Servant is punished with severe Penalty; but for a Servant to take away the Life of his Master or Mistress, is accounted a Crime next to High-Treason, and called Petty-Treason, and hath a peculiar Punishment Capital

Foreign Slaves in *England* there are none since Christianity prevailed. A Foreign Slave brought into *England*, is upon Landing, *ipso facto*, free from Slavery, but not from ordinary Service.

Some Lands in *England* are holden in Villanage, to do some particular Services to the Lord of the Mannour; and such Tenants may be called the Lord's Servants.

There is a Two-fold Tenure called Villanage, one where the Tenure only is Servile, as to plough the Lord's Grounds, Sow,

Sow, Reap, and bring home his Corn, Dung his Land, &c. the other whereby both Perſon and Tenure is ſervile, and bound in all Reſpects at the diſpoſition of the Lord; ſuch Perſons are called in Law *Pure Villains*, and are to do all Villanous Services, to Improve the Land they hold to the Lord's uſe, themſelves to be wholly at the Lord's Service, and whatſoever they get is for their Lord; of ſuch there are but few now in *England*; the neareſt to this condition are Apprentices (that ſignifies Learners) a ſort of Servants that carry the mark of pure Villains, or Bond-Slaves, (as before in the Chapter of Gentry is intimated) differing however in this, that Apprentices are Slaves only for a time, and by Covenant, the other are ſo at the Will of their Maſter.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Laws of England.

Civil-Law. WHere Common and Statute-Law takes no Cognizance, uſe is made of that Law of Laws called the *Civil-Law*; wherein is to be had what all the Wiſeſt and Nobleſt Men of the moſt flouriſhing and Puiſſant State that ever was in the World, could in the ſpace of many Hundred Years by their own Wiſdom or Reaſon deviſe, or from any other People learn; ſo that this Law may be look't on as the Product of the common Reaſon of all Mankind, and fitted for the Intereſt and Welfare not of one Nation only, but taking care for the general Affairs of all People. Of this Law uſe is made in all Eccleſiaſtical Courts of Biſhops, Arch-Deacons, Vicars-General, Chancellors, and Commiſſaries, whenever Cognizance is taken of Wills and Teſtaments, of Tythes, Oblations, Mortuaries, of Matrimony, of Divorce, Adultery, Inceſt, Fornication, Chaſtity attempted; of Sacred Orders, Inſtitutions to Church-Livings, Celebration of Divine Offices, Reparation of Churches,

Dilapidations, Procurations; of Heresie, Apostacy, Atheism, Heresy, Schism, Simony, Blasphemy, *&c.* So of this Law is made use in the Court of Admiralty, in all Affairs immediately relating to the Royal Fleets, to all other Vessels of Trade, and to their Owners and Mariners, to Commanders at Sea, to Reprisals, to Piracies, to Merchants Affairs, to all Contracts made at Sea or beyond Sea, in the way of Marine Trade, and Commerce to all matters touching Wrecks, *Flotsam*, *Jetsam*, *Lagan*, Marine Waifs, Deodands, *&c.* Moreover use is made of the Civil-Law in the Court of the Earl-Marshal, taking cognizance of Crimes perpetrated out of *England*, of Contracts made in foreign parts, of Affairs of War within and without *England*, of Controversies about Nobility and Gentry, or bearing of Coats of Arms, of Precedency, *&c.* Of this Law much use is made in Treaties with foreign Potentates, where many Points are to be determined and concluded, according to the direction of this most excellent and general approved Law; and for this cause foreign Princes take especial care to choose such Persons for their Ambassadors as are skilled in the Civil-Law, and this Policy was heretofore duly observed by our *English* Princes, with very good success. Lastly, the Two Universities of *England* serve themselves of the Civil-Law; for by their Priviledges no Student is to be sued at Common-Law, but in the Vice-Chancellors Courts for Debts, Accounts, Injuries, *&c.*

Canon-Law.] The Canons of many ancient general Councils, of many National and Provincial *English* Synods, besides divers Decrees of the Bishop of *Rome*, and Judgments of ancient Fathers, had been received by the Church of *England*, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon Law, by which she did ever procede in the exercise of her Jurisdiction, and doth still by Vertue of the Statute 25 *H.* VIII. so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realm; and these are called the King's Ecclesiastical Laws, which have several Proceedings, and several ends from the Temporal Laws; these inflicting punish-

niſhment upon the Body, Lands, and Goods, and to puniſh the outward Man; but thoſe *pro ſalute Animæ*, to reward the inward Man; both joining in this, to have the whole Man outwardly and inwardly reformed.

Common-Law.] The *Common-Law* of *England* is the Common Cuſtoms of the Kingdom, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws: It is called *Lex non ſcripta*, (not but that we have them written in the old *Norman Dialect*, which being no where vulgarly uſed, varies no more than the *Latin*) but becauſe it cannot be made by Charter or Parliament, for thoſe are always matters of Record, whereas Cuſtoms are only matter of Fact, and are no where but in the memory of the People, and of all Laws muſt be the beſt for the *Engliſh*, for the written Laws made in *England*, by King and Parliaments, are impoſed upon the Subject, before any Probation or Tryal, whether they are beneficial to the Nation, or agreeable to the Nature of the People; but Cuſtoms bind not the People till they have been tryed and approved time out of mind; during which time, no inconveniency ariſing to hinder, thoſe Cuſtoms became Laws; and therefore when our Parliaments have altered any fundamental Points of our Common-Law, (as ſometime hath been done) thoſe alterations have been by experience found ſo inconvenient, that the ſame Law by ſucceeding Parliaments hath ſoon been reſtored. This Common-Law is the Quinteſſence of the Cuſtomary Law of the *Mercians*, prevailing before the Conqueſt, in the middle Counties of *England*, called the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and of the *Saxons* among the Weſt and South parts, and of the *Danes* amongſt the Eaſt Angles, all firſt reduced into one Body by King *Edward* the Elder, about the Year 900. which for ſometime almoſt loſt, were revived by the good King *Edward the Confeſſor*, and by Poſterity named his Laws. To theſe the Conqueror added ſome of the good Cuſtoms of *Normandy*, and then his Succeſſor King *Edward* the Firſt, having in his younger Years given himſelf ſatisfaction in the glory of Arms, bent himſelf, (like another *Juſtinian*) to endow his Eſtate with divers notable fundamen-

tal Laws, ever since practiced in this Nation. The excellent convenience and connaturalness of the Common-Law of *England*, to the Temper of *English*-men is such, that the serious Consideration thereof induced King *James* the First in a solemn Speech to prefer it as to this Nation, before the Judicial Law of *Moses*.

Besides the Common-Law of *England* in general, there are in divers parts of *England*, Customes and Common Usage which have the force of Common-Law among those People to whose property they belong, as *Borough English*, a Custom so called, because not in use out of *England*, where the youngest Son, or for want of Sons the youngest Brother is to inherit it, being presumed that in Boroughs or Trading Towns, the elder Sons might probably have learned their Father's Trade, and that the youngest would always be least able to help himself. *Gavelkind*, of which see *Pag.* 20 in *Kent*, *&c.*

Statute-Law. Where the *Common-Law* is silent, there we have excellent *Statute-Laws*, made by the several Kings of *England*, by and with the Advice and Consent of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the consent of all the Commons of *England*, by their Representatives in Parliament, whereunto the *English* easily submit, as made at their own earnest Desire and Request.

All Tryals of Common and Statute-Law are tried by a *Jury* of *Twelve Men*, which is thus: The Sheriff summons Twenty four Men, Housholders, out of the Neighbourhood of that place where the matter contested lies; against Twelve of these the Parties concerned may Object, but Twelve must be chosen to try the Cause. The Lawyers on both sides plead in open Court before the Judges, these *Twelve Men* standing near, may hear all that is said and produced on either part, and may ask what Questions they please of the Witnesses. When all the Witnesses are examined, and all Pleading is over, one of the Judges briefly recapitulates all that has past, putting the *Twelve Men* in mind of what hath been alledged and defended on either side, and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which

which these Jury of *Twelve Men* are bid to retire by themselves, an Officer being charged with them, to see that they have neither Meat, Drink, Fire nor Candle, that they may the sooner conclude their Opinions, which must be all Unanimous. When they are agreed, they come back into Court, and desiring their *Fore-man*, (*i. e.*) the first upon the List, may speak for 'em, he declares in Two or Three Words the opinion of all the Jury, all being of one mind, (or else to be remanded back to their Confinement) and according to their Judgment, the Sentence passes finally. This is the uncontrouluable property of every Free-born Subject of *England* to be tryed by his Peers, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Propriety between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Cases too at the King's Suit.

Peculiar and By-Laws.] By the King's Royal Charter granted to divers Cities of *England*, the Magistrates have a Power to make such Laws as may be beneficial for the Citizens, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and these are binding only to the Inhabitants of the place, unless such Laws are for general good, or against a general Inconvenience, for then they bind Strangers.

Forest-Law.] The *Forest-Laws* are peculiar Laws, different from the *Common-Law* of *England*. Forests in *England* are exceeding Ancient, and before the making of *Charta de Foresta*, Offences committed therein were punished at the pleasure of the King, in so sharp and grievous a manner, (as still in *Germany*) that both Nobles and Commons did suffer many horrible Inconveniencies and Oppressions; and even in that Charter were some hard Articles, which the clemency of gracious Kings have since by Statute thought fit to alter *per Assisam Foresta*. Yet in the time of *Edward* the Third, and also at this day, *Voluntas reputabitur pro Facto*; so that if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be Arrested as if he had taken a Deer. The Forrester may take and Arrest a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-draw*, *Stable-stand*, *Back-bear*, or *Bloody-Hand*; for in those Four a Man

Man is said to be taken with the manner, though three of them may be but presumptions.

Martial-Law.] *Lex Castrensis Anglicana*, is that Law which dependeth upon the King's Will and Pleasure, or his Lieutenant, in time of Actual War; for although in time of Peace, the King for the more equal temper of Laws towards all his Subjects, makes no Laws but by the consent of the three Estates in Parliament: Yet in time of War, by reason of great Dangers arising suddenly and unexpectedly upon small Occasions, he useth absolute Power, insomuch as his word goeth for a Law. Martial-Law extends only to Souldiers and Mariners, and is not to be practised in times of Peace, but only in times of War, and then and there only where the King's Army is on foot.

CHAP. VI.

Of *Humours*, *Manners*, *Diet*, *Attirs*, *Recreations*, and *Buildings*.

THE *English* differ from one an other in their Humours, as they do in their Birth, Education, and Profession. The Nobility, Gentry, and Scholars are extreamly well polished in their Behaviour; but the Mechanicks, and the common Sort are Rude and even Barbarous, as the effects of popular Tumults, (which are here called the *Mobile*) shews, who when they are got together commit the greatest Outrages, and render themselves sometimes very formidable, even to the Magistrate, who needs great Courage and Virtue to oppose 'em.

And here I would give the Reader one wholesome Caution, to wit, That if ever he happens to fall under the Displeasure of the *Mobile* in a Tumult, that he doth not *vim vi repellere*, oppose 'em by force, but by kind Words, pitiable Harangues, Condescention, or some such resigning Method get free from 'em, and leave them to themselves; for

for he who ſo treats them, divides 'em, and hereupon they generally fall out one among another.

The better Sort are always Courteous and Obliging, Free, Generous, Grateful, engaging even with Charms; but the meaner Sort are Rude, Boiſterous, Inſulting, Stiff, Uncertain, and Dangerous, eſpecially to Strangers; to whom they are generally as Inhuman, as the better Sort are Indulgent.

They Treat their Gueſts moſt Splendidly, and freely; the more you eat, and drink the welcommer you are; but then amongſt equals, they expect for the moſt part to receive ſuch Entertainment as they give.

The *Engliſh* are a People that are extreamly taken with Oratory, and they have the beſt ſort of it, in the greateſt perfection, that of the Pulpit.

'Tis true, the Ignorant are as much pleaſed with that they call a *good Delivery*, meaning the Graces of Elocution, which the *Romans* underſtood by the word Action, as they are with the Matter or the Style: But as the Learned very well know that *Action* is a thing quite loſt in the world, and that which the *French* and *Italians* pretend to, comes no nearer to the *Action* of the *Roman* Orators, than the performances or Modern Stage-players do, that of the famous *Roſcius*; ſo the better Preachers give it over as a thing to be deſpaired of, and inſtead of taking the Eye and Ear, they ſeize on the Mind, with rational Force, a mighty and irreſiſtible Power and Authority; for Sermons in no part of the World are ſo cloſely penn'd, with ſo much deep Learning, in ſuch accurate Methods, ſuch ſtrong Reaſonings, ſo eaſie and Elegant a Style, as here in *England*; and withall ſuch excellent Divinity, that it was a modeſt Opinion of the great *Verulam*, that the beſt Body of *Poſitive Divinity* that ever was compiled ſince the Scriptures, might be eaſily made out of the Sermons which are daily preached in *England*. By *Poſitive Divinity* he means that which of all others is in his Judgment moſt Rich and Precious, ſuch a form as may be collected upon particular Texts of Scripture in brief Obſervations, not dilated into common Places, nor chaſing after Controverſies, nor reduced into Method of Art, a thing abounding in Sermons, but defective in Books. *Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*

Manners.

Manners.] The *English* according to their Climate, are of a middle Temper. The Nothern Saturnine, and Southern Mercurial Temper, meeting in their Constitutions, renders them Ingenious and Active, yet solid and persevering, which nourisht under a suitable Liberty, inspires a Courage generous and lasting.

Their Ingenuity will not allow them to be excellent at the *Cheat*, but subject in that Point rather to *take* than *give*, and supposing others to be as open-hearted as themselves, are many times in Treaties over-match'd by them, whom they over-match in Arms and true Valour; which hath been very eminent in all Ages, and almost in all Lands and Seas too of the whole World.

The *English*, since the Reformation, are so much given to Literature, that all sorts are generally the most knowing People in the World. Men and Women, Children and Servants, cannot only read, but write Letters, to the prodigious advantage and augmentation of the Post-Office, in proportion beyond any other Post-Office in *Europe*.

The *English* have been so much addicted to writing of Books, especially in their own Language, and with so much License or Connivance, that according to the Observations of a Learned Man long ago, there have been during our late Troubles and Confusions, more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the *English* Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in *Europe*.

For Solidity of Matter, for Elegancy of Stile, and Methods in their *Sermons*, *Comedies*, *Romances*; and also in their Books of *Divinity*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *History*, and all other solid Learning; no Nation hath surpassed, and few equall'd them.

The *English*, especially the *Gentry*, are so much given to Prodigality, Sports and Pastimes, that Estates are oftener spent and sold, than in any other Country: They think it a piece of Frugality beneath a Gentleman to Bargain before-hand; or to count afterward for what they eat in any Place; though the rate be most unreasonable; whereby it comes to pass, that Cooks, Vintners, Innkeepers, and such like enrich themselves, and beggar

and

and inſult over the Gentry. In a Word, by their Prodigality it comes to paſs, that not only thoſe, but Taylors, Dancing-Maſters, and ſuch Triffling Fellows, arrive to that Riches and Pride, as to ride in their Coaches, keep their Summer-Houſes, to be ſerved in Plate, *&c.* an Inſolence inſupportable in other well-govern'd Nations.

Diet. The *Engliſh* are generally great Fleſh-eaters, although by the nearneſs of the Sea, on every Side, the great multitude of *Rivers*, Brooks and Ponds, *England* abounds with almoſt all ſorts of excellent Fiſh as is before mentioned. In former times their Table was in many places covered four times a Day; they had Breakfaſts, Dinners, Beverages and Suppers, until the time of the late Rebellion, wherein many eminent Families being much impoveriſhed by the prevailing Rebels, a Cuſtom was taken up by ſome of the Nobility and Gentry, of eating a more plentiful Dinner, and but little Supper; as on the contrary, the *Romans* and *Jews* anciently, and the hotter Climates at this Day, have little or no Dinner, but ſet Suppers.

The *Engliſh* are not now ſo much addicted to Gluttony and Drunkenneſs as of late Years.

Feaſting alſo is not ſo common and profuſe as anciently; for although the Feaſts of Coronations, at the Inſtallation of Knights of the Garter, Chancellors of Univerſities, Conſecrations of Biſhops, Entertainment of Ambaſſadors, the Feaſt of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Sergeants at Law, and Readers Feaſts in the Inns of Courts, *&c.* are all very ſumptuous and magnificent in theſe times; yet compared to the Feaſts of our Anceſtors, ſeem to be but Niggardly and Sparing: For *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to *Henry* the Third, had at his Marriage-Feaſt (as is recorded) Thirty Thouſand Diſhes of Meat; and King *Richard* the Second, at a Chriſtmas, ſpent daily Twenty Six Oxen, Three Hundred Sheep, beſides Fouls, and all other Proviſion proportionably: ſo anciently at a Call of Sergeants at Law, each Sergeant (ſaith *Forteſcue*) ſpent Sixteen Hundred Crowns in Feaſting, which in thoſe days was more than Sixteen Hundred Pounds now.

The

The *English* that feed not over-liberally (whereto the great Plenty and Variety of Viands invite them) nor drink much Wine, but content themselves with small Ale or Sider, (but especially the Latter) are observed to be much more Healthy, and much longer Lived than any of our Neighbouring Nations.

Since the Rebellion of Forty One, *England* hath abounded in variety of Drink, (as it did lately in variety of Religions) above any Nation in *Europe*: Besides all sorts of the best Wines from *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Greece*, there are sold in *London* above Twenty Sorts of other Drinks, as Brandy, Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Mum, Sider, Perry, Mead, Metheglin, Beer, Ale, many sorts of Ales, very different, as Cock, Stepony, Stich-back, *Hull*, *Derby*, *Northdown*, *Northampton*, *Sambidge*, Betony, Scurvy-Grass, Sage-Ale, Colledge-Ale, *&c.* a piece of wantonness whereof none of our Ancestors were ever guilty.

Attire. For Apparel or Clothing, the *French* Mode hath been generally used in *England* of late Years; in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, sometimes the High *Dutch*, sometimes the *Spanish*, and sometimes the *Turkish*, and *Moriſco* Habites were by the Engliſh worn in *England*; but after the Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, *England* never ſaw, for matter of wearing Apparel, leſs Prodigality, and more Modeſty in Clothes, more Plainneſs and Comlineſs than amongſt her Nobility, Gentry, and Superior Clergy; only the Citizens, the Country-People, and the Servants, appeared clothed, for the moſt part above and beyond their Qualities, Eſtates or Conditions, and far more gay than that ſort of People was wont to be in former Times.

The Men at preſent are not much guilty of Extravagancy in Attire, but the Women are in nothing ſo fantaſtical as to their Dreſſes (Commodes as they call 'em) for the Head; and indeed in all their Apparel, from the Lady to the Servant-Maid, they are too Expenſive and Whimſical.

Recreations. For variety of Divertiſments, Sports and Recreations, no Nation doth excel the *Engliſh*.

The

The King hath abroad his Foreſts, Chaſes and Parks, full of variety of Game; Red, and Fallow-Deer, Foxes, Otters; Hawking, his Paddock-Courſes, Horſe-Races, &c. and at Home Tennis, Pelmel, Billiards, Comedies, Opera's, Maſcarades, Balls, Ballets, *&c.* The Nobility and Gentry have their Parks, Warrens, Decoys, Paddock-Courſes, Horſe-Races, Hunting, Courſing, Fiſhing, Fowling, Hawking, Setting Dogs, Tumblers, Lurchers, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, Guns for Birding, Low-bells, Bat-fowling, Angling, Nets, Tennis, Bowling, Billiards, Tables, Cheſs, Draughts, Cards, Dice, Catches, Queſtions, Purpoſes, Stage-playes, Masks, Balls, Dancing, Singing; all ſorts of Muſicall Inſtruments, &c. The Citizens and Peaſants have Hand-Ball, Foot-Ball, Skittles or Nine-Pins, Shovel-bord, Stow-Ball, Goffe, Trol-Madams, Cudgels, Bear-baitings, Bull-baitings, Bow and Arrow, Throwing at Cocks, Cock-fighting, Shuttlecock, Bowling, Quoits, Leaping, Wreſtling, Pitching of the Bar, and Ringing of Bells, a Recreation uſed in no other Country in the World.

Amongſt the reſt, Cock-fighting ſeems to all Foreigners too childiſh and unſuitable for the Gentry; and for the Common-People, Bull-baiting and Bear-baiting, ſeem too Cruel; and for the Citizens Foot-ball, Throwing at Cocks very uncivil, rude, and barbarous within the City.

Buildings. Churches throughout all *England*, and the publick Edifices, are generally of ſolid Stone, covered with Lead; Cathedrals and Colegiate Churches everywhere Ample and Magnificent; and the Churches in Market Towns and Opulent Villages ſpacious and ſolid enough, Beautified with very high Pyramids, or Steeples, or at leaſt with ſtately high Towers: Houſes in City that were heretofore uſually of Wood, are now built with Stone or Brick, and covered with Slate or Tyle; the Rooms within, formerly Wainſcotted, are now hung with Tapiſtry, or other convenient Stuff, and all Cieled with Plaiſter, excellent againſt the Rage of Fire, againſt the Cold, and to hinder the paſſage of all Duſt and Noiſe; of late Years Deal-Wanſcot is found to be more Convenient, and cheaper than Hangings.

The modern Buildings have been far more ſlight, and of leſs continuance than the Ancient. The

The Houſes of the Nobles and Rich, are abundantly furniſhed with Pewter, Braſs, Fine Linnen, and Plate, the mean Mechanicks, and Husband-men, want not Silver Spoons, and ſome Silver Cups in their Houſes.

The Windows every where glazed, not made of Paper or Wood, as is uſually in *Italy* or *Spain*: Chimnies in moſt places, no Stoves, although the far more Southern parts of *Germany* can hardly ſubſiſt in the Winter without them.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Vices and Puniſhments.

Vices.] THE *Engliſh* National *Vices* were anciently *Gluttony*, and the Effects thereof *Laſcivioufneſs*: So likewiſe Pride in Apparel, wherein they were ſo Extravagant and fooliſh, ſo ſuperfluous and obſcene, that divers Statutes before our Reformation in Religion, and Homilies ſince, have been made againſt that Exceſs; and an *Engliſh*-Man was wont to be pictured Naked, with a pair of Taylors Sheers in his Hand, a piece of Cloth under his Arm, and Verſes annext, intimating that he knew not what Faſhion of Clothes to have.

Exceſs of Drinking was anciently more rare in *England*, as appeareth by an Old Poet.

Ecce Britannorum mos eſt laudabilis iſte,
Ut bibat arbitrio pocula quiſque ſuo.

The *Danes* in the time of King *Edgar*, firſt brought it in, but it was afterwards baniſht hence, ſo that we find no ancient Statute ſince the Conqueſt againſt it; for tho' the Statutes heretofore made againſt Exceſs in Apparel and Diet, are ancient, yet thoſe againſt Drunkenneſs are but of late date; For till *quarto* of King *James* there was no Law to reſtrain that voluntary Madneſs.

As the *Engliſh* returning from the Wars in the *Holy-Land*, brought home the foul Diſeaſe of *Leproſie*, now almoſt extinct here, though not yet in our Neighbouring Countries:

Countries: So in our Fathers days, the *English* return'ing from the ſervice in the *Netherlands*, brought with them the ſoul Vice of *Drunkenneſs*, as beſides other Teſtimonies, the term of *Carous*, from *Gar-Auz*, *All out*, learnt of the High *Dutch* there, in the ſame Service; ſo *Quaff*, *&c.* do ſhew. This Vice of late was more, tho' at preſent ſo much, that ſome Perſons, and thoſe of Quality, may not ſafely be viſited in an Afternoon, eſpecially in the Country, without running the hazard of exceſſive drinking of Healths, whereby in a ſhort time twice as much Liquor is conſumed as by the *Dutch*, who ſip and prate; and in ſome places it is eſteemed a piece of Wit to make a Man Drunk; for which purpoſe ſome Swilling, Inſipid Trencher Buffoon is always at hand.

However, it may be truly affirmed, That at preſent there is generally leſs Exceſs in Drinking, (eſpecially about *London*, ſince the uſe of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate) leſs exceſs in Diet, but principally in Apparel, than heretofore; inſomuch that the poor Tradeſman is much pincht thereby; for as it is expedient for the benefit of the whole Commonwealth, that divers unneceſſary and ſuperfluous Commodities ſhould be allowed, as Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Sugars, Raiſins, Silks, Fine Linnen, *&c.* ſo ſome leſs hurtful Exceſſes (as in Apparel, Diet, Building, Rich Furniture of Houſes, Hangings, Beds, Plate, Jewels, Coaches, Lacqueys, *&c.*) muſt either be connived at, or much of all the Money of the Nation muſt lie dead and unimployed, and Tradeſmen muſt either ſtarve, or be ſuſtained by Alms.

The Sin of *Buggery*, brought into *England* by the *Lombards*, as appears not only by the Word *Buggeria*, but alſo by *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Edw.* III. *N.* 58. is now rarely practiced amongſt *Engliſh*, although ſometimes diſcovered amongſt Aliens in *England*, and then puniſhed by Death, without any remiſſion.

Impoiſonments, ſo ordinarily in *Italy*, are ſo abominable amongſt *Engliſh*, as 22 *H.* VIII. 'twas made High-Treaſon, though ſince repealed; after which the puniſhment for it was to be put alive into a Chaldron of Water, and there boiled to Death. At preſent it is Felony, without benefit of Clergy.

Stabbing in *England* is much more seldom than in *Italy*, the *English* being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences, not apt to seek Revenge; the true well-bred *English* have more of Inclination to Goodness, which the Greeks called *Philantropia*, than other Nations, the Nobility and well-bred Gentry delighting to be Gracious and Courteous to Strangers, Compassionate to the Afflicted, and Grateful to Benefactors, when their Purse or Estate, not diverted by other extravagant expences, will give them leave to remember them.

Some of those who have more Wit than they can apply well, and a bold dexterity above all *Europeans*, are the most exquisite *Pick-Pockets* in the World, and the most daring Thieves, and Pirats; tho' in robbing on the High-way they seldom commit any Murder, unless they be pursued.

London is almost the only place in *England* for Pick-pockets, and there it is not only a Science, but there is as it were a Corporation of them; and some of the Fraternity being almost always in *Newgate*, the common Goal, there is such a true Correspondence among 'em, that most commonly one or other may be found by the Master-keeper, who can discover, and cause to be restored to the right Owner any thing of a more than ordinary esteem.

So likewise 'tis no extraordinary, but a generous thing for those who rob on the High-way, to send back to the Owners Papers, Parchments, or any other desired Things that are of no intrinsick value to a Stranger.

Of Punishments.

AND First, of those relating to Ecclesiastical Discipline, which when inflicted upon Scandalous, Notorious, and Contumacious Offenders, proceed in this manner: First, The Party delinquent is admonished, next goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated, or excluded from the Church, or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lord's Supper,

per, is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Suit of Law, &c. and this commonly for Stubbornness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which though in smallest Matters, yet may be a very great Crime, for *Res præcepta, quo facilior est observatu, eo præcepti violatio est gravior, cum sit magu Spontanea*, as St. *Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is the more Voluntary: Besides, in Contempts, it is not so much the violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resented. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise than the State of *England*; for so odious in the Eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the Protection of the Law. *Caput gerit Lupinum*, saith *Bracton*, an Outlawed Person was anciently look'd upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be killed by any Man that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King; and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general Cry against Excommunication at this day.

This power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest, with the Chancellour.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more Solemnity and Terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself, in his proper Person; and being so Excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any Man be so stub-

born, as to continue Forty days Excommunicated, the King's Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the Chancery against him; whereupon he is cast into Prison, without Bail, there to lie 'till he hath satisfied for his Offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus* to be inflicted only upon an Obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, and rejected, and cursed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation: And this is to be done by the Bishop also, in his own Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, *&c.* in such a place, or to such a People; and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go; but if against a Place only, then the People of that Place may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides these general Censures of the Church which respect Church Communion, there is another which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called *Publick Penance*, when any one is compelled to confess in publick his fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church, which is done in this manner: The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch upon some Sunday, bare-head, and bare-feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down, and kissing the Ground; then in the middle of the Church is he or she eminently placed in the sight of all the People, and over-against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation; that God can no way be satisfied but by applying Christ's Sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his Sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and Sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God, and his Holy Angels, That by God's assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the Temptations of the World, the Allurements of the Flesh,

Flesh, and the Snares of the Devil: which being done, and the Priest, in Christ's Name, pronouncing the Remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him in that great Scandal against them, and receive him into their holy Communion, and account him again a Member of their Church; and in Testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud the Lord's Prayer. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers, to be the ancient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, that it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that, in case the Crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed Penance may, at the Party's request, be commuted into a pecuniary Mulct for the Poor of the Parish, or some pious uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, That may appear to be the more probable way; for some Men will be thereby reclaimed, who by the publication of their Offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more Punishment, or Ecclesiastical Censure which toucheth the Body, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted not *in pœnam mortuorum*, but *in terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their Death their Bodies may be decently interred. A Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England* to Persons dying Excommunicate, to perjured Persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are Punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio à Beneficio*; when a Minister for a time is deprived of the Profits of his Benefits, and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio à Beneficio*; when for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Living.

And

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*: when a Minister is wholly, and for ever deprived of his Orders; and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous Crime, meriting Death, and is performed by the Bishop in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order, and this in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like Offence. And herein Bishops are to take special care to behave themselves; ὡς μὴ καταχυριεύοντες, not as lording over Gods Heritage, not as absolute Masters over Servants, to gain by their Punishments, but as Fathers over Children for their Amendment, and as being Ministers in Spiritual Affairs, to use their power for the good of Christians, and to conduct that Power by Moderation.

Of Punishments Secondly relating to Civil *Discipline.*

BEcause the several Punishments inflicted for several Crimes, are different in most Countries, and those of *England* much different from those of all other Countries; a brief Account of them may probably not be unacceptable to Foreigners especially.

All Crimes in *England* that touch the Life of a Man, are either *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, or *Felony*, altho some High-Treasons are much more heinous and odious than others, yet the punishment by Law is the same for all sorts (except Clipping and Coyning of Money) and that is, that the Traytor, laid upon a Hurdle or Sledge, be drawn to the Gallows, there hanged by the Neck, presently cut down alive, his Entrails to be suddenly pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before the Face of the Criminal; then his Head to be cut off, his Body to be divided into Four Parts; and lastly, that the Head and Body be ng up, or impaled where the King shall comman

Besides

Beſides all this, he ſhall forfeit all his Lands and Goods whatſoever; his Wife ſhall loſe her Dowry, his Children their Nobility, and all their right of inheriting him, or any other Anceſtor; our Law thinking it moſt reaſonable, that he who endeavoured to deſtroy the King, the Breath of our Noſtrils, and thereby to rend the Majeſty of Government, his Body, Lands, Goods and Poſterity ſhould be rent, torn, and deſtroyed.

For *Coining of Money*, though adjudged High-Treaſon, the Puniſhment having been only Drawing and Hanging before the Statute of 25 *Edw.* III. it remains ſo ſtill; but *Hoveden* ſaith, that before his time the Puniſhment for falſifying of Moneys, was loſs of Eyes and of the Genitals.

Petty-Treaſon is either when a Servant killeth his Maſter or Miſtriſs, or a Wife killeth her Husband, or a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience; and for this Crime the puniſhment is to be drawn (as before) and to be hanged by the Neck 'till he be dead. The Puniſhment for a Woman convicted of High-Treaſon, or Petty-Treaſon is all one, and that is to be Drawn, and Burnt alive.

Felonies, or all other Capital Crimes, for which anciently there were ſeveral ſorts of Puniſhments, till *Hen.* I. ordained that the Puniſhments for all Felonies, ſhould be to be Hanged by the Neck 'till they be dead.

But if a Peer of the Realm commit High-Treaſon, Petty-Treaſon, or Felony, although his Judgment be the ſame with that of common Perſons, yet the King doth uſually extend ſo much Favour to ſuch, as to cauſe them only to be Beheaded with an Ax, upon a Block, lying on the Ground, and not as in all other Countries, by a Sword, kneeling or ſtanding.

If a Criminal indicted of Petty-Treaſon or Felony, refuſeth to Anſwer, or to put himſelf upon a Legal Tryal; then for ſuch ſtanding Mute, and Contumacy, he is preſently to undergo that horrible Puniſhment called *Peine forte & dure*; that is, to be ſent back to the Priſon from whence he came, and there laid in ſome low dark Room, upon the bare Ground, on his Back, all naked beſide his Privy parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords,

Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room; then shall be laid upon his Body, Iron and Stone, so much as he may bear, or more; the next day he shall have three Morsels of Barley Bread without drink, and the third day shall have Drink of the Water next to the Prison door, except it be running Water, without Bread; and this shall be his Diet 'till he die. Which grievous kind of Death some stout Fellows have sometimes chosen, that so not being Tryed and Convicted of their Crimes, their Estates may not be forfeited to the King, but descend to their Children, nor their Blood stained.

But tho' the Law continues, yet we so abhor cruelty, that of late they are suffered to be so over charged with Weight laid upon them that they expire presently.

But in case of *High-Treason*, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been convicted, and his Estate confiscated.

After Beheading or Hanging, the Criminals friends usually Interr the Body decently, where they please; only if the Crime be very enormous, as for Murdering and Robbing any Person, then by Order is the Criminal usually hanged by the Neck 'till he be dead, and afterwards hanged in Chains 'till the Body rot; and in some cases his Right Hand is first cut off, and then he is hang'd.

In all such Felonies where the Benefit of Clergy is allowed, (as it is in many) there the Criminal is to be marked with a Hot-Iron, with a *T.* or *M.* for Thief or Manslayer, on the left Hand; and wandering Rogues are to be markt on the Shoulder with an *R.*

Anciently, in the time of the *Saxon* Christian Kings, and sometime after the coming of the *Norman* Kings, Men were rarely put to Death for any Crime, but either paid grievous Fines, or for the more enormous Crimes, to lose their Eyes, or their Testicles; and so remain living Monuments of their Impieties, as punishments far worse than Death; which among Christians is believed to be but a passage, for all truly penitent, from this Life to a far better; and so more a Reward than a Punishment.

For

For *Petty-Larceny*, or ſmall Theft, that is under the value of 12 *d.* the Puniſhment anciently was ſometimes by loſs of an Ear, ſometimes by Cudgelling; but ſince *Edward* III. only by Whipping: But if ſuch Petty-Theft be found by the Jury to have fled for the ſame, he forfeiteth all his Goods.

Perjury, By bearing falſe Witneſs upon Oath, in a Court of Record, is puniſhed with the Pillory, called *Colliſtrigium*, burnt in the Forehead with a P. his Trees growing upon his Ground to be Rooted up, and his Goods Confiſcated.

Forgery, Cheating, Libelling, Falſe Weights and Meaſures, Foreſtalling the Market, Offences in Baking and Brewing are commonly puniſhed with ſtanding in the Pillory, Whipping, and ſometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off, or there bored through the Tongue with a Hot Iron. But of late we have left off the cruelty of cutting off Ears, ſevere Whipping, Branding on the Forehead, boring the Tongue, and the like.

The puniſhment for *Miſpriſion* of *High-Treaſon*, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is forfeiture of the Profits of his Lands during Life, and of all Goods, and alſo Impriſonment for Life.

For *Striking* in the *King's Court*, *whereby Blood is drawn*; the puniſhment is, that the Criminal ſhall have his Right-Hand ſtricken off, in a moſt ſad and ſolemn manner.

For *Striking* in *Weſtminſter hall*, whilſt the Courts of Juſtice are ſitting, is Impriſonment during Life, and Forfeiture of all his Eſtate.

For one found in a *Præmunire*, that is, one who incurs the ſame Puniſhment which was inflicted on thoſe who tranſgreſſed the Statute of 16 *R.* II. *cap.* 5. commonly called the Statute of *præmunire facias*, &c. for ſuch an one the puniſhment is forfeiture of all his Eſtate, to be put out of the King's Protection, and Impriſonment during the King's pleaſure.

The puniſhment of *Petty-Jurors* attainted of giving a Verdict contrary to Evidence, wittingly, is ſevere; they are condemned to loſe the Franchiſe or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit, uncapable of being a Witneſs, or of a Jury; their Houſes,

Lands, and Goods shall be seized into the King's Hands, their Houses pulled down, their Meadows plowed up, their Trees rooted up, all their Lands laid waste, and their Bodies Imprisoned.

The like punishment is also for those who shall conspire to Indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of *Felony*.

Felo de se, that is, one who wittingly killeth himself, is to be buried out of *Christian Burial*, with a Stake driven through the Corps, and to forfeit his Goods.

Drunkards, *Vagabonds*, &c. are punished by setting their Legs in the Stocks for certain Hours.

Scolding Women are to be set in a *Trebucket*, commonly called a *Cucking-Stooll*, perhaps from the French *Coquine*, and the German *Stull*, the *Queans Chair*, placed over some deep Water, into which they are let down, and plunged under Water thrice, to cool their Choler and heat.

Other *Misdemeanors* are commonly punished with Imprisonments or Fines, and sometimes with both.

As for breaking on the Wheel, and other like Torturing Deaths, common in other Christian Countries, the *English* look upon them as too cruel for Christian Professors to use.

For putting any to the *Rack*, it is by the *English* believed to savour of too much Slavishness; besides, they contemning and despising Death, and yet not enduring Torture, will sooner acknowledge themselves guilty of any the foulest Crimes whatsoever, than be put to the Racks, and then the People, not accustomed to such cruelty, would be apt to pity the Party tortured, and abominate the Sovereign and His Judges for introducing such a Custom; the Jury would easily quit the Prisoner of whatever Confession should be thus extorted.

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LOndon.] Being the Epitome of *England*, the Seat of the Britiſh Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefeſt *Emporium*, or Town of Trade in the World; the largeſt and moſt Populous, the faireſt and moſt Opulent City at this day in all *Europe*, perhaps in the whole World, ſurpaſſing even *Paris* and *Rome* put together, it will not, I hope, ſeem impertinent to give a particular Account thereof.

To deſcribe all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended Brevity of this Treatiſe, here ſhall be inſerted only τὰ μεγαλεῖα τ πόλεως, *Magnalia Londini*; ſuch things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count Remarkable.

Name and Antiquity.] *London*, ſo called, as ſome conjecture, from *Llongdin*, the *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying in the *Saxon* Tongue, *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was Built as ſome write 1108 years before the Birth of our Saviour, that is, now above 2801 years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 years before the Building of *Rome*; *Ammianus Marcellinus*, ſaith in his time, it was *vetus oppidum, & auguſtum*, an old imperial City.

Situation.] In the most Excellent *Situation* of *London*, the profound Wisdom of our Ancestors is very Conspicuous and Admirable. It is seated in a pleasant Ever-Green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in a wholsome Soil mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a Crescent, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about 60 Miles from the Sea, not so near that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be much annoyed by the Boisterous Winds, or moist Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that by the help of the Tide every twelve hours, Ships of very great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom, nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the Milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern* and *Western* Seas; yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: in an Excellent Air upon the *North-side* of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South-side* are noted to be more unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) defended by gentle Hills, from the *North* and *South* Winds. It lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are Large, Straight, Smooth and Fair, no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marshes nor Lakes to hinder Carriages and Passengers, so that as Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; so those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel are more cheaply conveyed by Water. The City of *London* is supplyed with Coals from *New-castle*, which might be had nearer home, *viz.* from *Black-heath* in *Kent* within 5 Miles of the City; but the great Advantage the Nation finds by the Employment of so many hundreds of Ships, and thousands of Seamen in the Coal-trade, will not easily suffer those Mines at *Black-heath* to be broke up. In a word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the benefit of Shipping, all the Blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here more easily enjoyed than in any City of the World. Mag-

Magnitude. The City of *London* (with that of *Westminster*, and the Burrough of *Southwark* being contiguous to one another, seem to make indeed but one City, and accordingly shall be so consider'd when we speak of Buildings, *&c.*) is of a vast Extension, from *Lime-House*, measured to the end of *Tothil* or *Tuttle-Street* from *East* to *West*, it is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and an half, and from the farther end of *Black-man-street* in *Southwark*, to the end of St. *Leonard Shoreditch* is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half. The built ground some years ago was computed by Sir *William Petty*, to be an *Area* of nine Miles square, since which the Buildings are much increased.

In this great City the Streets, Lanes, and Allies, are in number above 5000, and yet some of them above half a measured Mile in length; Dwelling-houses before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls above 15000, and that is now accounted but a seventh part of the whole City, as may be judged by the weekly Bills of Mortality, the number of Houses at present may in all probability be 110000.

Number of Inhabitants. That the Reader may the better guess at the *Number of Inhabitants*, or Humane Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by two thirds 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, *&c.* Also that *Communibus Annis* to supply *London* with *New-castle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* 280000 Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials in *London*, which in ordinary years, when there is no Pestilence, amount of late to about 22000 in a year; and in the year 1681. which was not accounted a sickly year, there died, according to the general Bill of Mortality, 23971.

Drink Brewed in London in a year. As also by the Quantity of Beer Drank in *London* in a year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible, for in the year 1667.

when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without, lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Country for Habitation; according to an exact computation, there were brewed within that year in *London* 452563 Barrels of strong Beer, sold at 12*s*. 6*d*. the Barrel, and 580421 Barrels of Ale, sold at 16*s*. the Barrel, and 489797 Barrels of Table Beer, or Small Beer, sold at 6*s*. 6*d*. the Barrel; the Beer strong and small is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel, and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor Brewed.

It is true, that some hereof is transported beyond the Seas, but that is scarce considerable; besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of *French* and *Spanish* Wines, much *Rhenish* Wine, Syder, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale, for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) was not long ago Farmed or Rented of the King at above 120000 pound a year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

In a word, the Author of the Map of *London*, published *Anno* 1684. reckons in this vast City 1200000 of Souls, but the more accurate Sir *William Petty* counts but 115846 Families, and 695076 Souls which is more than are in *Paris*, *Rome*, and *Roven*; more than in *Paris* and *Amsterdam*; more than in *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, *Rome*, *Dublin*, *Bristol*, and *Lyons*; as many as in all the two Provinces of *Holland* and *West-Friseland*.

River of Thames. The *River* whereon is seated this great City, for its Breadth, Depth, gentle, streight even Course, extraordinary wholsome Water, and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World; the Sea flows gently up this River 80 Miles, that is, almost to *Kingston*, 12 Miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water. bringing the greater Vessels to *London*, and the smaller beyond, then against the Stream. Boats are drawn about 200 Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles,

It

It is High-water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-East*, and *South-West* points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are about a Land-flood, the Wind *North-West*, at the Equinoctial, and the Moon at full; when these four Causes concur (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* is sometimes by the over flowing of the *Tyber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *East-ward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more Advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*; to say nothing of the variety of excellent Fish within this River, and above all, of the incomparable Salmon; the fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both Sides thereof; in a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very radical moisture of this City, and in some Sence, the natural heat too, for almost all the fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *New-Castle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. or else down the River from *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water Engines, is in many places supplyed with excellent wholsome Water, also from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-water; so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a New-River, brought at a vast charge and exquisite Skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*; two springs near *Ware* in *Hertford-shire*, from whence in a turning and winding course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City; in some places the Channel is necessarily 20 Foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys, more than 20 foot high above ground in open Troughs; over this new River are made 800 Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood; 600 men have been at once employed in this great Work, it was begun in 1608 and finished in 5 years; it serves the highest places in *London*

in the lower Rooms, and the lower parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts (though on the highest ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-water, and those Pumps in many places not six foot deep in the ground.

Trade.] The vast Traffick and Commerce whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at chiefly by the customs which are paid for all Merchandise Imported or Exported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in comparison of the imposts of most other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above 300000 pound a year, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lie along the Thames; besides many that are sent forth every year, to carry and fetch Commodities, to, and from all parts of the known World; whereby it comes to pass that no small number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses, within the City for Winter, and without for Summer; for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living; for great Estates in Money and Land, *&c.* Excell some Princes in divers of our Neighbouring Nations.

Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge commerce, by the infinite number of great well furnished Shops, which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great number of Law-suits in Term-time, made this report of *London* to his Country-men, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops, and Suits; whereas he might rather have said more truly in a few more words; that *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses, and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities necessary or expedient for the use or pleasure of mankind; that *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Sea-men, and all kind of Excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits, and most excellent Beauties; for it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty, or Wit, or perhaps

haps Courage, or Industry; or any other rare quality, *London* is their North-Star, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Lastly, Very Remarkable also is this Great *City* for the Champaign of the Country on all sides; for the Number of the Royal Palaces; the Multitude of Stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the Innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-houses of the Wealthy *Citizens*; the Pleasant Fertile Meadows, Inclosed Pastures, and Cornfields; the abundance of Nurseries, and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick, as for Food and Delight; the Frequency, the Populousness, and Wealthiness of the Villages, *&c.*

Of the Government of the CITY *of* LONDON.

THe *Government* of this *City*, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is very Admirable. **Ecclesiastical Government.**] The *Ecclesiastical Government* is by a Bishop; was in the time of the *Britains*, by an Arch-bishop; but when it became Subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal-See was placed at *Canterbury*; not because that was the more worthy City, but for the sake of *Augustine* the Monk, who first Preached the Gospel there to the Heathen-*Saxons*, and was there Buried: Since which time it hath been under a Bishop above Ten Centuries and an half, in a Continual Succession; in which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*, to the Present Worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned, Pious Divine Dr. *Henry Compton*, Son to the late Valiant E. of *Northampton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*, 1674, and Translated to *London* 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, Dr. *William Sherlock*; 3 Residentiaries, 1. Dr. *William Holder*. 2. Dr. *Henry Godolphin*, And 3. Dr. *William Stanley*; a Treasurer, and 30 Prebendaries.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many Excellent Divines, that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish; and these have, for a long time, had the most Excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; Insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches, have come hither on purpose to learn their Manner of Pulpit-Oratory. For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is, in almost every Parish, a Parsonage, or Vicarage-House, and in most, a Competent Allowance in Tythes. Anciently, the Ministers Due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmens Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, *&c.* was 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the *Pound*, of the Yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings, a Half-penny for each Pound, every Sunday and Holy-day in the year; whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it: Afterwards many Holy-days being taken away, and the Clergy-Means thereby abated, it was Ordained, 25 *Hen.* 8*th.* That 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, of all Rents of Houses and Shops, should be paid yearly to the Minister; whereunto the *Londoners* did not onely consent (as they had good Reason, it being much less in the Pound than before) but bound themselves by an Act of Common-Council to perform the same; and the said Ordinance was Confirmed in Parliament, 27 *Hen.* 8*th.* And again, 37 *Hen.* 8*th.* with a Power given to the Lord Mayor, to Commit to Prison any Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues, according to that Proportion: but, since the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or else making no Conscience of Robbing God, have devised many Base and Fraudulent ways, by Double-Leases, by Great Fines and Small Rents, and several other ways to evade the Law, and Rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. Complaint whereof being made to King *James* I. 1618. It was Declared in His Court of *Exchequer*, by the Barons there, That the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the forementioned Acts) to pay 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the *Pound*, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time. But the Citizens (who think 2000 *l. per An-*

num

num not enough for an Alderman, or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 *l.* too much for a Paſtor of a Pariſh) oppoſing the ſame, the Buſineſs lies yet Uneſtabliſhed, to the Great Diſhonour of the Reformed Religion. Only ſince the Great Fire there is an Allowance ſettled by Act of Parliament in thoſe Pariſhes which were Burnt down, upon every Rector, or Vicar; by which Act, none of 'em have ſetled leſs than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l. per Annum.* Divers conſiderable Pariſhes are now annexed two together in one Church, and under one Paſtor.

Civil Government.] The *Civil Government* is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) in ſome Nobleman, or Lawyer ſet over the City by the King, as Supreme Governour; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the Chief Magiſtrate was called (as he is ſtill in *Rome*) the *Preſect* of *London*; or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Cuſtos*, or *Guardian*; and ſometimes *Provoſt* of *London*: but after the Coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magiſtrate was called *Bailivus*, from the *French* word *Bailler*, *Tradere*, *Committere*; that is, *Commiſſarius*, or one that hath Commiſſion to Govern others: And there were ſometimes Two Bailiffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the Firſt, *Anno* 1189. Changed the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*; which alſo being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever ſince, a Citizen Choſen by the Citizens Annually, unleſs, ſometimes, for the Diſloyalty of the Citizens, their Privileges and Franchiſes have been taken from them, and a Guardian ſet over them, as was done by *Hen.* III. and *Edw.* I.

His Election.] He is uſually Choſen on *Michaelmas*-Day by the Livery-Men, or Members of the ſeveral Companies within the ſaid City, out of the 26 Aldermen, all Perſons of Great Wealth and Eſteem. In which Election, the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath uſually the Precedence; yet, in this particular, the ſaid Electors ſometimes take a Liberty.

His Authority.] His Authority reaches not onely over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but alſo on the Famous River of *Thames*, Eaſtward, as far as *Tendale*

dale, or *Tenlett*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*, and Westward, as far as *Colony Ditch*, above *Staines-bridge*: He hath a Privilege by Charter, to Hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex* and *Surrey*; and for this purpose, is always Maintained an Excellent Kennel of Hounds as afore-mentioned. He hath Power to Punish, or Correct all that shall Annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties Adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and Punishment of Offenders; onely the Strength and Safety of the River against an Invasion, and Securing Merchandizing and Navigation, by Block-houses, Forts, or Castles, is the immediate Care of the King.

Lord Mayors Courts of Judicature. To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers *Courts* of *Judicature* of high Importance.

The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the *Hustings* (i. e.) *Domus Causarum*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is a Court of *Request*, or *Conscience*, so called, because medling with nothing above 40 *s.* value. The Oath of the Creditor himself is accepted.

The Court of the Lord *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen upon the next Vacancy) sit: Two Courts of the *Sheriffs*, one for each County.

The Court of the City *Orphans*, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *England*) of Two Houses; one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every Man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great Happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World; that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes, or Imposts, any Man is obliged, but by his own Consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues

venues of the City, and to his Court belongs the buſineſs of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor alſo belong the *Courts* of *Coroner*, and of *Eſcheater*; and another Court for the Conſervation of the River of *Thames*.

Laſtly, The Court of *Gaol-delivery*, held uſually Eight times a year at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middleſex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge, and hath the Power of Reprieving Condemned Perſons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the Meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City; in which Court Inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the Regulating and Well-Governing of the City; Alſo the Court of *Halmote*, or Aſſembly of every Guild or Fraternity, for Regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

His State. His *State* and Magnificence is Remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is uſually on Horſeback, with Rich Capariſon, himſelf always in Long Robes, ſometimes of Scarlet-Cloth richly Furred, ſometimes Purple, ſometimes Puke; and over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet, which ſome ſay, is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great Rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all ſides of him, *&c.* but more eſpecially on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Weſtminſter* in his Barge, Accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the ſeveral Companies or Corporations, in their ſeveral Stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours and Streamers; and having there, in the Exchequer Chamber, taken his Solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-hall*, (that is, the Great Common-hall of Guilds, or Incorporated Confraternities;) where is prepared for him and his Brethern, a moſt Sumptuous dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of their Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council, alſo Foreign Ambaſſadors are Invited; and, of late years, their Majeſties

jesties have been pleased to honour the Feast with their Presence. This Great Magistrate, upon the Death of the King, is said to be Prime Person of *England*, and therefore when King *James* I. was Invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, Subscribed, in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

The Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high Repute and Esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, judges, and, of latter times, to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the Highest Officers of the Realm; He is also, for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King, before the year of his Mayoralty be expired, unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was Alderman, as of late hath been usual. The Lord Mayor, on the day of the King's Coronation, claims to be Chief Butler, and bear the King's Cup amongst the Highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in their Offices.

His Table is, and also the Table of each Sheriff, such, that it is not onely open all the year to all Comers, Strangers and Others, that are of any considerable Quality, but so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the Greatest Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate; nay, it is Recorded, That a Lord Mayor of *London* hath Feasted Four Kings at once at his Table.

Also, for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a year for his Sword-bearers Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance is very Honourable; he hath Four Officers that wait on him; who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is,

The Sword-bearer.

The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayors Recreation abroad,

The Common Cryer.

The Water-Bailiff,

The

There is alſo,
The Coroner, and divers other Officers, as you will find in their proper Places.

Sheriffs.] The Two *Sheriffs* of this City are alſo *Sheriffs* of the County of *Middleſex*, and are Annually Choſen by the Citizens of *London*, from among themſelves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midſummer*-Day; a high Privilege, among many others, anciently granted to this City by ſeveral Kings and Queens of this Kingdom; but they are not Sworn till *Michaelmas*-Eve, and then are alſo preſented at the Exchequer, to be allowed by the Barons, and Sworn; After which, they enter upon their Office: If either of the Perſons ſo Choſen refuſe to hold, he incurs a Penalty, unleſs he will take a Solemn Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.*

Aldermen.] The 26 *Aldermen* preſide over the 26 Wards of the City; when any of theſe died, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen Chuſe another out of the moſt Subſtantial Men of the City; if any ſo Choſen refuſe to hold, he is uſually fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the Three Eldeſt Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Eſtate, are, by their Charter, Juſtices of the Peace of this City.

LORD MAYOR, *and* ALDERMEN *of* LONDON.

Sir *John Fleet*, L. Mayor.
Sir *Robert Clayton*.
Sir *Patience Ward*.
Sir *John Moore*.
Sir *William Pritchard*.
Sir *Robert Jeffereys*.
Sir *Tho. Stamp*.
Sir *Salathiel Lovel*, Recorder.
Sir *Jonathan Raimond*,
Sir *Peter Daniel*.
Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*.
Sir *Benj. Thorowgood*.
Sir *Tho. Kenſey*.
Sir *William Aſhurſt*.
Sir *John Parſons*.
Sir *John Houblon*.
Sir *Humphrey Edwin*.
Sir *Edward Clark*.
Sir *Francis Child*.
Sir *Richard Levet*.

Sir

Sir *William Gore.*
Sir *James Houblon.*
Mr. Alderman *Abney.*
Mr. Alderman *Dorvin.*
Sir *Tho. Lane,* } Sheriffs.
Sir *Tho. Cook,* }

Chief Officers under them.

Sir *Leonard Robinſon*, Kt. Chamberlain.
Hen. Criſp, Eſq; Common-Serjeant.
John Goodfellow, Eſq; Town-Clerk.
Joſeph Lane, Eſq; Comptroller of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlain.
William Man, Eſq; Sword-bearer.
Jeffery Dawſon, Eſq; Common-Hunt.
Levet Goring, Eſq; Common-Cryer.
John Hickox, Eſq; Water-Bailiff.
John Browne, Coroner.

Three Serjeant Carvers, *viz.* { *John Cole.* *William Page.* *William Shaw.*

Three Sergeants of the Chamber, *viz.*--- { *Francis Browne.* *Joſiah Broome.* *Philip Hawkins.*

John Deeke Sergeant of the Channel.

Jonathan Smith, Yeoman of the Chamber.

Four Yeomen of the Water-ſide, *viz.*--- { *Thomas Dicken.* *Edmund Goſſlin.* *Thomas Clay.* *Francis Bancroft.*

John Stoaks Yeoman of the Channel.

Thomas Hewit, Under-water-Bailiff.

Six Young Men, *viz.* { *John Colt.* *James Edge.* *Martin Pyke.* *John Hicks.* *Matthias Hill.* *William Collings.*

Two

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.
Three Meal-Weighers.
Two Yeomen of the Woodhouſe.

Moſt of which have Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themſelves.

The Twelve Companies.] The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are ſo many Bodies Politick; Of theſe there are 12, called, The Chief Companies; and he that is Choſen Lord Mayor, muſt be free of one of theſe Companies, which are,

1. *Mercers.*
2. *Grocers.*
3. *Drapers.*
4. *Fiſhmongers.*
5. *Goldſmiths.*
6. *Skinners.*
7. *Merchant-Taylors.*
8. *Haberdaſhers.*
9. *Salters.*
10. *Ironmongers.*
11. *Vintners.*
12. *Cloathworkers.*

And if it happen, that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he preſently removes to one of the Twelve. It hath been the Cuſtom of ſome of our Kings, to Honour ſome of theſe Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the Late King was pleaſed to be made Free of the Company of *Grocers*; and His Preſent Majeſty choſe to be made Free of the Company of *Drapers:* Each Company or Myſtery hath a Maſter Annually Choſen from among themſelves, and hath other Subordinate Governours, called Wardens, or Aſſiſtants, theſe do exactly Correſpond to the General Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor and Common-Council, who are ſelected out of theſe ſeveral *Companies*; ſo excellent an Harmony there is in that Government.

There are beſides near 60 other *Companies*, or *Corporations*, all enjoying Large Privileges, by the King's Gracious *Charter* granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

Of

Of the Government of the CITY *of* WESTMINSTER.

THe Government of the *City* of *Westminster* is distinct from that of *London*; they have neither Mayor, Sheriffs, nor Aldermen: But instead of a Lord *Mayor*, they have an *High Steward*, who is usually one of the Prime Nobility.

The Present High Steward of *Westminster* is his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, chosen by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, and holds this High Office *durante vitâ*. The nature of his Office is not much unlike the *Chancellorship* of an *University*.

The *Dean* and *Chapter* here is Invested with *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil Jurisdiction*, as the Vice-*Chancellor* is in an *University*; and not only within the *City* of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of St. *Martins Le grand*, near *Cheapside*, *London*: and in some Towns of *Essex* exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*, as from that of the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. And when the *Convocation* is Adjourn'd from St. *Paul's* (for the conveniency of things, nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that High Privilege, *viz.* That no Bishop, or Arch-bishop may come there without the leave of the Dean first obtained.

The *Under-Steward* of *Westminster* is likewise an Officer of great Note, and is in stead of a Sheriff; holds this Honourable Office *durante vita*. He that is now in Possession of it, is *Charles Bonython* Esq; Serjeant at Law.

The *High Bailiff* is an Officer of Honour, and Profits, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High Steward; he holds likewise for Life, and is *Thomas Knipe*, Esq;

This *City* hath Two Precincts, in each a Burgess is Annually chosen, out of the Wealthiest *Citizens*, by the rest of the Burgesses, who represent Aldermen.

For

For *Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes*, and Probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Juriſdiction, Dr. *Richard Adesbury* is *Commiſſary*; from whom Appeal muſt be onely to the King, in His High-court of *Chancery*.

Southwark was granted by Letters-patents of *Edw. 6.* to be counted as one of the *Wards* of *London*, by the Name of *Bridge Ward Without*, and is Govern'd by one of the 26 Aldermen of *London*. 'Tis vaſtly Large, Rich and Populous; a great part of it hath been Burnt down ſome years ſince the Great Fire of *London*; but all thoſe Ruins are now Beautifully Repair'd.

Military Government of the City of London. Something of the *Military Government*, both *Ancient* and *Modern*, of this mighty Populous *City*, is alſo well worthy to be known, both to *Engliſh* and *Foreigners*. In the 23d of *Hen.* the 8th. 1532. at a General *Muſter* in *London*, were firſt taken the Names of all men within this *City* and *Liberties* onely (which reach not far without the Walls) from the Age of 16 to 60; alſo the Number of all Harneſſes, and of all ſorts of Weapons for War: then they drew out of theſe, onely ſuch Able men, as had White Harneſs, and cauſed them all to appear in White Coats and Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers: What was the Number then of Men in Arms, was not Recorded; but *Stow* ſays, There were *Muſtered* 15000.

City Train'd-Bands. At the time of the Happy Reſtauration of King *Charles* the Second, there were in *London* and the Liberties, ſix Regiments of Train'd-Bands, and ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horſe; theſe 13 Regiments about ſix weeks before His Majeſty's Arrival, muſter'd in *Hide-park*, being then drawn out for promoting and ſecuring His Majeſty's Return; theſe 12 Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat, eight of theſe Regiments had ſeven Companies in each, and the other four had ſix Companies in each, in all 80 Companies, the Regiment of Horſe of ſix Troops, and a 100 in each Troop; this conſiderable Army drawn together before the 29th. of *May*, the day of His Majeſty's Return, was judged to be highly uſeful for facilitating the happy work: Some Months after, His Majeſty

ſent to the City Commiſſions of Lieutenancy, appointing ſeveral Perſons to Act as his Lieutenants in *London*, giving them the ſame power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their reſpective Counties, and in purſuance of that Commiſſion, the Regiments were new ſettled, there were ſix Regiments of Train'd-bands, commanded by ſix Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant Colonels were all Knights; and there were 6 Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all theſe 12 Regiments were 20000 Men; then were liſted two Regiments of Horſe, each conſiſting of five Troops, in all 800 Horſe; theſe were all drawn into *Hide-park*, where His Majeſty was pleaſed to take a view of them, but in caſe of need, it is certain that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raiſed 40000 Men, beſides *Southwark* one Regiment of Train'd-bands 1500 Men; the Hamlets of the *Tower* two Regiments, in all 3000 Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Weſtminſter* Regiment 2000 each, and in caſe of neceſſity they can raiſe 20000 more.

Artillery Company.] Beſides theſe Train'd-bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nurſery of Soldiers, and hath been ſo above 60 years; King *Charles* the ſecond liſted himſelf there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and ſo did the late King at the ſame time, who after his Majeſty's Return, took the command thereof, and owned it as his Company: Under his Highneſs there was a Leader, who Exerciſed this Company every *Tueſday* Fortnight, and the other *Tueſday* the Exerciſe was performed by the ſeveral Members of the Company, who are there Trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, alſo the Lord Mayor and moſt of the Aldermen, all the Commanders of the Train'd-bands and Auxiliaries here exerciſe Arms. This Company conſiſts of 600 Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, two Serjeants, a provoſt Marſhal, 3 Gentlemen of Arms, *&c.* they have alſo a Court-Marſhal conſiſting of a Preſident, Sir *William Pitchard* Vice Preſident, Sir *James Smith* Treaſurer, Sir *Matthew Andrews* Colonel, Colonel *John Monck*, and 24 Members of the Company; on the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February* is a general Rendezvous every year.

A Liſt

A List of the Lieutenancy of the City of *LONDON*.

Sir *John Fleet*, L. Mayor.
Sir *Robert Clayton*.
Sir *Patience Ward*.
Sir *William Pritchard*, Colonel of the *White* Regiment.
Sir *James Smith*, Col. of the *Orange*.
Sir *Tho. Stamp*, Col. of the *Yellow*.
Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, Col. of the *Green*.
Sir *Peter Daniel*, Col. of the *Blew*.
Sir *Tho. Kenfey*, Col. of the *Red*.
Sir *Robert Jeffreys*.
Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*.
Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood*.
Sir *William Aſhurſt*.
Sir *Humphrey Edwin*.
Sir *Edward Clark*.
Sir *Francis Child*.
Sir *John Houblon*.
Sir *William Hedges*.
Sir *John Leithieulier*.
Sir *Peter Vandeput*.
Sir *William Ruſſel*.
Sir *Jeremiah Sambrook*.
Sir *John Mordant*.
Sir *Gabriel Roberts*.
Sir *Edward Des-Bovery*.
Sir *Robert Adams*.
Sir *Thomas Vernon*.
Sir *Ralph Box*.
Sir *Joſeph Hern*.
Thomas Papillon.
Thomas Frederick.
William Kiffin.
Edward Underhill.
George Sitwell.
Thomas Weſtern.
John Folliffe.
Nathanael Tench.
Francis Chamberlain.
Thomas Langham.
Peter Houblon.
Sir *Leon. Robinſon*.
William Jarret.
Daniel Mercer.
John Flavil.
Robert Wittingham.
William Warren.
John Rayley.
Francis Gosfright.
William Scowen.
John Foach.
John Johnſon.
Samuel Powel.
Walter Coventry.
James Dendew.
John Scriven.
Daniel Allen.
Ralph Grainge.
Robert Raworth.
Francis Moore.
Thomas Shaw.

John Cook of Bassishaw.
William Faulkner.
James Bodington.
Henry Hatley.
John Adams.
Jeremiah Whitchcot.
Per. Gilburn.
James Chamberlain.
John Kent.
Richard Alley.
John Nichols.
Thomas Colson.
Nathanael Charleton.
John Midgeley.
Edmund Beaker.
William Gore.
William Withers.
Richard Hoare.
James Smith.
Joseph Hornby.
Richard Beauchamp.
Richard Normansell.

Jos. Smart.
Robert Beddingfield.
Peter Joy.
William Hooker.
William Carpenter.
Arthur Baron.
William Tempest.
Peter Floyer.
John Jenu.
John Sawyer.
Thomas Wood.
Jeof. Gefferies.
Nathanael Hawes.
William Strong.
Jo. Jefferies.
Jo. Cogs.
Jo. East.
Richard Pearce.
Edmund Boulter, Esquires.
John Borret, Clerk.
Jos. Hide, Muster-master.
Benj. Leech, Messenger.

Seven, or more of whom, whereof one of the *Quorum* to be present.

Now

Now before I proceed to describe the present Glory of this great and unparallell'd City, and because that having spoken of its Antiquity, it yet too justly appears to the beholders, as if the greatest part of it were lately Built; I shall for the satisfaction of Foreigners especially, and those who are curious in enquiries, exhibit here a short Account of the dreadful Fire of London, *which begun the* 2d. *day of* September, 1666. *and in three days space consumed the greatest part of the City.*

THe City of *London* within the Walls contains 448 Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on 373 Acres were utterly consumed, by that late dreadful Conflagation; also 63 Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, 89 Parish Churches, and 13200 Houses, besides that vast Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, and divers Chappels, Halls, Colleges, Schools, and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost, as judicious Stationers have computed, 150000 pound; for the loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tabaco, Sugar, and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World; insomuch, that one Person, Alderman *Jefferies*, lost of Tabaco, to the value of 20000 pound, yet in the vast Incendy, not above six or eight Persons were Burnt. Of this dreadful fire there were many concurrent occasions.

First, Either the Drunkenness or Supine negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

Next, The dead time of the Night, wherein it began, *viz.* between one and two of the Clock after midnight.

Thirdly, The dead time of the week being *Saturday*-night, when Traders were retired to their Country Houses.

Fourthly, The Dead time of the year, being then the long Vacation, on the second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Country.

Fifthly, The closeness of the Buildings in that place, facilitating the progress of the Fire, and hindering the usual Remedy, which was by Engines to shoot water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts which was generally Wooden and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceeding Summer, even to that day, which had dried the Timber that it was apt to take fire.

Eighthly, The matters of Wares in those parts, where were the greatest Store-houses of the City, of Oils, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugar, *&c.*

Ninthly, An *Easterly* wind, the driest of all other, that then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-tower near to the place where the fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual negligence at first, and a confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a sudden changed into a general Consternation and Despondency; all chusing rather by flight to save their goods, than by a vigorous opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just Indignation for the notorious impenitency of the Citizens, for their great Abominations in abetting and instigating, the sheding of the precious innocent Blood, both of God's Anointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State;) the Reader may take this little prospect of the huge damages done by this Fire. It hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there being burnt in all about

13200

13200 Houſes, which valued one with another at no more than 25 pound yearly Rent, at the low rate of 12 years Purchaſe, will amount in the whole to 396000 pound Sterling; the 87 Pariſh Churches beſides the moſt ſpacious Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, ſix conſecrated Chappels, the Royal Burſe or *Exchange*, the great *Guild-hall*, the *Cuſtom-houſe*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the ſeveral principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, to 2800000 *l.*

The Wares, Houſhould-ſtuff, Moneys and other moveable Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the leaſt 200000 *l.* the total whereof is almoſt 10 millions of pounds Sterling, and yet notwithſtanding all theſe huge loſſes by Fire, notwithſtanding that moſt devouring Peſtilence in the year immediately aforegoing, and the then very chargable War againſt three potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their native courage, have ſince ſo cheerfully and unanimouſly ſet themſelves to rebuild the City, that within the ſpace of four years, they erected on the ſame ground 10000 Houſes, and laid out for the ſame 3000000 of pounds Sterling, counting but 300 pound a Houſe one with another, beſides ſeveral large Hoſpitals, divers very ſtately Halls, 19 fair ſolid ſtone Churches that did coſt above 100000 pound, were all at the ſame time erected, and ſoon after finiſhed: Moreover, as if the Late Fire had onely Purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more Beautiful, more Commodious, and more Solid (the Three main Virtues of all Edifices) than before: Nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way Impoveriſhed, but rather Inriched by that Huge Conflagration, they may be ſaid to be even wanton in their Expences, upon the Stately *Italian Facciata's*, or Fronts of their New Houſes, Churches and Halls; (many of *Portland*-Stone, as durable almoſt as Marble;) upon their Richly Adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, *&c.* Their Publick Halls, are ſo Richly ſet off with Curious Architecture, Carved-work in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainſcot; not onely of Firr and Oak, but ſome with Sweet-ſmelling Cedar; their

Churches Beautified with Excellent various Towers, and Fronts of true Roman Architecture; they have made their Streets much more Large and Straight; Paved each side with Smooth Hewn Stone, guarded the same with many Massie Posts, for the Security of Foot-passengers; and Illuminated by night with Convex Lights, for the Benefit of all: And whereas before they dwelt in Low, Dark, Wooden-Cottages, they now live in Lofty, Lightsome, Uniform, Brick-buildings: So that although the then King could not say of this His Capital City, as one of the Emperours said of *Rome*; *Lateritiam Inveni, Marmoream Reliqui*: Yet he might say of it, what is almost Equivalent; *Ligneam Inveni, Lateritiam Reliqui*: And of a Principal Structure of this City, the Royal Exchange, King *Charles* the 2d might have said; *Lateritiam Inveni, Lapideam Reliqui*.

Publick Buildings. In this Noble City are very many and Magnificent; those most especially, that are Consecrate to the Worship of God. There are, besides the Royal Chappels of *Whitehall*, and St. *James*'s, that Spacious one at *Guildhall*, and many others; 135 Parish-Churches; which, to the Glory of God, and the Honour of our Reform'd-Religion, is double the number of any City in *Christendom*; and most of these, for Solidity of Building, for Spaciousness and Uniformity, for Beautiful, and Durable Stone-work without, and for curious Wainscot, and exquisit Carvings within, for Lightsomness and Convenience; do sufficiently evidence, the extraordinary value that we have for the Publick Worship of God: For it is notorious enough, that those Publick Places for *Divine Service*, which have been here Built by this Age of *Protestants*, do abundantly surpass, both for Cost and Care, those which were Built by our Ancestours, in the times of *Popery*. To begin with that already Celebrated Piece of *Architecture*, the Cathedral-Church of St. *Paul*, which, though it be not finish'd, doth even now shew, to what an Imperial Grandeur it is hastily aspiring; the History of what it was in former times, I abbreviated in all the preceding Editions of this *Manual*: but because I keep my self now more strictly to the *Present State* of things; I shall only say, That it was first Founded by *Segbert* a

Saxon

Saxon King, *An.* 610. in a place where had ſtood a Temple of *Diana*. Afterwards 'twas enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the Fourth Biſhop of this See. The greateſt part was deſtroyed by Fire 1086. in a General Conflagration of almoſt the Whole City, and Re-built by *Mauritius*, the 35th Biſhop, but not finiſhed till 1221. It was 690 Foot long, that's 20 more than St. *Peter's* in *Rome*. The Nave, or Body of the Church 102 Foot high, 130 broad: It's Area 3 Acres and $\frac{1}{3}$; its Tower in the Middle (for it was built, as other Cathedrals, Croſs-wiſe) 520 Foot high, beſides a Bole of Copper Gilt, 9 Foot in compaſs; on which was a Croſs 15 and $\frac{1}{3}$ Foot high; and, on that an *Eagle-Cock* of Copper, Gilt, 4 Foot long.

Anno 1561, it was damag'd much by Fire; and within 5 years Repair'd by Q. *Eliz.* The Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, and the Citizens of *London*, all contributing thereunto.

A little before the Parliamentary-Rebellion, by the care of Arch-biſhop *Laud*, whilſt he was Biſhop of *London*, this vaſt Building was in a great meaſure Solidly and Sumptuouſly Repaired; and beſides, what was already Expended, 170000 *l.* Repoſited in the Chamber of *London*, for the finiſhing it; but was taken out ſoon after, and Employ'd in an Unnatural War, as it too often happens that Rebellion ends in Sacrilege.

It is now Rebuilding, with greater Solidity, Magnificence and Splendour, by the moſt Renowned Architect, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*; the Tax upon Sea-coals ſtill continuing, being 1 *s.* 6 *d.* upon every Chaldron; beſide the Liberal Contributions of Pious and Devout Perſons, among whom, that Learned Pattern of Primitive Goodneſs, Arch-biſhop *Sancroft*, while he was Dean of this Church, was moſt eminent for the carrying on ſo Religious and Glorious a Work.

The Body of this Noble Pile, is, for the moſt part, already Built, and appears now, through a Wood of Scaffolding, the Wonder, and the Glory of the Kingdom.

The next is, that Ancient Stately Abby-Church of *Weſtminſter*, Founded before the *Norman*-Conqueſt, by the Pious King, *Edward* the Confeſſor; and moſt Richly

ly Endowed, afterwards Re-built from the ground by King *Hen.* the 3d. with that Rare Architecture now seen wherein are the most Magnificent Tombs, and Monuments of our Kings and Queens; of our Greatest Nobles, and Famous Worthies of *England*. To the East-end of which is added a Chappel of King *Hen.* the 7th, which, for the most Admirable Artificial Work without, and within, for a Monument of Massy-Brass, most curiously Wrought, and other Master-pieces of Art, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World. This Huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the onely Firm-piece of ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney*-Island; where is said to have been a Temple Dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards the *Saxon* King *Segbert*, the first Builder of St. *Paul's* afore-mentioned, Built here also a Church to St. *Peter*; and yet it is the Conjecture of many Judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, That the Ancient Structure yet standing, betwixt *Thieving-Lane*, or *Bow-street*; and the Great Sanctuary, now employ'd onely as a Cellar for Wines, called, *Beeches*-Cellars, might very probably have been that Church of King *Segbert*; it being made Church-wise, with a Double-Cross, and the Manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very Large, Square, and Strong; but, bearing no true Proportion with the rest of the Fabrick; the Arches Pointed, yet in nothing Imitating, either the *Gothick*, or *Roman* Building.

Queen *Elizabeth* Converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, and 12 Secular Canons, or Prebendaries, a Master, and Usher, Forty Scholars, Vicars, Singing-Men, and Twelve Almsmen.

A LIST of the Preſent Dean and Prebendaries of *WESTMINSTER.*

DR. *Tho. Sprat*, the Dean of *Weſtminſter*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Dr. *Littleton*.
Dr. *Killigrew* Maſter of the *Savoy*.
Dr. *Busby* Head-Maſter of the School.
Dr. *South*, Canon of Chriſt-Church, *Oxford*.
Dr. *Only*, Miniſter of St. *Margarets*.
Dr. *Brevall*, Sub-Dean.
The Honourable Dr. *Anneſly*, Dean of *Exeter*.
The Honourable *George Berkeley*.
Mr. *De Sartre*.
Dr. *Birch*, Miniſter of St. *James's*.
Mr. *Upman*.
Dr. *Horneck*.
Under-Maſter, Mr. *Tho. Knipe*.
Uſher, Mr. *Bullock*.
Dr. *Dolbin*, the Late Lord Arch-biſhop of *York*, at his firſt coming to this Deanery, added a Thirteenth Prebend, *viz.* St. *Peter* the Patron, which was an equal ſhare, to be allowed by the 12 Prebendaries, amounting to the full value of one of theirs, and is employed towards the Repair of the ſaid Abbey-Church. There are Petty-Canons, and others, belonging to the Choire, to the Number of 30; amongſt whom is that Excellent Organiſt, and Unparallell'd Compoſer, Dr. *Henry Purcel*.

Theſe are the Two Mother-Churches; but it would be endleſs to ſpeak particularly of all the other Churches of Great Remark; as *Bow-Church* in *Cheapſide*; whoſe Coſtly New-Tower, for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is Matchleſs. The Spacious Church of *Covent-Garden* hath not one Pillar in it, beſide thoſe Magnificent ones

of

of its Portico; yet the Roof which is flat, and plain, is substantially Supported by Mysterious Workmanship. The Amplitude, and Statelineſs of divers other Churches is very wonderful; as *Christ's-Church*, St. *Andrew's-Holborn*, St. *Lawrence's*; where there are two Celebrated Weekly Lectures, St. *Michael Cornhill's*, St. *Margaret's*, St. *James's*, and St. *Ann's Westminster*; most of which are Richly furniſhed with Maſſy-Communion-Plate, Sumptuous Altar-Pieces, Marble, or Alabaſter-Fonts, Carved Pulpits, Cloths of Gold and Silver, or Velvet, Fringed and Embroider'd, Perſian Carpets, and the like.

PALACES and HOUSES belonging to the CROWN.

NEar the Abbey-Church of *Weſtminſter* ſtood the Royal Palace, and uſual Place of Reſidence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament, and all their Courts of Judicature in their Dwelling Houſes (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the *Iſle de Noſtre Dame*; and is at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times ſate themſelves in the ſaid Courts of Judicature, as they do ſtill in their Court of Parliament. A great part of this Huge Palace was in the time of *Hen.* 8. deſtroyed by Fire; what remain'd hath ſtill been employ'd for the uſe of the Lords and Commons Aſſembled in Parliament, and for Chief Courts of Judicature, and for the King's Treaſury. The Great Hall, where the Great Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Chancery are kept, ſome ſay was Built by *William Rufus*; others, by *Richard* the 2d. which, for all its Dimenſions, is not to be equall'd by any Hall in Chriſtendom. It is 270 Foot long, and 74 Foot broad, the heighth proportionable.

Of

Of the TOWER *of* LONDON.

FOr the Security and Defence of this Famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortreſſes; but that call'd the *Tower* of *London*, hath been eminent above all others: It is not onely a Fort or Cittadel to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace likewiſe, where our Kings, with their Courts, have ſometimes Lodged; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers; the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Engliſh* Crown, the onely Mint for Coyning of Gold and Silver; the Great Archive, where are Conſerved all the Ancient Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, &c. the chief Priſon for the ſafe cuſtody of Great Perſons that are Criminals in matters of State; in ſhort, if the great Extent thereof within the Walls be conſidered, and its Authority over the ſeveral Hamlets without, and the many High Privileges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a City than a Cittadel. In the midſt of it, the great White Square-Tower was built by *William* the Conquerour.

In what County the *Tower* is (or whether it be in any) is not determined; part of it ſome hold to be in *Middleſex*, and part in the Liberty of the City: Thoſe that were Tryed for the Murther of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, by the Judges Opinion, were Tryed as in the City, the Fact being done in that part of the Tower held to be in the City Liberties.

Within the *Tower* is one *Parochial Church*, and a *Royal Chappel*, called *Caſar*'s Chappel, but 'tis now out of uſe; the Church is called *S. Petri ad Vincula infra Turrim*, exempt from all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop, and is a Donative beſtowed by the King, without Inſtitution and Induction: It's preſent Paſtor is the Reverend Dr. *Hawkins* Dean of *Chicheſter*.

Conſtables

Constables of the Tower.] The *Tower* of *London*, till the beginning of Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, was Governed by a *Constable*, and sometimes by a *Custos Turris*, and in his absence by his Lieutenant, or Deputy; they had the Government of the *Tower*, sometimes during Life, sometimes *Durante bene Placito*, were Privy-councellors, and had their Residence in the Royal Palace, within the *Tower*, and sometimes had the Custody of the Armories, Stores and Victuals; these were also oft-times Lieutenants, or Conservators of the City of *London*, Sheriffs of *Middlesex*, and other adjacent Counties, had the power to Inspect all Offices within the *Tower*, and to report to the King all Misdemeanors or Neglects; and in *Stat.* 28 of *Ed.* 3d. *Chap.* 10. to Declare the Penalty of the Mayor, and Sheriffs, *&c.* of the City of *London*, for neglecting to Redress Errours, Misprisions, *&c.* and the Tryals of Defaults shall be by Enquests of Foreign Counties, as *Essex*, *Kent*, &c. that the Constable, or his Lieutenant shall, in such case, Receive and Execute the King's Writs. Many other Powers and Privileges did anciently belong to the Constable of the *Tower* of *London*; And *Anno Dom.* 1679. the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Arlington*, Baron *Arlington* of *Wymondley* in *England*, and *Hillard* in *Ireland*, had that Dignity and Office of *Constable* of the *Tower*, and Liberties thereof, conferred upon him in the room and place of the Right Honourable *James* Earl of *Northampton*, with the Fee or Allowance of 1000 *l.* *per Annum*; he was Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets, in Number 21. lying in several Parishes of Large extent belonging to the *Tower*; whose Trained-Bands, being Two entire Regiments of Foot of Eight Companies in each Regiment, and about 200 well appointed men in each Company, one with another, do form a Body of between 3 and 4000 men, who are to attend the King's Person in time of need, and are to march no farther than the King; they were sometimes the Guards of the *Tower*, and are, if there be occasion, ready to reinforce the Garrison by Command of the Constable, who, *Virtute Officii*, is to be in the Commission of the Peace for the City of *London*, Counties of *Middlesex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*.

By the late death of the afore-mention'd Lord *Arlington*,

ton, that conſiderable Office became vacant, and is not yet filled up.

Lieutenant.] The next Officer in Command, is the Chief *Governour*, or *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*, who, at preſent, is the Right Honourable *Robert* Lord *Lucas*, Baron of *Shenfield*; a worthy Perſon, and of known Fidelity; he is alſo, by virtue of his Office, to be in Commiſſion for the Peace of the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent* and *Surrey*, and is to Act under, and be Subordinate to the Conſtable for the time being, in all things touching the Execution of the ſaid Office of Conſtable, and during his abſence to do, perform and execute all Powers and Authorities, Acts, Matters and Things whatſoever, relating to the Execution of the Office of Conſtable, in as ample manner, as if the Conſtable were perſonally preſent. He hath for the Execution of his Office a Salary of 200 *l. per Annum*, with all the Fees and Perquiſites, which Sir *John Robinſon*, or any other of his Predeceſſors ever had. He hath, as Appurtenant to his Office, by Grants of divers of the former Kings of *England*, the Privilege of taking *Unam Lagenam*, Two Gallons and a Pint, *ante Malum & retro*, and a certain quantity out of every Boat laden with Lobſters and Oyſters, or any other Shell-fiſh which paſſeth by the *Tower*, and takes double the quantity out of every Aliens Boat, to what he takes out of the Natives. Every Perſon of the Quality of a Duke, being ſent Priſoner to the *Tower*, pays 200 *l.* as his Fee. Every Baron under the degree of a Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* He hath alſo, as a further Perquiſite, the diſpoſal of the 40 Yeomen-Warders Places, as they die off.

Under the Command of the Conſtable (and in his abſence, of the Lieutenant) are the Gentleman-Porter, the 40 Yeomen-Warders, and the Gunners of the Tower.

Gentleman-Porter.] The *Gentleman-Porter*, Major *Thomas Hawley*, (who holds his Place by Patent.) He hath charge of the Gates, to Lock up, and open; and to deliver the Keys to the Conſtable (and in his abſence to the Lieutenant) every Night, and to receive them of him in the Morning: He Commands the Warders that are upon the Days-wait, and at the Entrance of a Priſoner hath for his Fee *Veſtimenta Superiora*, or elſe a

Compoſition

Composition for the same, which is usually 30 *l.* for a Peer, and 5 *l.* a piece for others.

Note, That the ancient Allowance from the King to a Duke, Prisoner in the Tower, was 12 *l.* a Week, now but 4 *l.* the like to a Marquiss; to all other Lords anciently 10 *l.* a Week, now 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* to Knights and Gentlemen heretofore 3 *l.* a Week, now 13 *s.* 4 *d.* to Indigent Prisoners now 10 *s. per* Week.

Court of Records.] In the *Tower* is an Ancient *Court of Records*, held every Monday by Prescription, for the Liberty of the *Tower*, of Debt, Trespass, and other Actions of any Sum greater or lesser, whereof you may Read in the 4th of *Eliz.* 4. *f.* 36. *a. b.* Mr. *Cotton* is chief Steward of the said Court, and ..... Deputy Steward: Besides the Ancient Liberty of the *Tower* which Adjoyns to it, the Old-Artillery-Garden by *Spittle-fields*, and the *Little-Minories*, are within the *Tower*-Liberty: The Gentleman-Porter of the *Tower*, for the time being, hath the same Power and Authority in the said Liberty, as Sheriffs within their respective Counties, and he Constituteth Bailiffs thereof, to execute all such Process and Warrants, as directed to them by the Stewards of the Court, and hath all *Escheats*, *Deodands*, and Goods of all *Felons de se*.

Warders.] The *Yeoman Warders* of the *Tower* are 40 in number, who are accompted the Kings Domestick Servants, and are Sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of their Majesties Houshold, or by the Clerk of the Cheque; their Duty is to attend Prisoners of State, and to wait at the Gates; Ten of them are usually upon the Days-wair, to take an Account of all Persons that come into the *Tower*, to Enter their Names, and the Names of the Persons they go to in a Book, to be Perused by the Constable, or Lieutenant. Two of them are upon the Watch every Night.

The Office and Keeper of the Records in the Tower.] The *Office* of their Majesties *Records* kept in the *Tower* of *London*, is of very Venerable Antiquity, and the Keeper and Deputy of the same dignified with special Trust, whereof the Keeper at present is that Learned Antiquary *William Petyt*, Esq; one of the Benchers

chers of the Inner-Temple, his Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

This Officer is first Recommended by the Master of the *Rolls* to the King, and if he be found fitly qualified to execute the great Trust, he is Admitted and Sworn by the said Master, and afterwards Confirmed by the King's Letters-Patents.

It was, before the taking away of the *Court of Wards* of great Profit, but now become very inconsiderable.

Before Mr. *William Prynne* came to be Keeper of these Records, they had lain many years in one confused Chaos, buried under Dust and Cobwebs in a Corner of the White-Tower, in the cleansing whereof, saith Mr. *Prynne*, he found many Rare, Precious Records, relating to the High-Court of *Parliament*, and to all the Courts in *Westminster-Hall*; to our Laws, Government, Trade, Merchants, Coyn, Revenue, Militia, Navy, Wars; to the Affairs of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*; to all the King's Dominions in *France*, and all the *Isles* adjacent, to *Spain*, *Portugal*, &c. Relating also to all Transaction with the *Pope* of *Rome*, *Cardinals*, *Legats*, &c. to all the Privileges of our Clergy, and of our Laicy, besides many Records of Private concernment; all which will require much time, and many Hands to Kalendar, or reduce into Alphabetical Tables; thus far Mr. *Prynne*.

As the *Chappel* of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petty-bag-Office* doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower*, after some years; for it hath been the wisdom and care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts to the Tower, for their Preservation and Safety, not onely as a Policy of State, but the particular Interest of all men, having Estates, requiring it; there being many Presidents for it remaining in the Records of the *Tower*, and a particular Form of a Writ, to send the Records in the Chappel of the Rolls to the *Tower* of *London*.

The Records of the *Tower* (amongst other things) contain the Foundations of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses; and the Records in the Rolls, contain the Dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possest; and if

those Records were all in one place, the People might have Access unto them, all under one and the same Search and Charge, which would be a great Ease and Benefit to the People, and Safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, these Records at the *Rolls* being joyned to those in the *Tower*, will make a perfect continuance of all the Ancient Rights of the *English* Nation, which are now set forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof these following are a few Heads, or Particulars of them.

[Contents of some of the Records.]

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

And all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign Parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* the 3d.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland* in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British* Seas, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollanders* to Fish therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle* of *Man*, and the *Isles* of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; which 4 last are the Remaining part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings and Princes of this Land have, until that time done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents, or Surveys of Mannors and Land; Inquisitions *post mortem*, of Infinite Advantage upon Trials of Interest, or Descent.

Liberties and Privileges granted to Cities, and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waifs,

Waiffs, Eſtrays, Markets, Fairs, Free-warren, Felons Goods, or what elſe could come to the Crown, or paſs out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common-Law*, and *Exchequer*.

Inſpeximus's and Inrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conqueſt, Deeds or Contracts between Party and Party, and the Juſt Eſtabliſhment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Meres and Bounds of all the Foreſts in *England*, with the ſeveral reſpective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Paſture, *&c.* Beſides many other Privileges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inſerted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46 *Edw.* 3d, *Numb.* 43. ſaid to be the Perpetual Evidence of every Man's Right, and the Records of this Nation, without which no Story of the Nation can be Written or Proved.

Theſe Records are Repoſited within a certain place or Tower, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoyning to the Bloody Tower. Near Traitors-Gate there is another place called *Julius Cæſar's Chappel*, in the White Tower; the going up to this Chappel is in *Cold-harbour*, 84 Steps up, with 6 or 8 great Pillars on each ſide; and, at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which, in the late times of Rebellion, was cauſed to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superſtition.

There are many Cart-Loads of Records lying in this place; out of which *William Prynne*, Eſq; Late Keeper of the ſame, with Indefatigable Labour, Collected and Printed many of Publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in Four ſeveral Volumes; beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*: for before that time there were no Rolls, but onely *Chartæ Antiquæ*; or Ancient Tranſcripts made and done before, and ſince the Conqueſt, until the beginning of *John*; there follows his Son *Hen.* 3d. where the firſt Office, *Poſt Mortem*, begins; then there is *Edward* 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, *Rich.* the 2d, *Hen.* the 4th, *Henry* the 5th, *Henry* the 6th, and *Edw.* the Fourth, and Inquiſitions *poſt*

Mortem of *Richard* the 3d, who Reigned onely Three Years; the Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

[The several Parts on the Presses, which contain the Records.]

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distinguished, viz. *Rotuli patentium Chartarum, Parliamentorum, Clausrum, finium Scotiæ, Vasconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ, Perambulationes, Foresta, Scutag. Rotul. Marescal. Romæ, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis, patent de Domibus Judæorum protection. de pardonation.* &c. *Stapulæ. Cum multis aliis*; which are lately Depicted upon the out-side of every Press in the Repository belonging to each King's Reign; and very easily to be brought forth for the use of the Client, by Tables of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and Subscribed by the Keeper thereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the hours of 7 to 11 of the Clock in the Morning; and from 1, to 5, in the Afternoon, every day of the week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*; and, in them, from 8, till 11 in the Morning; and from 1, till 4 in the Afternoon; except on Holy-days, Publick-Fasting, and Thanksgiving-days, and times of great Pestilence.

Office of Ordnance.] Within the *Tower* is kept the *Office* of His *Majesties Ordnance*, which hath been always an Office of great Account and Importance; as being the onely Standing, and Grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath Influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof; having the Superintendence, Ordering, and Disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upner-Castle*, *Plimouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein, generally, in times of Peace, there is Powder, to the quantity of about 14, or 15000 Barrels; with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordnance,

nance, Shot, and other Stores, proportionable, as well for Sea, as Land, Lodged in their ſeveral Store-houſes apart, with great Order and Care, for the better preſerving, and more ſpeedy diſpatch in delivering out the ſame, as the King's Occaſion ſhall require; which may not onely Defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief, of the Maſter of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Perſon of Great Eminence, and Integrity; and is in *France* called, *Le Grand Maiſtre d'Artillerie*; which word, *Artillerie*, is either *ab Arte telorum Mittendorum*; or elſe it denotes all manner of Ordnance, and may poſſibly be derived from the *Italian*, *Artiglio*, ſignifying the Talons, or Claws of Vulturs, Eagles, and ſuch Rapacious Birds of Prey: as alſo of Dragons, Baſilisks, and Griffons: by which they not onely Defend themſelves, but Tear and Rend in pieces all that oppoſe them. Hence the ſeveral ſorts of Cannon ſeem to be Denominated from ſuch kind of Creatures, as Falcons, Falconets, Sakers, Culverines (from the Latin, *Coluber*, ſignifying a Serpent, or Dragon) and Baſilisks, *&c.*

The Preſent Maſter of the Ordnance, is the Right Honourable *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Sidney*.

Other Officers belonging to the Artillery, are,

The Lieutenant-General.
Surveyor.
Clerk of the Ordnance.
Keeper of the Stores.
Clerk of the Deliveries.

And the *Treaſurer*, and *Pay-maſter*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

The preſent *Lieutenant-General*, is the Right Honourable Sir *Hen. Goodrick*, Kt. and Baronet, and one of their Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council. Whoſe Duty is (being the next Principal Officer of the Ordnance) to Receive all Significations, Orders, *&c.* from the Maſter, at the Board; with the reſt of the Principal Offi-

cers; to ſee them daily Executed; to make Orders, as the King's Occaſion ſhall require, for things of ſuch Importance; in which the King's Warrants, or Warrants from the Lord High-Admiral, are not needful; the Maſter, in former times, being not ſo often there; but, of late years, the Maſter is for the moſt part preſent at the Board, with the Principal Officers, for the Acting of moſt things, three days a week being appointed by them for their Sitting, whereat they ſeldom fail, if any Buſineſs of conſequence requires their preſence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is alſo to give Orders for the Diſcharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-days, Feſtivals, Triumphs, and the like; and alſo to ſee the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage fitted for Motion, upon any Occaſion, when it ſhall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The preſent Surveyor is *John Charlton*, Eſq; who alſo is Aſſiſtant to the Lieutenant-General, whoſe Charge is, to Survey all their Majeſties Ordnance, Stores, and Proviſions of War, in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper, which he is to ſee ſo diſtinguiſhed and placed, as ſhall be beſt for their preſervation and ſafety; for a Decent View, and a Ready Accompt; to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to ſee that all proviſions received, be good and ſerviceable, and duly proved, with the Aſſiſtance of the reſt of the Officers, and the Proof-Maſters, and Marked with the King's Mark, if they ought ſo to be.

The preſent Clerk of the Ordnance is Sir *Tho. Littleton*, Bar. whoſe place is to Record all Orders, and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewiſe all Patents, and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the ſaid Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the ſame; to draw all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies to be made; and all Letters, Inſtructions, Commiſſions, Deputations, and Contracts for their Majeſties Service; to make all Bills of Impreſt, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the Reſpective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for work done, or Proviſions Received; and Quarter-Books

for

for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Miniſters belonging to the ſaid Office; as alſo to keep Journals, and Ledgers of the Receipts, and Returns of all their Majeſties Stores; that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or imployed, without due Record thereof; to ſerve as a Cheque between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Preſent Store-keeper is *William Meeſters*, Eſq; who is to take into his Charge and Cuſtody all their Majeſties Ordnance, Munitions and Stores thereunto belonging; and to Indent, and put in Legal Security for the ſafe keeping thereof; and for making Juſt and True Accompt from time to time, to Receive no Proviſions whatſoever that are manifeſtly unſerviceable, or before they have been Surveyed by the Surveyor; nor to Iſſue any proportion of Ordnance, Munition and Stores, except the ſaid proportion be agreed upon, and Signed by the Officers, according to the ſignification and appointment of the Maſter of the Ordnance, grounded upon Order of their Majeſties, or Six of the Privy-Council, or the Lord Admiral, for matters concerning the Navy; nor to receive back any Stores formerly Iſſued, until they have been Reviewed by the Surveyor, and Regiſtred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains; to look that all their Majeſties Store-houſes be well Repaired, and well Accommodated; and the Stores kept in ſuch Order and Luſtre, as is fit, for the Service and Honour of their Majeſties.

The preſent Clerk of Deliveries is, *Philip Muſgrave*, Eſq; whoſe Duty is to Draw up all Proportions, or Orders for Delivering any Stores or Proviſions whatſoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of their Majeſties Magazines, to ſee them duly Executed; and by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the particular Receiver of their Majeſties ſaid Stores, and to Regiſter as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportion Delivered, for the better Diſcharging of the Store-Keeper.

The Treaſurer, or Pay-maſter, is the Honourable *Charles Bertie*, Eſq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lindſey*; through whoſe hands the Money of the

whole Office of the Ordnance Runs, as well for Payment of Salaries, as Debentures; by which Methods, all Money, but Salaries, is disposed of, whether for Fortifications, Building, Buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being Listed, or Appointed, to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other Subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent; as,

First, The Master-Gunner of *England*, Captain *Richard Leak*; who is to Teach and Instruct all such as desire to Learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to Administer to every Scholar an Oath; which, besides the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State (without Leave) nor to Teach the Art of Gunnery to any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to Certifie to the Master of the Ordnance, the Sufficiency of any Person Recommended to be one of their Majesties said Gunners, and his Ability to Discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, The present Keeper of the Small Guns, is Mr. *Tho. Gardiner*; who hath the Charge and Custody of their Majesties Small Guns; as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

There are divers other Inferiour Ministers, Attendants, and Artificers; as, the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messengers, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbisher, and the like; which, for brevity sake, shall be passed over.

Yet, it may not be here omitted, that there is a further Superintendency and Jurisdiction peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all their Majesties Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom; most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances payable in the said Office, to which they are Accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders, and Instructions, according to the Directions,

ons, and Commands given by their Majeſties, and ſignified by the Maſter of the Ordnance.

Their Majeſties Principal Engineer at preſent, is Sir *Martin Beckman*, Knight.

The Train of Artillery.] The Train of Artillery within the Tower, is very Conſiderable, and worthy of particular obſervation, conſiſting of 50 Pieces of Braſs Ordnance, Mounted on Trauling-Carriages, with all its Furniture neceſſary and fit for Marching; beſides ſeveral Mortar-pieces, ſome whereof are of an extraordinary Bigneſs; the greateſt Pieces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each; and ſo of moſt Natures to a Saker, or Mignion, being the loweſt. There are other Trains of Artillery in their Majeſties Magazines abroad; as at *Portſmouth* a very conſiderable one; at *Plimouth*, *Windſor*, &c. with great number of Mortars, Bombs, Carcaſſes, *&c.*

Gunners.] The Gunners of the *Tower* (Mr. *Thomas Dodge* being Maſter) are to Manage, and look after the Ordnance Mounted on the Lines and Batteries, which are all fix'd and ready with Cartrouches and Ball for Service, on the ſhorteſt warning. One, or more of them are upon Duty Day and Night, to attend what Orders ſhall be given them.

Of the MINT.

MOreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the *Mint*; where onely of Latter times, is Minted all the Bullion that is Minted in *England*; although the King hath Power to Set up a Mint in any other place of His Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation, conſiſting of the Warden, Maſter, Workers, Monyers, *&c.* Twas ſo Setled by Charter of King *Edw.* 3*d.* and Confirmed by the ſeveral Kings ſince,

Warden

Warden of the Mint.] In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the *Warden*, and *Keeper* of the *Exchange* and *Mint*; whose Office is to Receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others; to Pay them for it, and to Over-see all the rest; and is at present executed by *Benjamin Overton*, Esq; the Fee 400 *l. per Annum.*

Master and Worker.] Next is the *Master* and *Worker* of their Majesties Money of Gold and Silver, who Receives the Bullion from the *Warden*, causes it to be Melted, Delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, Receives it again from them: His Allowance formerly was not any Set-fee, but according to the pound-weight, as by an Indenture, under the Great-Seal, appeared; The Person executing this Office, is *Tho. Neal*, Esq; the Fee now is 500 *l. per Annum.*

Comptroller.] The *Third* Office is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the Just Assize; to over-see the Officers, and Comptrol them, if the Money be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 300 *l. per Annum*, and is now *James Hoare*, Esq;

Assay-Master.] The *Fourth* is the Assay-Master, who Weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l. per Annum*, and is *Daniel Brattle*, Esq;

Auditors.] The *Fifth* are the Auditors, to take the Accompts, and make them up, *Tho. Donn*, and *Brook Bridges*, Esq; their Fee is 20 *l. per annum* each.

Surveyor of the Melting.] The *Sixth* is the *Surveyor* of the *Melting*, who is to see the *Bullion* cast out, and not to be altered, after it is delivered to the Melter; which is, after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof, *George Evans*, Esq; the Fee 100 *l. per Annum*,

Weigher

Weigher and Teller.] The Office of *Weigher* and *Teller*, is executed by *Tho. Fitch*, Esq; Fee 100 *l.*

Chief Clerk.] There is also the King's *Chief Clerk*, *Thomas Hall*, Esq; and Four other Clerks for the Office of Receipt.

Engineer.] The present *Engineer* of the Mint, is *Tho. Doyley*, Gentleman, Fee 100 *l. per Annum.*

Grabber.] The *Graver* of the Mint is, that Admirable Artist *Henry Harris*, Esq; Fee 125 *l. per Annum.*

Provost.] The *Provost* of the Company of Moneyers, which Company consists of above 40 Persons, for Working and Coyning of Gold and Silver Money, is *Tho. Anderson*, Gent.

Melters.] There belong also to the Mint many Officers, and Others, as Melters, Smiths, *viz.* Mr. *Jonathan Ambrose*, and Mr. *Peter Johnson*; Blanchers, Moulders, and Labourers, *&c. Philip Dallow* is Porter of the Mint.

These Officers and Moneyers of the Mint, have always been exempted from all Publick Offices, and their Estates free from all Taxes and Parish-Duties.

St. Katharines.] Near the *Tower* is St. *Katharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Q. Dowager; Dr. *Bud* is Commissary; from whom, if any will Appeal, it must be to the King in His Court of *Chancery* onely; who, thereupon, Issueth out a Commission, under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches*, or *Prerogative*.

The *Tower* and Liberties thereof hath a Royal Jurisdiction for Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills; the Present Rector of the Church *Francis Hawkins*, D. D. and Dean of *Chichester*, is Commissary; from whom, if any

any will Appeal, it must be to the King in His Court of *Chancery*; who, thereupon, Issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in Appeals from the *Arches*, or *Prerogative*.

WHITE-HALL.

THE next Royal Place of Note, is *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, Seated between the *Thames*, and a most Delectable and Spacious *Park*, full of great Varieties. This Palace is incredibly large and commodious; but, the Noblest Room in it, is the Great Chamber, called the *Banqueting-House*; the like whereof, for Spaciousness, Beauty, Painture, and exact Proportion, no Room in *Europe* can Parallel; the Ceiling whereof was all Painted by the Hand of the Famous Sir *Peter Paul Rubens*. This is the most Constant place of Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England*: It was very much Enlarged and Beautified by K. *James* the Second: And Their Present Majesties have added a Noble Terrace-Walk towards the *Thames*, under the Queens-Lodgings. All the Great Officers of State have here their Offices, and those of the Houshold very Ample Lodgings: Adjoining to it is a Convenient House, but of little State, bought by King *Charles* the Second, and bestowed upon Her Royal Highness the Princess.

In the *Strand* are Two other Noble Palaces belonging to the Crown.

The *Savoy*, a vast Building; first erected all of Stone, by *Peter* E. of *Savoy*, and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Hen.* 3*d.* who, after, Purchased the same for Her Son *Edmund*, D. of *Lancaster*; and is now made use of for Soldiers. Here are the Remains of an Ecclesiastical College, or Hospital, now consisting only of a Master, called the Master of the *Savoy*; who is that Reverend Divine, and most Consummate Gentleman, Dr. *Henry Killegrew*, Almoner to the late Dutchess of *York*; Four Brothers, who are all to be Clergy-men; and Four Poor Sisters. In this House is an Ancient Chap-

Chappel, now the Parish-Church of St. *Mary Savoy*; the Pastor of which is, the Learned and Pious Dr. *Anthony Horneck*, Presented to this Cure by the Master of the *Savoy*.

The other is call'd *Somerset-House*; Built by *Edward* D. of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edw.* the *6th*; a Beautiful and Convenient Building, belonging at present to the *Queen Dowager*.

Of the CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NOt far below the Famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-house*, where is Received and Managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize, Imported, or Exported from this City; which are so Considerable, that of all the Customs of *England*, divided into Three Parts, the Port of *London* Pays Two Thirds; that is above 330000 *l.* yearly, *Communibus annis*.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first, the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all His Majesties *Customs* (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*; and likewise the Over-sight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present Commissioners are 7, and are Allowed by the King a Salary of 1200 *l.* to each *per annum*.

The Seven Commissioners are,

The Honourable *George Booth*, Esq;	
Sir *Rich. Temple*, Bar. and Kt. of the *Bath*.	
Sir *John Werden*, Bar.	in all
Sir *Robert Southwell*, Kt.	8400
Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt.	
Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt.	
Charles Godolphin, Esq;	

These

These Commissioners hold their Places by Patent from the King, as these other Officers also do, whose Names follow, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
John Sanson, Secretary	400	00	00
Richard Hutchinson, Esq; Solicitor	500	00	00
Richard Savage Plantation Clerk, and for the Duty of 4--and ½ *per Cent.*	130	00	00
George Nicholas, Esq; Surveyor-General	500	00	00
John Knight, Esq; Receiver-General, and Cashier	1000	00	00
Giles Lytcot, Esq; Comptroller-General of the Accompts	1000	00	00
Sir *Nicholas Crisp*, Bar. Collector of the Subsidy outwards	276	13	04
Richard Miller, Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs	277	06	08
Sir *John Shaw*, Kt. and Bar. Collector of the Subsidy inwards	466	13	04
Randolph Wilmore, Esq; Customer of the Petty-Customs inwards	62	06	08
Timothy Thornbury, Customer of the Great Customs.	50	00	00
John Needler, Esq; Comptroller of the Great Customs	30	00	00
Edward Backwell, Esq; Comptroller of the Subsidy Inward and Outward	255	00	00
Richard Breton, Compt. of the Cloth and Petty Customs	50	00	00
Sir *John Staplely* Surveyor of the Customs, and Subsidies, Inward and Outward.	300	00	00

John

	l.	s.	d.
John Earl, Regiſter of Seizures	200	00	00
Col. *William Clough*, Chief Searcher	120	00	06
Sir *John Shaw*, Kt. Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation	500	00	00
John Pye, Solicitor, to take care of Coaſt-Bonds, and other Services	200	00	00
Henry Fanſhaw, Eſq; Regiſter in the King's Remembrancer's-Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coaſt-Bonds	240	00	00
Matthew Humberſton, Uſher of the Cuſtom-Houſe	004	00	00
Seven Under-Searchers, at 12 *l.* each *per annum*. In all	080	00	00
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 *l.* each *per annum*. In all	988	00	00

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of their Majeſties TREASURY.

One Examiner outwards	030	00	00
One Receiver outwards	080	00	00
One Copying-Clerk outwards	030	00	00
One Examiner inwards	060	00	00
One Receiver from the Plantations	100	00	00
One Receiver for the grand Receipts inwards	100	00	00
Sir *John Shaw* for the Wines and Currans			
One Copying-Clerk inwards	040	00	00
One Wine-Taſter, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Securities	90	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
One Wine-Taster and Gager	080	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business	040	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ship's Entries	030	00	00
Mr. *Lytcot*'s Clerk	050	00	00
Giles Lytcot, as Clerk of the Plantation-Accompts	050	00	00
One Clerk to the Accomptant	050	00	00
One Northern Clerk	080	00	00
One Plantation-Clerk	056	00	00
One Copying-Clerk	060	00	00
Four Examiners of the out-Port Books	100	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 *l.* each	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Store	050	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 *l.* is	060	00	00
Six pair of Oares for the Coast-Collectors, each 60 *l. per annum.*	060	00	00
One Pay-Master of the Incidents	040	00	00
One Examiner and Computer of Wines and Currans	040	00	00
A Door-keeper 10 *l.* and a Messenger 30 *l.* In all	040	00	00
Six Watchmen for the House, at 25 *l. per annum* each.	150	00	00
Samuel Clark Surveyor of the Ware-house	200	00	00
Ware-house Keeper for a Clerk	050	00	00
Assistant to the Surveyor of the Ware-house	040	00	00
Seventeen Coast-Waiters, at 40 *l. per annum* each. Their business is to go on Board Merchant Ships, as they come up the River *Thames*, till their Officers take them in charge. In all,	680	00	00
One Surveyor of the Coast-Waiters	060	00	00
One Clerk to the Tyde-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing-Porters on Work	050	00	00

Tweny

	l.	s.	d.
Twenty five Weighing-Porters, at 25 *l.* each. In all	625	00	00
Gager	30	00	00
Cooper	10	00	00
Surveyors of the Land-waiters, at 150 *l.* each, Eight. Makes in all	1200	00	00
Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Surveyor of the Searchers.	150	00	00
Six Searchers, at 27 *l.* each, Is in all	162	00	00
John Cook, Register of the Cocquets in the Searchers Office.	30	00	00
Eight Tide-Surveyors, at 60 *l.* each, makes	480	00	00
Thirty one Land-Waiters, at 80 *l.* each, Makes in all	2480	00	00
Fourscore Tidesmen, at 5 *l.* each. besides 3 *s. per diem*, each, when employed on Board of Ships.	400	00	00
13 Land-Carriage-Men, at 35 *l.* each, whose business is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Customs.	455	00	00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage-Men	80	00	00
Thirty six Watchmen, at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* each	243	00	00
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Officers go to Dinner. At 16 *l.* each,	256	00	00

		l.	s.	d.
12 pair of Oars	Eight pair for the Tide-Surveyors, One for the Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, One for the Searchers, One for the Wood-Office. One for the Surveyor of Search. At 60 l. each.	720	00	00

Blackwall, one Surveyor	40	00	00
Gravesend, one Searcher	40	00	00
Two pair of Oars there at 30 l. each	60	00	00
Leigh, one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher	20	00	00
Two Persons to clean the *Custom-House*	24	00	00
Greenwich, one Waiter and Searcher	50	00	00
Barkin, one Surveyor	40	00	00

In the Receiver-General and Casheer's Office.

	l.	s.	d.
William Knight, Assistant	100	00	00
Three Clerks	140	00	00
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted	50	00	00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange	50	00	00
The *Gravesend* Smack, and 5 Men, &c.	246	00	00
New-England. One Collector; and Surveyor, and Searcher of His Majesties Duties in the several Colonies of *New-Engl.*	100	00	00

Patent Officers in the Out-Ports.

Sir *Edw. Turner*, Surveyor-General	366	13	04
Sandwich, *Richard Breton*, and *Tho. Wheel*, Esquires, Customers.	72	04	00
One Comptroler	15	06	08
One Searcher	10	00	00
Chichester, Two Customers	61	00	00

One

	l.	s.	d.
One Comptroler, at 13 *l.* 10 *s.* One Searcher, at 10 *l.*	23	10	00
Southampton, 1 Cuſtomer inward	62	13	04
1 Cuſtomer outward	62	13	04
1 Comptroler, 45 *l.* Searcher 10 *l.*	55	00	00
Pool. 1 Cuſtomer	48	00	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* Searcher 8 *l.*	18	00	00
Exon, 1 Cuſtomer	83	06	08
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, 20 *l.*	30	06	08
Barnſtable, 1 Cuſtomer	50	00	00
Plymouth, 1 Cuſtomer	38	13	04
Lewes, 1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher, 30 *l.*	40	16	08
Glouceſter, 1 Cuſtomer	06	13	04
1 Searcher 8 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*	08	13	04
Briſtol, 1 Cuſtomer outward	57	00	00
1 Cuſtomer inward	57	00	00
1 Comptroler	31	13	04
1 Searcher	34	00	00
Bridgewater, 1 Cuſtomer	28	00	00
1 Comptroler, 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Searcher	05	06	08
Milford-Haven, 1 Cuſtomer	15	05	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* Searcher 10 *l.*	20	00	00
Kardiff, 1 Cuſtomer	16	06	08
1 Comptroler 10 *l.* Searcher 10 *l.*	20	00	00
Ipſwich, 1 Cuſtomer	55	06	08
1 Comptroler 15 *l.* Searcher 8 *l.*	23	00	00
Yarmouth, 1 Cuſtomer	38	00	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* Searcher, 8 *l.*	18	00	00
Lynn Regis, 1 Cuſtomer	62	07	10
1 Comptroler, 15 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 Searcher 12 *l.*	27	04	04
Carlile, 1 Cuſtomer	32	00	00
1 Comptroler, 10 *l.* another 20 *l.*	30	00	00
Boſton, 2 Cuſtomers	63	13	04
1 Comptroler, 12 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* 1 Searcher, 2 *l.*	14	09	02
Hull, Sir *Matthew Appleyard*, Cuſtomer	39	00	00
The one Comptroller	59	00	00
The other Comptroler, 16 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Searcher, 12 *l.*	28	13	04

	l.	s.	d.
New-Castle, 2 Customers	54	00	00
1 Comptroler, 20 *l.* Searcher	20	00	00
Chester, 1 Customer	78	06	08
1 Comptroler, 20 *l.* 1 Searcher, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*	23	06	08
Berwick, 1 Customer	24	00	00
1 Comptroler, 25 *l.* Sir *Christopher Musgrave*,	25	00	00

Warrant-Officers. Yearly.	l.	s.	d.
Rochester 4 Officers	120	00	00
Feversham 7 Officers	180	00	00
Sandwich 7 Officers	175	00	00
Deal 4 Officers	200	00	00
Dover 13 Officers	320	00	00
Rye 13 Officers	292	12	00
New-haven 5 Officers	75	00	00
Chichester 9 Officers	208	00	00
Southampton 27 Officers	600	00	00
Cowes 18 Officers and the Smack	477	00	00
Poole 16 Officers	380	16	00
Weymouth 14 Officers	443	00	00
Lyme 19 Officers	240	00	00
Exon, &c. 29 Officers	1056	00	00
Dartmouth 16 Officers	260	00	00
Plimouth, &c. 33 Officers and the Smack	887	04	00
Loo 2 Officers	45	00	00
Torwey 6 Officers	120	00	00
Falmouth 15 Officers	285	00	00
Truroe 3 Officers	95	00	00
Penreen 2 Officers	55	00	00
Penzance 4 Officers	95	00	00
Padstow 4 Officers	80	00	00
Biddiford 18 Officers			
Barnstaple 4 Officers	130	00	00
Bridgwater 4 Officers	100	00	00
Minhead 7 Officers	110	00	00
Bristol 57 Officers	2161	00	00

There are many more Ports than are here expreſt; and if they ſhould be particularized, would take up much more

more room; Besides the Alterations which are frequently made, will render the same useless.

The House where this Great Office was formerly kept, being destroyed by the late Dreadful Fire, is now Re-built in a much more Magnificent, Uniform, and Commodious manner, by King *Charles* the 2d. and Cost 10000 *l.* the Building.

The Post-house-General is a Noble Structure, Built by Sir *Robert Viner* in *Lombard-street*, and purchased by the King.

The Admiralty-Office is a Large New-built Rented-House in *Westminster*.

The Navy-Offices, Excise-Office, *&c.* are of lesser note, than can be particulariz'd in this Breviary.

GUILD-HALL.

IS the Great Court of Judicature for the City of *London*; a Stately Building, Richly Adorn'd with Tapestry, Pictures. *&c.* Here are kept the Mayors Courts, the Sheriffs Court; and here the Judges sit upon *Nisi prius*, &c. Belonging hereto is a Fine Chappel for the constant use of the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, unless upon great Solemnities, when they go in their Formalities, with the Livery-Men of all the Companies, to *Bow-Church*. The Preacher before the Lord Mayor is appointed for every Sunday by the Bishop of *London*, for which the Preacher hath 45 *s.* immediately paid him out of a certain Legacy left for that use; by which likewise the Lord Mayor, or one of his Chief Officers, hath a competent Allowance, to provide Lodging and Diet for the said Preacher for certain days, supposing him to be a Stranger in *London*, and lately come from *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*; in stead of which, of late years, the Lord Mayor doth onely Invite the said Preacher to Dine with him after Sermon, taking him, in the Coach along with him. In this Great Hall, the King, the Royal Family, and their Retinue, are entertain'd, when the King appears in the City on a Lord Mayor's Day.

Publick SCHOOLS *and* COLLEGES.

THe Firſt is **Weſtminſter-School.**] There are two Schoolmaſters of that Renowned School and College, belonging to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*; the Famous and Learned Dr. *Richard Busby*, who hath Preſided there above 50 years; aged now 88, and in Full Vigour: and Mr. *Thomas Knipe*. Ten Officers are belonging to the College, and Forty Scholars, commonly called King's Scholars; who being choſen out of the School, and put into the College, are there Maintained; and as they are fitted for the Univerſity, are Elected yearly away, and placed with Conſiderable Allowances in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, and *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*. To the Church of *Weſtminſter* belongs likewiſe a fair Publick Library, free for all ſtrangers in Term-time.

St. PAUL's *SCHOOL.*

BEſides, there are in *London* divers Endowed Schools, which, in *France*, would be ſtiled Colleges; as St. *Paul's* School, Founded 1512, by *John Collet*, Dr. of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Paul's*, for 153 Children to be Taught there *Gratis*; for which purpoſe he appointed a Maſter, a Sub-maſter, or Uſher, and a Chaplain, with Large Stipends for Ever: Committing the Over-ſight thereof to the Maſters, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the *Mercers* in *London*; for his Father *Henry Collet*, ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers* Company. This Famous School, Situated in *Paul's Church-yard*, was Burnt down, 1666; and is now Re-edified, in a far more Magnificent, Commodious, and Beautiful manner; the Worthy Maſter thereof, is Dr. *Tho. Gale*.

MER-

MERCHANT-TAYLORS SCHOOL.

NExt is that Eminent School near *Cannon-ſtreet*, built by Sir *Tho. White*, Alderman, and *Merchant-Taylor* of *London*, the Noble Founder of St. *John Baptiſt* College in *Oxon*. Here are 300 Scholars Taught; 100 Gratis; 100 at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter; and 100 at 5 *s.* a Quarter.

To this School belong 46 Fellowſhips in the ſaid College at *Oxon*; to which, Scholars are from hence yearly Elected, as Places become Vacant. This School was likewiſe Burnt down in the Great Conflagration; but was ſoon Magnificently Re-edified by the Worſhipful Company of *Merchant-Taylors*, who were faithful Guardians and Truſtees for it. One ſide of it ſtands upon Great Stone Pillars, in a Large Court Paved with Free-ſtone. It hath a very fine Library belonging to it, and a Large Houſe for the Maſter, with Apartments for each of the Three Uſhers. That Noble Grammarian, and Famed Meteorologiſt Dr. *John Goad*, preſided here many years; whoſe Place is now Worthily Supply'd by the Learned and Prudent Mr. *Henry Shortyng*.

At *Mercer's-Chappel* in *Cheap ſide* is an Excellent School, belonging to the moſt Beneficent and Worſhipful Company of *Mercers*.

Belonging to *Chriſts* Hoſpital, is another Famous Grammar Free-School.

And near St. *Martin's*-Church, in the Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, is a very Good Free-School, and Excellent Publick Library, Founded by the Right Reverend Dr. *Teniſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

That at *Ratcliff* was Founded by *Nicholas Gibſon*, *Grocer* of *London*, who Built there an Almſ-Houſe for 14 Poor Aged People.

Of the COLLEGES *in* LONDON.

THe Famous City of *London* may not unfitly be ſtiled an *Univerſity*; for therein are Taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences; not onely *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Phyſick*, which in other *Univerſities* are uſual, are Read here; but alſo the Municipal, or *Common-Law* of the Nation is here Taught, and Degrees taken therein; which can be ſaid in no other Nation: Moreover, all ſorts of *Languages*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, the Art of *Navigation*, the Art of *Fortification*, *Anatomy*, *Chirurgery*, *Chymiſtry*, *Calligraphy*, *Brachygraphy*, or *Short-Hand*; the Arts of *Riding*, *Fencing*, *Dancing*; Art *Military*, *Fire-works*, *Limning*, *Painting*, *Enamelling*, *Sculpture*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*; all ſorts of *Muſick*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Poetry*; and any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accompliſhment of an Ingenious Nobleman, or Gentleman.

SION-COLLEGE.

FOunded by *Thomas White* Dr. in Divinity, for the Uſe of the *Clergy* of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for 20 Poor People; to perform all which he gave 3000 *l.* and for the Maintenance of thoſe Poor, he Setled 120 *l.* a Year for ever; and 40 *l.* a Year for a Sermon in *Latin*, at the beginning of every Quarter; and a Plentiful Dinner for all the *Clergy* that ſhall then Meet there. In this College is a Fair Spacious Library, free for all Scholars to ſit and Study in in the Day-time; Built by *John Symſon*, Rector of St. *Olaves Hart-ſtreet*; and one of the ſaid Dr. *White*'s Executors: and by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well-furniſhed with

with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This College Felt the Rage of the Late Fire, but is now Repaired again.

GRESHAM-COLLEGE.

WIthin the Walls of *London* is also Seated a College, built by the fore-mention'd Worthy Person Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and Endowed in manner following; After he had Built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave of the Revenue thereof, the one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in Trust; that the Mayor and Aldermen should find, in all time to come, Four able Persons to Read within this College, *Divinity*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, and *Musick*: and to Allow to each of them, beside their Fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year; and that the Company of *Mercers* should find Three more Able Men to Read *Civil Law*, *Physick*, and *Rhetorick*; and to Allow to each one of them, besides Fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a year: And that these several Lecturers, should Read in Term-time, every day in the Week (except Sundays) Morning in *Latin*, and Afternoon the same in *English*; the *Musick*-Lecture to be Read onely in *English*.

The Professors, or Fellows of this College, have ever been, and still are Persons of the Choisest Parts, and are at present these that follow; for *Divinity*, Mr. *Lany*; for *Astronomy*, Dr. *Pope*; for *Geometry*, Mr. *Robert Hook*: who also hath a Mechanick Lecture for *Natural Philosophy*, lately Instituted by Sir *John Cutler*, with a Salary of 50 *l.* *per annum*; to be Read at the time and place where the *Royal Society* shall meet; next, the Musick Lecturer is Mr. *Perry*; for Civil-Law, Mr. *Briggs*; for Physick, Dr. *Paman*; and for *Rhetorick*, Mr. *Gresham*.

Divers other Worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Tho. Gresham*, as can testifie his Almshouses in *Broad-street*; the Considerable Sums of Money Distri-

Distributed Quarterly for ever, to 5 Prisons, and 4 Hospitals, in and about this City.

In this College Meet the *Fellows* of the *Royal Society*, so much famed throughout the World; concerning which, the Reader may take this brief Account, extracted in part out of that Excellent History of the *Royal Society*, Written by Dr. *Tho. Sprat*, now Bishop of *Rochester*, and Dean of *Westminster*.

First Foundation of the Society.] The First Assembly which Laid the Foundation of this Royal Society (was some years before the Happy Restauration of our Dread Soveraign *Charles* the Second) at *Wadham*-College in *Oxford*, in the Lodging of Dr. *Wilkins*, Late Lord Bishop of *Chester*; where did then usually Meet, Dr. *Seth Ward*, late Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*; the Honourable *Robert Boyle*, Sir *William Petty*, Mr. *Matthew Wren*, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Bathurst*, now Dean of *Wells*; Sir *Christopher Wren*, now His Majesties Surveyor-General; Mr. *Hook*, and some others; all Men of Excellent *Learning* and *Sagacity*.

Afterwards, about the year 1658, many of them living in *London*, had a Meeting at *Gresham*-College, and this Meeting was augmented by the Accession of the Lord Viscount *Brounker*, Lord *Brereton*, Sir *Robert Moray*, Sir *Paul Neil*, *John Evelyn*, Esq; *Tho. Henshaw*, Esq; *Henry Slingsby*, Esq; Dr. *Timothy Clark*, Sir *George Ent*, *William Ball*, Esq; *Abraham Hill*, Esq; Dr. *William Croon*, and divers other Eminent Persons; till that wonderful Pacifick Year, 1660. Then the Design being Favoured by some Ingenious Worthy Persons, who, to their Immortal Honour, had followed the King in His Exile; at length His Majesty took Notice thereof, and was graciously pleased so far to Favour and Encourage it, as to Grant a Large Charter, bearing date the 22d of *April*, 1663. whereby they were made a Corporation, to Consist of a President, of a Council, and of Fellows, for Promoting the Knowledge of *Natural Things*, and *Useful Arts*, by Experiments: Wherein His Majesty Declares Himself to be Founder and Patron, Soveraign and Companion

panion of this Society. Granting them Power to Purchase Lands and Houses, to have a Common-Seal, a Coat of Arms, Two Secretaries, Two or more Curators of Experiments, One or more Clerks, and Two Serjeants at Mace: To make Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Constitutions amongst themselves: To have one or more Printers and Gravers; with a Power to Print what they shall see good; to take and Anatomize Dead Bodies of Persons, who have been put to Death by Order of Law; to Erect Colleges, *&c.*

Office of the President.] The Office of the President this Year, Sir *Robert Southwell*, is to Call and Dissolve the Meetings, to Propose the Matter whereon to Consider; to put Questions, to Call for Experiments, to Admit the Members that from time to time shall be Elected, *&c.*

Treasurer.] Treasurer (this Year Mr. *Abraham Hill.*) Receives and Disburses all Moneys.

Secretaries.] The Secretaries *Robert Plott*, LL. D. and *Richard Waller*, Esq; Read all Letters and Informations; Reply to all Addresses and Letters from Foreign Parts, or from others; take Notice of the Orders, and Material Passages at the Meetings; Register all Experiments, all Certain Informations, all Conclusions, *&c.* Publish whatsoever is Ordered and Allowed by the Society.

Curators.] The Curators, or Experimentors, are to Receive the Directions of the Society, and, at another Meeting, bring all to the Test; and the Society Judges thereof; whereby the World may have the Concurring Testimony of many Persons of Undoubted Credit, for the Truth of whatever they shall Publish.

The Manner of Electing Fellows.] Their Manner of Electing Fellows, is according to the *Venetian* Way, by Balloting. At One Assembly the Candidate is Proposed by some that know him well, the Next he may

may be put to the Scrutiny, for which the Candidate must have the Major Number of 21 Suffrages at the least; and then at that, or the next Assembly, he may be Introduced, and Solemnly Admitted by the President. At his Admission he Subscribes this Promise following, *That he will endeavour to Promote the Good of the* Royal Society *of* London, *for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge.* After this, he may at any time Free himself from this Obligation, only by signifying under his Hand to the President, That he desires to withdraw from the Society.

Yearly Charges and Admittance.] When any one is Admitted, he Pays to the Treasurer onely 40 *s.* and then 13 *s.* a Quarter so long as he continues a Member of the Society.

Their Meeting was, before the Dreadful Fire, at *Gresham*-College in *London*, every Wednesday at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and since was, by the Favour of the Lord *Henry Howard*, late D. of *Norfolk*, and E. Marshal of *England*, at *Arundel* House, the same day and hour; but is now again at *Gresham*-College, every Wednesday about the same hour.

Their Design.] The Design of the *Royal Society* is, in brief, to make Faithful Records of all the Works of Nature, or of Art, which can come within their Reach: So that the Present Age and Posterity may be able to put a Mark on the Errors which have been strengthened by long Prescription, to Restore the Truths that have been neglected, to push on those which are already known to more various uses, to make the way more passable to what Remains Unrevealed, *&c.*

Weekly Meetings.] The Business of their Weekly Meetings, is to Order, to take Account, Consider, and Discourse of Philosophical Experiments and Observations; to Read, Hear, and Discourse upon Letters from all Parts, Reports, and other Papers containing Philosophical Matters; to View and Discourse upon the Pro-

Productions and Rareties of Nature and Art, to Consider what to Deduce from them, how they may be Improved for the Benefit of Mankind, which is their Main Aim.

In their Discourſing they lay aſide all Set-Speeches, and Eloquent Harangues; and every one endeavours to Expreſs his Opinion, or Deſire, in the Plaineſt, and moſt Conciſe Manner.

Objection againſt this Society anſwered.] But the Greateſt Queſtion amongſt ſome Men at preſent, is, What hath this *Royal Society* done all this while? which, for the Satisfaction of thoſe Men, ſhall here Receive ſuch an Anſwer, as the Intended Brevity of this Book will allow.

Experiments made by the Society.] The Royal Society then, ſince their firſt Inſtitution, have made a vaſt number of Experiments in almoſt all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Inquiries into very many things, of the *Heavens*, as well as of the *Earth*; *Eclipſes*, *Comets*, *Meteors*, *Mines*, *Plants*, *Animals*, *Earthquakes*, *Fiery Eruptions*, *Inundations*; of *Lakes*, *Mountains*, *Damps*, *Subterraneous Fires*; of *Tides*, *Currents*, and *Depths* of the *Sea*; and many Hundred other things; they have Compoſed many Excellent Short Hiſtories of *Nature*, of *Arts*, *Manufactures*, &c. whereof ſome are Extream Curious; In a word, the Diſcoveries and Inventions made, ſhould we ſay, but by ſome few Perſons of this Society, if well conſidered, ſeem to ſurpaſs the Works of many foregoing Ages.

Advantages and Profit by it.] But what Advantage and Benefit appears, after ſo many Meetings? It is true, they have made many Experiments of *Lights*, (as the Excellent Lord *Bacon* calls them) and perhaps not ſo many Experiments of *Fruit*, or *Profit*; yet, without doubt, ſome may hereafter find out no ſmall uſe and benefit, even in thoſe Luciferous Experiments, which now ſeem onely Curious and Delightful; but it is alſo

also as true, that the *Royal Society* hath made a great number of Experiments, and Inventions, very profitable and advantageous to Mankind. They have mightily Improved the *Naval*, *Civil*, and *Military Architecture*; They have Advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; they have not onely put this Kingdom upon Planting *Woods*, *Groves*, *Orchards*, *Vineyards*, *Ever-Greens*; but also *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*; all our Plantations begin to feel the Influences of this Society; they have Awakened the whole Civilized, Lettered, and Intelligent World. So that in all Countries they begin to be much more Intent upon Experimental Knowledge, and Practical Studies; upon New Inventions, and Discoveries, which the Authors of them always Recommended to this Society, to be Examined, Approved, or Corrected. So that if any of the present *English*-Nation be so blind, as not to see the Usefulness of this Society; Posterity will, to their shame, Acknowledge it with Gratitude, as Foreigners already do from all Parts.

To Conclude, They have Registered Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, *&c.* Reduced them into one Common-Stock, and laid some part of them up in Publick Registers, to be nakedly transmitted to the next Generation of Men, and so to all Posterity: Hereby laying a Solid Ground-work for a vast Pile of Experiments, to be continually Augmented through all future Ages; a thing, if begun, in time of the Learned *Greeks*, or *Romans*; Nay, if it had been begun but in the very last Resurrection of Learning in this last Age, What Wonders would it, in all probability, by this time have produced? What depth of Nature would now have been Unfathomed? What faculty of the Soul would be now in the Dark? What part of Humane Infirmities would not have been provided against?

Their Library. Moreover the *Royal Society*, for the Advancement of this Noble Design, hath begun a Library, to Consist onely of such *Authors* as may be serviceable to that Design; toward which, the late Earl Marshal

Marſhal of *England* hath been pleaſed to beſtow on the *Society*, the whole *Norfolcian*-Library; with a free permiſſion of Changing ſuch Books as are not proper for their Work; whereby, in a ſhort time, they will be able to ſhew a Compleat Collection of all that hath been Publiſh'd in Ancient and Modern Languages, which either regard the Production of *Nature*, or the Effects of all *Manual Arts*.

Their Repoſitory.] At *Greſham-College* is the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal*, Eſq; lately deſcribed by Dr. *Grew*; wherein are to be ſeen many Thouſands of Great Rareties, fetcht (ſome of them) from the fartheſt Corners of the Habitable World, as Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths: Some things Petrefied, others Offified; Mummies, Gums, *&c.* Divers of which have been ſince added by other Worthy Members of that Society, and by other Ingenious Perſons: and, in a ſhort time is like to be (if not already) one of the Largeſt, and moſt Curious Collections of the Works of Nature in the World.

Their Coat of Arms.] The Coat of Arms granted by His Majeſty to the *Royal Society*, is a Scutcheon with *Three Lyons of England in Chief:* Intimating, That the *Society* is *Royal:* The *Creſt* is an *Eagle*, and the *Supporters Hunting-Hounds*, Emblems of the Quickeſt Sight and Smelling, to intimate the Sagacity Employed in Penetrating and Searching after the *Works of Nature*.

A LIST

A List of the Royal Society.

The Council for the Year, 1693.

SIR *Robert Southwell* Knight, President.
John Bembde, Esq;
Sir *Godfrey Copley* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Anthony Dean*, Knight.
John Evelyn Esq;
John Flamsted Astr. Reg.
Tho. Gale. D. D.
Nehemiah Grew. M. D.
John Harwood LL. D.
Tho. Henshaw. Esq;
John Herbert Esq;
Abrah. Hill. Esq; Treasurer.
Rob. Hook, M. D.
Sir *John Hoskins*, Knight and Baronet.
Rob Pitt. M. D.
Alexander Pitfield Esq;
Robert Plott LL. D. Secretary.
Hans Sloan. M. D.
Edward Tyson, M. D.
Rich. Waller. Esq; Secretary.
Sir *Christopher Wren*. Knight.

Rest of the MEMBERS.

William Aglionby M.D.
Sir *George Ashe*. D.D.
Francis Aston. Esq;
John Awbrey. Esq;
George Earl of *Berkley*.
Nicholas Bagnal. Esq;
Ralph Bathurst. D. D.
Arthur Bayly. Esq;
Richard Beaumont. Esq;
Edward Bernard. D. D.
William Bridgman. Esq;
Edward Brown M. D.
Sir *Richard Bulkley* Knight and Barroner.
John, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
Henry, Earl of *Clarendon*.
Edward, Lord Bishop of *Cork* and *Rosse*.
Hugh Chamberlen. M. D.
Walter Chetwynd. Esq;
Mr. *Dethleuus Cluverus*.
Daniel Cox. M. D.
John Creed, Esq;

Thomas

Thomas Criſp, Eſq;
Thomas Day, Eſq;
Sir *William Godolphin*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Gorden*, Kt.
Charles Greſham, A. M.
Sir *Rowland Guynne*, Kt.
George Marqueſs of *Hallifax*.
Edward Haynes, Eſq;
Henry Hall, Eſq;
Clopton Havers, M. D.
William Holder, D. D.
Mr. *John Houghton*.
C. Howard of *Norfolk*, Eſq;
Edw. Howard of *Norfolk*, Eſq;
John Stafford Howard, Eſq;
Charles Iſaac, Eſq;
Alexander, Earl of *Kincardin*.
Sir *Edmund King*, Knight.
Robert, Earl of *Lindſey* Lord great Chamb.
Joſeph Lane, Eſq;
John Lany, A. M.
Martin Liſter, M. D.
Mr. *Francis Lodowick*.
Sir *John Louther* Knight and Baronet.
John Mapletoft, D. D.
Roger Merideth, Eſq;
Benjamin Middleton, Eſq;
Walter Mills, M. D.
William Molineux, Eſq;
Thomas Molineux, M. D.
Mr. *George Molt*.
William Muſgrave, LL. D.
Henry Duke of *Norfolk* Earl Marſhall.
Mr. *Iſaac Newton* Math. prof. Luc.
Thomas Earl of *Pembrooke*.
Edward Paget, A. M.
Henry Paman, M. D.
William Payne, A. M.
Samuel Pepys, Eſq;
William Perry, A. M.
Walter Pope, M. D.
Thomas Povey, Eſq;
Thomas Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, dean of *Weſtminſt.*
John Ray, A. M.
Francis Roberts, Eſq.
Richard Robinſon, M. D.
Tancred Robinſon, M. D.
Sir *Paul Rycaut*, Knight.
Mr. *Joſeph Ralphſon*, M. A.
Gilbert, Lord Biſhop of *Salisbury*.
Sir *Jeremy Sambrook*, Kt.
Frederick Slare, M. D.
Thomas Smyth, D. D.
William Stanley, D. D.
The Lord Tarbat.
Alexander Torriano, A. M.
Sir *Theodore de Vaux*, Kt.
Charles Marqueſs of *Worceſt.*
Thomas Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*.
J. Wallis, D.D. *Geo. Pro. Sav.*
Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt.
Sir *Paul Whichcot* Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Kt.
Charles Willoughby, M. D.
William Wotton, A. M.
Sir *Cyril Wyche*, Knight.
Sir *Peter Wyche*, Knight.
Edmond Wylde, Eſq;

Persons of other Nations.

Dr *Fremont d' Ablancourt.*
D^r *Jo. Dominicus Cassini Aste. Reg. Par.*
Dr *Johannes Doleus*, M. D. *Hass.*
Dr *Nicholaus Fatio d' Duillier*
Dr *Jacomo Grande Venetus.*
Dr *Urbanus Hiern.*
Dr *Christianus Huygens de Zulichem.*
D^r *Jo. Phil. Jordis*, M. D. *Francofurt.*
Dr *Henricus Justel.*
Dr *Theodorus Kerckringius.*
Dr *Gothofred Gul. Leibnitius J. V. D.*
Dr *Antonius Leuwenhoeck Delphens.*
Dr *Marcellus Malpighius*, M. D. *Marsigli Com. Imp. Rom.*
Dr *Dionysius Papin.* M. D.
Dr *Lovis Paul*, M. D.
D^r *Jo. Nicolaus Pechlin*, M. D.
D^r *Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti.*
D^r *Ez. de Spanheim.*
D^r *Jo. Adamus Stampfer.*
Dr *Franciscus Travagini Phil. Venet.*
Dr *Raymundus Vieussens*, M. D.
D^r *Jo. Weichard Valvasor Liber Baro.*
Dr *Spirit Cabart de Villermont.*
Dr *Nicolaus Wilsen Burg. Amstr.*

Time of Election.] Of these Members of the Council, 11 are to be continued for the next Year, and 10 more to be added to that Number, all to be chosen yearly upon the feast of St *Andrew* in the Morning; after which Election they all Dine together at a Venison Feast.

The Reader may perceive by this List, how many Sober, Learned, Solid, Ingenious Persons, of different Degrees, Religions, Countries, Professions, Trades, and Fortunes, have United and Conspired, laying aside all Names of Distinction, Amicably to promote Experimental Knowledge.

COL-

COLLEGES *of* LAW.

Of the Colleges of Civilians, called Doctors COMMONS.

ALthough Degrees in the Civil Law may be taken only in *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*, and the Theory beſt there to be Acquired; yet the Practice thereof is moſt of all in *London*, where a College was long ſince purchaſed by Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Profeſſors of the Civil Law in this City, and where commonly did reſide the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court, with divers other Eminent Civilians, who there Living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was known by the Name of *Doctors Commons*, and ſtood near St. *Paul's*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bennet's Pauls-Warf*, which Buildings being utterly conſumed by the late Dreadful Fire, they all Reſided at *Exeter-houſe* in the *Strand*, and are ſince Returned to their former Place, Re-built in a very ſplendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper Coſts and Charges of the ſaid Doctors, where they now keep their ſeveral Courts and Pleadings every Term.

A LIST *of the Doctors Exercent in* Eccleſiaſtical Courts.

DOctor *George Oxenden*, Dean and Principal Official of the Arches; Vicar-General, and Principal Official to his Grace the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*: Head of

Trinity-Hall; Professor of the Civil-Law, and Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*.

Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt. Dr. of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Rochester*.

Sir *Richard Raines*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Dr. *Thomas Bourchier*, Commissary of the Diocese of *Canterbury*, Principal of *Alban-Hall*, and Regius Professor of Civil Law in *Oxford*.

Dr. *Watkinson*, Vicar-General to the Arch-bishop of *York*.

Sir *Thomas Pinfold*, their Majesties Advocate-General, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Peterborough*, and Principal Official to the Arch-Deacon of *London*.

Dr. *John Edisbury*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Exeter*, and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

Dr. *William Oldys*, their Majesties Advocate for the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *England*, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Dr. *Henry Falconbridge*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Davids*.

Dr. *Robert Pepper*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Norwich*.

Dr. *Henry Newton*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*.

Dr. *Henry Alworth*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*.

Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Knight, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*.

Charles Baldwin, Esq; Chancellor of the Diocese of *Hereford*.

Dr. *Thomas Briggs*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*.

Dr. *Brooksbank*,

Dr. *Brooksbank*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Durham*.

Dr. *John Cook*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Ely*.

Charles Morley, Batchellor of the Laws, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Winchefter*.

Dr. *Powell*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of St. *Afaph*.

Dr. *Rich. Parfons*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Glocefter*.

Dr. *Henry Jones*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Landaff*.

Dr. *Rowland Nichols*, Chancell. of the Diocefs of *Carlifle*.

Dr. *William Hughs*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Dr. *Wainwright*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Chefter*.

Dr. *Jones*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Briftol*.

Dr. *Pennington*, Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Bangor*.

Edward Spencer, M. A. Chancellor of the Diocefs of *Sarum*.

Dr. *Fairfax*, Secretary to the Arch-Bifhop of *Canterbury*.

Other Doctors Exercent.

Sir *William Trumbal*, Kt.
Dr. *Joseph Taylor*.
Dr. *Charles Davenant*.
Dr. *Fifher Littleton*.
Dr. *John St. John*.
Dr. *George Brampfton*.
Dr. *Stephen Waller*.
Dr. *Matthew Tindal*.

Dr. *John Conant*.
Dr. *Thomas Lane*.
Dr. *Richard Paget*.
Dr. *Bryan Walton*.
Dr. *John Harwood*.
Dr. *John Rudfton*.
Dr. . . . . *Clement*.
Dr. *William King*.

Of PROCTORS.

THe *Proctors*, or *Procurators* belonging to the Courts aforementioned, are Perfons that Exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themfelves Parties for their Clients, Produce the Witneffes, Prepare the Caufes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

A LIST *of the* PROCTORS *Names, who also are Exercent in the said Courts.*

Proctors in the Arches Court of *CANTERBURY.*

Samuel Franklin, Esq; His Majesties Proctor-General.
Mr. *Ralph Stuckley.*
Everard Exton, Esq;
Mr. *William Colt.*
Mr. *John Hill.*
Mr. *Richard Newcourt.*
Mr. *Thomas Smith.*
Mr. *Francis Nixon.*
Mr. *Robert Chapman.*
Mr. *Thomas Tillot.*
Mr. *Samuel Swallow.*
Mr. *Peter Barret.*
Mr. *Godfrey Lee.*
Mr. *Thomas Rock.*
Samuel Wiseman, Esq;
Mr. *John Hungerford.*
Mr. *John Miller.*
Mr. *Thomas Sheppard.*
Mr. *Keate Walker.*
Mr. *Edward Shaw.*
Mr. *John Lovell.*
Mr. *John Roberts.*
Mr. *Robert Bargrave.*
Mr. *John Tomlinson.*
Mr. *George Sawyer.*
Mr. *Robert Constable.*
Mr. *Robert Pierson.*
Mr. *John Pladewell.*
Mr. *John Chace.*
Mr. *Joseph Patten.*
Mr. *Edward Cook.*
Mr. *Goldsmith Mills.*
Mr. *John Cottle.*
Mr. *Richard Shaller.*
Mr. *Thomas Cantrell.*
Mr. *Simon Sandys.*
Mr. *James Bridges.*
Mr. *Jeffery Glasier.*
Mr. *William Jones.*
Mr. *Henry Ford.*
Mr. *William Haslefoot.*
Mr. *Thomas Rous.*
Mr. *Thomas Newman.*

Mr. *J. Curry*, Marshal of the Court.

These are also admitted by the Fiat of the Archbishop, Introduced by the 2 Senior Proctors, and are allowed to Practice Immediately after their Admission; they wear Black Robes and Hoods, Lined with White Furrs, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

REGI-

REGISTERS.

Thomas Oughton, Gent. Regiſter to the High-Court of Delegates.

Ludovicus Mandwell, Gent. Regiſter of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*.

Simon Sands, Gent. Deputy Regiſter.

John Bryan, Gent. Actuary of the ſame.

Thomas Tillot, Gent. Deputy Actuary.

Orlando Gee, Eſq; Regiſter of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Thomas Bedford, Gent. Deputy Regiſter.

John Cheek, Gent. Marſhal-General.

The Prerogative Office, or Regiſtry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbiſhoprick of CANTERBURY.

Everard Exton, Batchellor of Laws, Regiſter of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Thomas Wellham*, Deputy Regiſter.

Clerks in the ſaid Office.

Mr. *Charles Pinfold*.
Mr. *John Cottle*.
Mr. *John Holman*.

Mr. . . . . *Dew*.
Mr. . . . . *Smith*.
Mr. *Rupert Brown*.

Officers belonging to the COURT-MARSHAL.

William Oldys, Doctor of Laws, Their Majesties Advocate.

Robert Plott, Doctor of Laws, Register of the Court.

Francis Negus, Esq; Secretary, and Seal-keeper.

Mr. *John Cheek*, Deputy-Register.

PROCTORS.

Samuel Franklyn, Esq; Batchellor of Laws.
Mr. *Ralph Sturkley*.
Mr. *Everard Exton*, Batchellor of Laws.
Mr. *John Hill*.
Mr. *Francis Nixon*.
Mr. *Robert Chapman*.
Mr. *Samuel Wiseman*.
Mr. *Keate Waller*.

Mr. *John Curry*, Marshal of the Court.

The High-Court of ADMIRALTY *of* ENGLAND.

For the Decision of Maritime Controversies, Tryal of Malefactors, and the like, there is a High-Court of Admiralty here kept.

The present Judge whereof is Sir *Charles Hedges*, Kt. LL. D.

Whose Title is, *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ Locum tenens Judex, Sive Præsidens*; The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners Executing that Office; and are directed *to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and Others, Officers, and Ministers*

Miniſters of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a *Regiſter*, *Orlando Gee*, Eſq; and his *Deputy*, *Thomas Bedford*, Gent. and a *Marſhal* General, Mr. *John Cheek*, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High-Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are preſented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the ſame day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon; and heretofore at St. *Margaret's Hill* in *Southwark*, but now in the ſame Common-Hall at *Doctors Commons*; but the Admiralty Seſſion is ſtill held for the Trial of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the Ancient place aforeſaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High-Admiral.

His Majeſties High-Court of Delegates; *Concerning this, and other Eccleſiaſtical Courts, See* Part 2. Page 147.

TO this Court belongs a ſtanding Regiſter, and the Court is kept in the Common-Hall, in the Afternoon, the next day after the Prerogative.

The *Regiſter* of this Court is *Thomas Oughton*, Gent.

The *Citations* and *Decrees* here run in the King's Name.

From this Court Lies no *Appeal* in Common-Courſe.

But

But the King, of His meer Prerogative Royal, may, and many times doth grant a *Commission* of *Review* under the *Broad-Seal*.

In this College also usually Resides the *Vicar-General*, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within His Province, during the Vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his *Vicar-general*, who is at present in the Province of *Canterbury*, Dr. *George* Oxenden Doctor of Laws aforementioned.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-general is Dr. *Watkinson*. He hath also a Prerogative Court.

Note, That either of the Archbishops, and every Bishops Archdeacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge, which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the Civil-Law, also a Register and Proctors Exercent in the same: and that before the Vicar-general, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are Triable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their Respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request be granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the place, to the Party to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar generals and Chancellors, are appointed by the Respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters-Patents under their Seal, and Confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the Respective Cathedrals.

In like manner, *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such affairs as belong to the same.

Note,

Note, That the Civil-Law *Terms* begin and end not much different from the Terms at *Weſtminſter*; and in every Term there are ſeveral Court-days in every of theſe Courts, which for the moſt part are fixt and known by preceding Holy-days, or Saints days, and the reſt are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The ARCHES *Court of* Canterbury.

THE Chief Court of the Archbiſhop is that of the *Arches*, whereof ſee more, *Pag.* 147. The Judge of this Court ſtiled Dean of the *Arches*.

He ſitteth alone, without any Aſſeſſors, and heareth and determineth all Cauſes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is neceſſary in Common Law-Courts.

To this Court belongeth an *Actuary*, a *Regiſter*, and a *Beadle*.

The Office of the *Actuary* is to attend the Court, ſet down the Judges Decrees, Regiſter the Acts of the Court, and ſend them in Books to the Regiſtry; this Office is enjoyed by *John Bryan*, Genr. whoſe Deputy is Mr. *Thomas Tyllot*.

The *Regiſter* of the Court is *Lodovicus Mandwell*; and Deputy Regiſter Mr. *Simon Sands*, whoſe Office is by himſelf, or Deputy, to attend the Court, Receive all Libels, or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witneſſes: File all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and Calls the Perſons Cited to appear.

Thoſe that are allowed to be Advocates, and Plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the Civil Law, in one of the Univerſities of *England*; who, upon their Petition to the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Fiat obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon Condition not to Practice for one whole Year after ſuch Admittance.

The

The manner of their Admittance is thus; The Two Senior Advocates, in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, Conduct him up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and Present him with a short Latin Speech, and the Reſcript of the Archbiſhop; then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and ſome other preſcribed in the Statute of the *Arches*, being taken, he is admitted by the Judges, and a Place and Seat in the Court aſſigned unto him, either *à Dextris*, or *Siniſtris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge and all the Advocates in this Court always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods Lined with Taffaty, if they be of *Oxford*, of White Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*, and all Round Black Velvet Caps; and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods Lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduats, but if Graduats, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the Latin Tongue.

All Proceſs of this Court, runs in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Georgius Oxenden, LL. Dr. Almæ Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*, and Retornable before him, heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the Common Hall at *Doctors Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whoſe Court it is.

Here Note, that the next Morning after the Sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience, did uſually Sit; but ſince the *Oliverian* Rebellion, that Court hath been diſcontinued.

The PREROGATIVE *Court of* Canterbury.

NExt is another Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, called the Prerogative Court. See *Page* 148.

The

The Judge of this Court is the forenamed Sir *Richard Raines*, Kt. *LL. D.* and his Title here is, *Curiæ Prærogativæ Cant. Magiſter, Cuſtos, Sive Commiſſarius.*

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbiſhop.

This Court is kept in the ſame Common-Hall in the Afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Conſiſtory of St. *Paul*'s.

The Judge is attended by the Regiſter, *Everard Exton*, Eſq; *LL.* B. whoſe Deputy is Mr. *Thomas Welham*, who ſets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Teſtaments of Parties Dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the Prerogative Office, now kept in the *Dean's-Court* near St. *Paul*'s Church-yard; where, for a Moderate Fee, one may ſearch for, and have a Copy of any ſuch Teſtament, made ſince the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in ſeveral places of *London* were then burnt and deſtroyed. Under the Regiſter are Six Clerks, ſeverally appointed for ſuch and ſuch Reſpective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gifts of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Clerks of this Office.

MR. *Charles Pinfold.*
Mr. *John Cottle.*
Mr. *John Holman.*
Mr. *Dew.*
Mr. *Smith.*
Mr. *Rupert Brown.*

Inns

INNS of Court.

THe Colleges of *Municipal*, or *Common Law* Professors and Students, are 14, called ſtill *Inns*, the old Engliſh word for Houſes of Noblemen, or Biſhops, or Men of Extradinary Note, and which is of the ſame ſignification with the *French* word *Hoſtel* at *Paris*.

There are Two *Inns* of *Sergeants*.

Four *Inns* of *Court*.

Eight *Inns* of *Chancery*.

Inns of Court.] The Inns of Court were ſo named, as ſome think, becauſe the Students therein are to ſerve the Courts of Judicature; or elſe, becauſe anciently theſe Colleges Received onely the Sons of *Noblemen*, and better ſorts of Gentlemen, as *Forteſcue* affirmeth.

Of theſe there are Four. Firſt,

The Two Temples.] Heretofore the Dwelling of the *Knights-Templars*, and purchaſed by ſome Profeſſors of the Common-Law above 300 years ago; they are called the *Inner*, and *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Eſſex-houſe*, which was part of the Knights-Templars, and called the Outer Temple, becauſe it is ſeated without Temple-Barr.

Lincolns-Inn, Grays-Inn.] The Two other Inns of Court, are *Lincoln's-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*; and *Grays-Inn*, formerly belonging to the Noble Family of the *Grays*.

In the Reign of *Hen.* the 6th, they ſo flouriſhed, that there were in each of theſe about 200 Students, and a Student

Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as 200 *l.* now; for they had usually (as the *French* Nobles have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to Instruct them in all laudable qualities; and therefore saith the same *Forteſcue*, *Ultra Studium Legum ſunt quaſi Gymnaſia Omnium morum*; and the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*; and therefore by command of King *James* the First, none were to be admitted into these Colleges, but Gentlemen by Descent. Our Ancestors thought those of Inferiour Rank would rather debase the Honour of the Law, and would be prone to Chicane, or Play-tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours; whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our famous King *Rich.* the First, is by a grave Author much commended for his care and love of the English Nation, and of Justice; for that many of His Justices were of the Honourable Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and formerly Inured to make Justice and their own Tongues vendible for Fees.

If the Command of King *James* the First had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen; whereof now very many are the objects of pity, either for Suffering, or doing much evil, for want of fit Employments; and there would be, doubtless, less Corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government; the Serious Consideration whereof, would be a Work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial Power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have, by consent, the force of Laws; for Lighter Offences they are only Excommoned, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are Expelled the College, and being

once

once Expelled, they are never Received by any of the 3 other Societies; which Deprivation of Honour to young generous spirits, is more grievous, than perhaps Deprivation of Life.

These also, when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave Black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers. The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into Four parts, *Benchers*, *Utter-barristers*, *Inner-Barristers*, and *Students*.

Benchers.] *Benchers* are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government, and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who Receiveth, Disbursеth, and Accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers.] Utter Barristers are such, as from their Learning and Standing are called by the Benchers to Plead and Argue in the Society Doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Mooting*, the old *Saxon* word for the *English*, *Assemble*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a Word) and whilst they argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost, on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Readers of the Inns of Chancery.] Out of these *Moot-Men* are chosen Readers for the *Inns* of *Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns* of *Court*, whereof they are Members; where, in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they Argue Cases in the Presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

Inner Barristers.] All the rest are accounted *Inner Barristers*, who, for want of Learning, or Time, are not to Argue in these *Moots*; and yet in a *Moot* before the *Benchers*, two of these *Inner-Barristers*, sitting on the same Form with the *Utter-Barristers*, do, for their Exercises, Recite by Heart, the Pleading of the said *Moot-Case*, in Law, *French*; which Pleading is the *Declaration* at Large, of the said *Moot-Case*; the one taking

king the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant.

The Year also amongst them is divided into Three parts; the *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-times*, and the *Dead*, or *Mean Vacation*.

Exercises.] They have two Learning-Vacations, viz. *Lent-Vacation*, which begins the first Monday in Lent, and continueth Three Weeks and Three Days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins Monday after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also 3 weeks and 3 days; In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following.

The *Benchers* appoint the Eldest *Utter-Barrister* to Read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath notice half a year before; he then, the first day, about 8 of the Clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute, whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and Declares such Mischiefs and Inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act; and then reciteth certain doubts and questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein; After which, one of the younger *Utter-Barristers* Repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth by way of Argument labour, to prove the Reader's Opinion to be against Law; and after him the Senior *Utter-Barristers* and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions, and Judgments in the same; and then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to Confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own Opinion, after which the Judges and Sergeants, if any be present, declare their Opinions; Then the youngest *Utter-Barrister* again Rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was, and this Exercise continueth daily three or four Hours.

Out of those who have Read once in the Summer Vacation, and are Benchers, is Chosen always one to Read

in Lent, who obſerves the like manner of Reading, as before is expreſſed.

Out of theſe Readers uſually the Sergeants are Choſen.

The Manner of Mooting *in the Inns of Court is thus.*

IN theſe Vacations, after Supper, in the Hall, or after Drinking on Faſting Nights, the Reader, with one or two of the Benchers, comes in, to whom one of the *Utter-Barriſters* propounds ſome doubtful Caſe, which being Argued by the Benchers, and laſtly by him that moved the Caſe; the *Benchers* ſit down on the *Bench* at the upper end of the Hall, whence they are called *Benchers*; and upon a Form in the middle of the Hall, ſit two *Utter-Barriſters*, and on both ſides of them, on the ſame Form, ſitteth one *Inner-Barriſter*, who doth in Law-*French* declare to the *Benchers* (as the Sergeants do at the Bar in the King's Court to the Judges) ſome kind of Action; the one being, as it were, Retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant; which ended, the Two *Utter-Barriſters* argue ſuch Queſtions as be Diſputable within the Caſe; after which, the Benchers do likewiſe declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in thoſe Queſtions.

In theſe *Mootings* the Junior always Argueth firſt, as is uſed among the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber, and amongſt the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature, the *Inner* and *utter-Barriſters* plead here in Law-*French*, and the *Benchers* in *Engliſh*; and at the Readings, the Readers Caſes are put in *Engliſh*.

The

The manner of Keeping a Chriſtmas *in any of the Inns of Court, thus.*

THe Students hold a Parliament before *Chriſtmas*; and in Caſe there be in *London* no Peſtilence, and that the Houſe is furniſhed with ſuch number of Students, and of ſuch Quality, as are meet to keep a Solemn *Chriſtmas*; then are choſen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the King's Court, as *Comptroller of the Inner-Temple*, ſo of the Middle-Temple, ſtiled, *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*, and *Treaſurer*, &c. Theſe bear Rule in the Houſe, during the whole time of *Chriſtmas*, and are to behave themſelves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were ſo in the King's Houſe; that ſo hereafter they may know the better to behave themſelves, in caſe they ſhould be promoted to that Honour; for theſe Gentlemen are uſually of ſuch Quality, as come not hither with Intent to Profeſs the Law, but to Learn ſo much Law, as may be neceſſary to preſerve their Eſtates, and to make themſelves Accompliſhed in other Qualities neceſſary for Gentlemen.

At ſuch times they have here divers Divertiſements, as Feaſting every day, Singing, Dancing, Muſick, Diceing, which laſt is allowed there to all Comers, and is ſo Exceſſive, that what the Dicers allow out of each Winning to the Butlers-Box, uſually amounts to about 50 *l.* a day and a night, wherewith, with ſmall Contribution from each Student, are the Great Charges of the whole Chriſtmas defrayed.

Their Prince.] Sometimes, when their Publick Treaſury is great, they Create a Prince among themſelves, with ſuch Title as they pleaſe to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court ſuitable to a Great Prince; and many of the Prime Nobility, and Great

Officers of State, are Feasted and Entertained by him; with Interludes, &c.

Their **Revels.**] From All Saints-day to *Candlemas*, each House hath usually Revels on Holy-days; that is, Musick and Dancing; and for this is Chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Note, That the Manner of their Parliament is briefly thus.

Their **Parliament.**] Every Quarter Commonly the *Benchers* cause one of the Standing Officers of the House to Summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of *Benchers*, and *Utter-Barristers*, which are called the Sage-Company, and meet in a place called the Parliament-Chamber, and there treat of such matters as shall seem expedient for the good ordering of the House, and the Reformation of such things as they shall Judge meet to be Reformed; here are the Readers for Lent and Summer Vacation, also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accompts of the Old Treasurer, &c. Here offences committed by any of the Society, are punished, &c.

These Inns of Court are most wisely Situated by our Ancestors, between the King's Courts of Judicature, and the most opulent City of *London*.

In the Four Inns of Court are reckoned about Eight hundred Students.

INNS of CHANCERY.

THe *Inns* of *Chancery* were probably so named, because there dwelt such Clerks as did chiefly Study the Forming of Writs, which Regularly appertained to the Cursitors, that are Officers of Chancery. The first of these

these is called *Thavis Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edw.* 3. and since purchased by *Lincolns Inn*, *New-Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Clifford's Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple, and *Lions Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion, *Furnival's Inn*, and *Bernard's Inn*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entered here, before they were admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by the *Attorneys*, *Sollicitors*, and *Clerks*, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round Knit Caps. These Colleges belong all to some *Inns* of *Court*, who send yearly some of their Barristers to Read to these. In each of these *Inns* of *Chancery*, one with another, may be about Sixty Persons.

Mootings *in the* INNS *of* CHANCERY.

IN the Learning Vacation, each *Utter-Barrister*, who is a Reader in the *Inns* of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of Chancery, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court; who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their *Moots*, they Hear and Argue his Case.

In the Four Inns of Chancery that are Situated in *Holborn*, the *Moots* are Read, either by those of *Grays-Inn*, or *Lincolns-Inn*, the others by those of the Two Temples.

In Term-time, the only Exercises of Learning, is Arguing and Debating Cases after Dinner, and *Mooting* after Supper, in the same manner as in the Vacation time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the Mean Vacation; during which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are Argued, as at other times, and after Supper *Moots* are brought in, and Pleaded by the *Inner-Barristers*, in the presence of the *Utter-Barristers*, which sit there in the Room of the Benchers, and Argued by them, as the Benchers do in Term-time, and Learning Vacation.

Sergeants-Inn.] Lastly, There are two more Colleges called *Sergeants-Inn*, where the Common-Law-Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Serjeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil-Law, onely these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable: *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*, and therefore Doctors of Law, are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and Covered, whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar, bare-headed, onely with Coifs, or Caps on.

To arrive to this High Degree, take this Brief Account.

Degrees by which they rise.] The young Student in the Common Law, being bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil-Law, and some skill in the *French*-Tongue, as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be of one of the Four *Inns* of *Court*, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about Seven years Study, is chosen an *Utter-Barrister*; and having then spent 12 years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a *Bencher*, and some time after a *Reader*; During the Reading, which heretofore was 3 weeks and 3 days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, Inviting the Chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, Great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them sometimes 800, or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a Long

Long Robe different from other Barristers, and is then in a Capacity to be made a *Sergeant at Law*, when His Majesty shall be pleased to Call him, which is in this manner.

Sergeants at Law. When the number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, by the advice and consent of other the Judges, makes choice of 6 or 8, more or less, of the most Grave and Learned of the *Inns* of *Court*, and presents their Names to the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord *Keeper*, who sends by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a *Sergeant* at *Law*; at the appointed time, they being Habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blue, come, Accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth-Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are Cloathed with Certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in Publick. After this, they Feast the Great Persons of the Nation, in a very Magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold rings to the Princes of the Blood, Arch-bishops, Chancellor, Treasurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other Great Officers, to Barons, Great Prelates, *&c.* Rings of less value. Besides a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the King's Bench, and Common-pleas; wherefore every Judge doth always wear the White Linen Coif, which he had as a Principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the privilege to wear at all times, even in the King's Presence, and whilst he spake to the King; though anciently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capped in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the *Pope*, or of the *Emperor*.

A Judge made.] When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his Place, and Constitutes him by Letters-Patent, Sealed by the *Chancellor*, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a Set-Speech declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the King's Pleasure; and to the People the King's Goodness, in providing the Bench with such Able Honest Men, as that Justice may be done Expeditely, and Impartially to all His Subjects; and causes the said Letters-Patent to be Read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, Junior of all the rest; and having taken his Oath well and truly to serve the King, and all His People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do Equal and Speedy Justice to all, *&c.* he sets himself to the Execution of his Charge.

The Sergeant being thus Advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites, for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a year from the King; and now, in some things, his former habit of a Sergeant is altered; his Long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his Right Shoulder, and his *Capitium* is Lined with *Minever*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white Rich Furr. But the two Lord *Chief Justices*, and the Lord *Chief Baron*, have their Hood, Sleeves and Collars turned up with *Ermin*.

Note, That to the two Sergeants Inns belong the 12 Judges, and about 26 Sergeants.

Fees.] Anciently the Fee expected by a Sergeant from his Client, for Advice given in his Chamber, or Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbour

bour-Nations at this day) but at preſent it is become almoſt ordinary, to give ſome Sergeants 10 *l.* and ſome 20 *l.* and to a Barriſter half as much, at the Hearing of any Conſiderable Cauſe; whereby it comes to paſs, that ſome Lawyers in one year, gain in Fees 3000 *l.* and ſome 4000 *l.* and in few years Purchaſe Eſtates fit for Lords; and ſometimes live to ſee themſelves to be Advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *North*, and *Jeffreys*.

Reputation of our Law-Profeſſors.] Now all theſe forementioned Inns, or Colleges for the Students in our Common-Law, being not far diſtant from one another, do make here the moſt famous Profeſſion of the Law that is in the World; and it will be a very difficult thing to find, in any one Foreign Univerſity, ſo many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe age, and of that high Quality.

Note, That out of the Sergeants aforementioned, the King, by Writ, uſually calls ſome to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one *Wadage*, *Feodage*, *Veſtiarage*, and *Regardage*; theſe ſit within the Bar in all Courts at *Weſtminſter*, except in the Court of Common-Pleas, where all ſit without the Bar.

Of the College of PHYSICIANS *in* LONDON.

AMongſt other Excellent Inſtitutions in the City of *London*, there is a College or Corporation of *Phyſicians*, who, by Charters, and Acts of Parliament of *H.* the 8*th*, and ſince his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in *Phyſick*, of *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence, under the ſaid College-Seal, Practiſe Phyſick in *London*, or within 7 Miles of the City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in

in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine, and Imprison any Offenders in that, and diven other particulars; Can make By-Laws, Purchase Lands, *&c.* whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of *Apothecaries*, in, and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholsome and well made; whereby they are freed from all Troublesom Offices; as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, *&c.* Any Member of that College may practise Surgery, if he please, not onely in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a College in *Knight-Rider-Street*, the Gift of Doctor *Linacre*, Physician to King *Hen.* the 8*th.* Since which, a House and Ground was Purchased by the Society of *Physicians*, at the end of *Amen-Street*, whereon the Famous Dr. *Harvey*, 1652, did Erect, at his own proper Charge, a Magnificent Structure, both for a Library, and a Publick Hall, for the Meeting of the several Members of the Society, Endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet Living and in Health; part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Oration, to Commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their Examples, and to provide a Plentiful Dinner for the Worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This Goodly Edifice could not escape the Fury of that Dreadful Fire; and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this College purchased with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick-lane*, whereon they have raised a very Magnificent Edifice.

The College has lately built, at their own Charge, a very Noble Library, for the containing that Excellent Library of Books, given them by the late Marquess of *Dorchester*, who was pleased to do the College the Honour to be admitted Fellow among them.

Of

Of this College there is a *Preſident*, Four *Cenſors*, and 12 *Electors*, who are all Principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is choſen every year to preſide.

The Four *Cenſors* of the College, have, by their Charters, Authority to Survey, Correct, and Govern all Phyſicians, or others, that ſhall Practiſe *Phyſick* in *London*, or within Seven Miles of the ſame, to Fine, Amerce, and Impriſon any of them, as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

A *Catalogue* of the *Fellows*, and other *Members* of the *Royal College* of *Phyſicians*, *London*.

Fellows.

DR. *Thomas Burwell*, Preſident.
Sir *Charles Scarborough*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Witherley*, Kt. Elect.
Dr. *Walter Charlton*, Elect.
Dr. *George Rogers*.
Dr. *John Betts*, Elect.
Dr. *Peter Barwick*.
Dr. *Samuel Collins*, Elect.
Sir *Thomas Millington*, Kt. Elect.
Dr. *John Lawſon* Treaſurer, Elect.
Dr. *Humphrey Brook*, Elect. Cenſ.
Dr. *John Downs*.
Dr. *Edward Brown*.
Dr. *Joſias Clark*, Cenſ.
Dr. *Richard Torleſs*.
Dr. *Samuel Morrice*.
Dr. *Thomas Alvey*.
Dr. *James Ruſhe*.
Dr. *Edward Hulſe*.
Dr. *Richard Morton*.
Dr. *Charles Goodall*.
Dr. *Robert Brady*, Prof. Med. Cantab.
Dr. *Phineas Fowke*.
Dr. *Walter Harris*.
Dr. *William Briggs*, Cenſor.
Dr. *Walter Mills*.
Dr. *Edward Tyſon*.
Dr. *Charles Fraſier*.
Dr. *Frederick Slare*, Cenſor.
Dr. *Richard Darnelly*.

Dr. *John*

Dr. John Bateman.
Dr. William Johnston.
Dr. William Dawes.
Dr. Thomas Gill, Register.
Dr. Richard Robinson.
Dr. Lancelot Harrison.
Dr. Martin Lister.
Dr. Robert Pitt.
Dr. Richard Field.
Dr. Henry Paman.
Dr. Edmund Dickenson.
Dr. William Stukeham.
Sir Edmund King, Kt.
Dr. Francis Bernard.
Dr. Christopher Love-Morley.
Dr. Edward Baynard.
Dr. Theodore Colladon.
Dr. Richard Blackbourn.
Dr. Christian Hartel.
Dr. Simon Welman.
Dr. George How.
Dr. Nathanael Johnston.
Dr. Robert Pierce.
Dr. Charles Conquest.
Sir John Gordon, Kt.
Dr. Robert Gray.
Dr. Robert Smith.
Dr. Joshua le Feure.
Dr. Thomas Walsh.
Dr. John Ratcliff.
Dr. John Harrison.
Dr. Edward Betts.
Dr. Hans Sloan.
Dr. Richard Blackmore.
Dr. Tancred Robinson.
Dr. Richard Carr.
Dr. John Hutton.
Dr. Welwood.
Dr. Peter Gelsthorp.
Dr. William Musgrave.
Dr. Humphrey Ridley.
Dr. William Gibbons.
Dr. William Gould.
Dr. John Hawys.

Candidates.

Dr. Robert Midgley.
Dr. Robert Conny.
Dr. Samuel Garth.
Dr. John Nicholson.
Dr. Barnham Soames.

Honorary Fellows.

SIr William Langham.
Dr. Robert Fielding.
Dr. John Windebank.
Sir Theodore de Vaux.
Dr. John Yardley.
Dr. Thomas Moor.
Dr. William Burnet.
Dr. Henry Sampson.
Dr. Daniel Cox.
Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
Dr. Thomas Gibson.
Dr. Peter Alder.

Licentiates.

DR. John Feake.
Mr. Richard Brown.
Mr. Jeremiah Butt.
Dr. Bruise Watson.
Mr. Edward Bell.
Mr. Isaac Chauncey.
Dr. Christopher Crell.
Mr. John Martin.

Dr. Phili

Dr. *Philip Guide.*
Dr. *John Gronevelt.*
Dr. *Joſhua Palmer.*
Dr. *Henry Morelli.*
Mr. *John Peachy.*
Dr. *Thomas Hobbs.*
Dr. *William Sydenham.*
Dr. *John Jones.*
Dr. *Charles Nichols.*
Dr. *Clopton Havers.*
Dr. *David Hamilton.*
Dr. Deffray.
Dr. *Salisbury Cade.*
Mr. *William Grimbalſton.*
Dr. *Caleb Coatſworth.*
Mr. *Sebaſtian le Feure.*
Mr. *John Trvil.*
Mr. *Francis Upton.*
Mr. *Thomas Botterell.*
Dr. *Mauclear.*
Dr. *John Charles.*
Dr. *David Grier.*
Dr. *Roſe.*
Dr. *Thomas Rolfe.*
Mr. *William Oliver.*
Dr. *Oliver Horſeman.*
Mr. *Ralph Hicks.*
Dr. *Thomas Walker.*
Dr. *Judocus Crull.*

The Number of Fellows was onely 30 before the Reſtauration of King *Charles* the 2d; but that King conſidering the Increaſe of *London*, ſince the firſt Incorporation of the College by King *Hen.* the 8th, thought fit to increaſe the number of Fellows to *Forty*; and upon the ſame account, King *James* the 2d taking into conſideration the farther vaſt increaſe of Buildings of late years, was pleaſed in the New Charter, to appoint the number of Fellows to be farther enlarged, ſo as they ſhall not exceed Fourſcore; reſerving to Himſelf the Power of placing or diſplacing any Fellows for the future.

Before this New Charter none could be admitted Fellows of the College, but onely ſuch who had taken their *Doctors Degree* in one of our Univerſities, *Oxford* or *Cambridge*; but now all thoſe who have taken their degree in Foreign Univerſities, are qualified to become Fellows.

Beſides the Worthy Perſons mentioned in the Liſt; there are divers Phyſicians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the College; and ſo is the too much Practice of Empericks, Mountebanks, pretended Chymiſts, Apothecaries, Chyrurgeons, Wife-Women, *&c.* in which

which piece of Folly the *English* surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physician, or Chyrurgeon, or not expresly allowed to Practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his hand, this is Felony in the Person presuming so to do.

Of the College of Heralds.

NOt far from the College of *Doctors Commons*, stood the College of *Heralds*, a good part of which is now Rebuilt (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an Ancient House Built by *Tho. Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, who Married the Mother of King *Hen.* the 7th, and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the King's Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors might dwell together (if they so pleased) and Assemble, Conferr, and Agree for the good Government of their Faculty, and that their Records might there be safely preserved, *&c.*

They were made a College, or Corporation by Charter of King *Rich.* the 3d, and by him had several Privileges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesom Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards, another Charter of Privileges was granted unto the Society by King *Edw.* the 6th, in the 3d year of His Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society, are first,

Three, Stiled, *Reges Armorum Anglorum*, *Kings of Arms.*

Six Heralds at *Arms*, and *Four Pursuivants* at *Arms*.

Kings

Kings at Arms.] Amongſt the *Kings* at *Arms*, the firſt and Principal is called *Garter*, Inſtituted by *Henry* the 5th, whoſe Office is to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to Marſhal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the Higher Nobility of *England*, to Advertiſe thoſe that are Choſen of their New Election, call on them to be Inſtalled at *Windſor*, to cauſe their Arms to be Hung up upon the Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpoſe he was wont to be joyned in Commiſſion with ſome Principal Peer of the Realm, *&c.*

Clarencieux.] The next is *Clarencieux*, ſo called from the D. of *Clarence*, to whom he firſt belonged; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* the 3d, Marrying the *Daughter* and *Heir* of the Earl of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards Created *Duke of Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which *Dukedom* Eſcheating to King *Edward* the 4th, by the death of his Brother, *George Duke* of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that *Duke*, a King at Arms, and Named him *Clarencieux*, in *French*, and *Clarencius* in *Latin*. His Office is to Marſhal and diſpoſe of the Funerals of all the Lower Nobility; as Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen on the South-ſide of *Trent*, and therefore ſometimes called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*.

The Third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whoſe Office is to do the like on all the North-ſide of *Trent*.

The Two laſt are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into Two Provinces.

Theſe, by Charter, have Power to Viſit Noblemens Families, to ſet down their Pedigrees, to diſtinguiſh their *Arms*, to Appoint Men their Arms, or Enſigns, and with *Garter* to direct the *Heralds*.

Heralds.]

Heralds.] The Six *Heralds* anciently, belonging properly to *Dukes*, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked.

1. *Windsor.*
2. *Richmond.*
3. *Chester.*
4. *Somerset.*
5. *York.*
6. *Lancaster.*

Whose Office was anciently to attend *Dukes* in Marshal Executions; now they are to wait at *Court*, attend Publick Solemnities, Proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* words, *Heare*, and *Healt*, that is, the *Armies Champion*, to *Denounce War*, or *Offer Peace*, as the *Fetiales* of the *Romans* did; and from thence probably 7 *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway*, and of *Sweden*, and some of *England*, before the *Conqueſt*, have had the name of *Harold*, which is all one (saith *Verſtegan*) with *Herald*.

Pursuivants.] Of these *Heralds*, in *England*, there were anciently many; and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus Named,

1. *Rouge-Croſs.*
2. *Rouge-Dragon.*
3. *Portcullice.*
4. *Blewmantle.*

From such Badges heretofore worn by them, as 'tis thought.

The Service of these, and of the *Heralds*, and of the whole College, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, *&c.* Also they take care of the Coats of Arms of the

the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatſoever concerns Honour, is their care and Study; they are, *Tanquam Sacrorum Cuſtodes & Templi Honoris Æditui.*

All theſe receive Annual Stipends out of the King's Exchequer; they are all to be Gentlemen at leaſt; and the Six *Heralds* are expreſly made *Eſquires* by the King, when they are Created *Heralds*.

Anciently the Kings of Arms were Created, and Solemnly Crowned by the Kings of *England* themſelves; and the *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* had their Creation from the King's Hand, but of later times the Earl Marſhal hath had a Special Commiſſion for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Crearing and Crowning of *Garter King* of *Arms*, there is firſt to be provided a *Sword* and *Book*, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown; a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the New Created *King*; alſo a Coat of Arms of Velvet Richly Embroidered: His Creation is on this manner, firſt, he kneels down before the Earl Marſhal, and laying his hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms Reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword; next are Read the Letters-Patents of his Office; during which the Earl-Marſhal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*; then puts on him the Coat of Arms, and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The Oath is to Obey, firſt, the Supreme Head of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*; and then the Noble *Knights* of that *Order*, in ſuch things as belong to his Office, to Inquire diligently of all the Noble Acts of every *Knight* of the *Order*, and thereof to Certifie the Regiſter of that Order, that he may Record the ſame; and to give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the Death of any of that Society; to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility; to Inſtruct *Heralds* and *Purſuivants* in doubts concerning the Office of Arms;

to eſchew and avoid all Perſons of Ill Reputation, to be more ready to excuſe, than to blame any Noble Perſon, unleſs called by Authority to witneſs againſt them, *&c.* This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings; and hath moreover Fees at the Inſtallments; yearly Wages given by the *Knights* of the *Garter*; hath their uppermoſt Garment at their Inſtallments, *&c.*

The two Provincial *Kings* of *Arms*, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy* are Created by Letters-Patents, a Book, a Sword, *&c.* as *Garter*; and with almoſt the ſame Ceremonies.

Creation of the Heralds.] A Herald at Arms is alſo Created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet; only his Coat of Arms muſt be Sattin, Embroider'd and Enrich'd with Gold, and muſt be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms.

They take a Solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be ſerviceable to Gentlemen, to keep ſecrets of Knights, Eſquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen, to aſſiſt Diſtreſſed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-houſes, *&c.* *Purſuivants* at Arms are Created alſo by Letters-Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the *Heralds*, before the Earl Marſhal, or his Deputy, and to Swear in Solemn Manner to be true to the King, to be ſerviceable to all Chriſtians, to be ſecret and ſober, to be more ready to Commend, than to Blame; to be humble, lowly, *&c.*

Here it may not be improper to ſet down the manner of obtaining of a Coat of Arms.

The Perſon who deſires Arms, firſt applies himſelf to the Earl Marſhal (to whom this Office is ſubordinate) by Petition, on this manner,

To

To his Grace Henry *D. of* Norfolk, *Earl Marſhal of* England, *&c.*

The humble Petition of *A. B.* ſheweth,

THat your Petitioner being deſirous to bear Arms, and humbly hopes himſelf qualified for it, being (then ſhews the Reaſons of his Pretenſions and his Qualifications) as may appear by the Annexed Certificate.

Therefore your Petitioner humbly prays your Grace's Order to the Kings at Arms, for the Deviſing and Granting ſuch Bearings as your Lordſhip ſhall think fit to allow of,

And your Petitioner, *&c.*

The *Certificate* Runs thus,

WE, C. D. and E. F. do humbly Certifie that A. B. hath long lived in the County of and hath therein a Competent Eſtate to Support a Gentleman, that he hath been truly Loyal the whole courſe of his Life, witneſs our Hands and Seals, &c.

Upon his Grace's Approbation of this; an Order by his Grace is directed to Garter *King* at *Arms*, and one of the other Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Perſon deſiring Arms Reſides; in Obedience to that Order, they Deviſe, and with his Grace's Approbation, a Grant is prepared, in the Margin whereof the Coat is Blazoned in Colours; the Grants have been in *French*, but of late are in *Engliſh*, and runs thus.

BE it known to all Perſons whom theſe Preſents may concern, that we Sir Thomas *St.* George *Kt. Garter*, *Principal King at Arms*, and Sir Henry *St.* George *Kt.* Clarencieux, *King at Arms*, Do grant unto A. B. the *Arms* here ſpecified in the Margin, by the Order of his Grace Henry *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl Marſhal of* England;

and we do hereby allow the said A. B. *&c. and that at their perils none do presume to bear the same.*

The greatest part of this College, is, since the late dreadful Fire, Rebuilt, and the Library is now kept there, being upon St. *Bennet's Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, *London*; where are some Officers of Arms always attending to satisfie Comers, touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, *&c.* as was formerly done at the forementioned House there; which work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation; and (it is hoped) may, in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men, that have any sense of Honour, be Compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this College being the King's Sworn Servants in Ordinary, the *Reader* may find a List of their Names, *Page* 238. amongst the Officers of the Household.

The CHARTERHOUSE.

A Little without the Walls stands another College, or Collegiate House, called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Convent of *Carthusian Monks*, in *French*, *des Chartreux*; this College, now called *Sutton's Hospital*, consists of a Master, or Governour, a Chaplain, and several other Officers, also a Master and Usher, to Instruct 44 Scholars, besides 80 decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloths and Physick, *&c.* and live all together in a Collegiate Manner, with much cleanness and neatness; and the 44 Scholars have not onely Necessaries whilst they are here Taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each

each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this College, 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for 8 years after they come to the Univerſity; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a Conſiderable Summ of Money to bind them Apprentices; there are moreover all ſorts of Officers expedient for ſuch a Society, as Phyſician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, *&c.* who have all Competent Salaries. This Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the ſole Gift of *Tho. Sutton*, Eſq; a *Lincolnſhire* Gentleman, and a Proteſtant; and is ſuppoſed to be ſo great, as cannot be parallell'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithſtanding the great boaſts of the Roman Catholicks: The Houſe Coſt him at firſt 13000 *l.* and the fitting up for this purpoſe, about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* and was Endowed by him with 4000 *l. per annum*, which is ſince improved to near 6000 *l. per annum*. The Founder died the 12*th* day of *December*, 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever ſince kept entire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of ſuch high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the King's Letters-Patents under the Great Seal, divers Perſons of the higheſt Dignity and Quality in Church and State, ſhould always be the Overſeers and Regulators of this Society; their number is to be 16, and all Vacancies ſupplied by the Election of the remaining Governours.

The Preſent Governours of the Charter-Houſe, *are,*

THe *King*, the *Queen*; The *Queen Dowager*.
Dr. *Sancroft*, Late Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*.
Marqueſs of *Carmarthen*.
Duke of *Ormond*.
Duke of *Beaufort*.
Marqueſs of *Hallifax*.
Earl of *Mulgrave*.
Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
Earl of *Clarendon*.

Earl of *Cravan.*
Earl of *Berkeley.*
Earl of *Rochester.*
Earl of *Nottingham.*
Bishop of *London.*
Bishop of *Winchester.*
Lord Chief Justice *Holt.*
Dr. *Tho. Burnett*, Master of the House.

The Principal Officers of the said House, are,

DR. *John Patrick*, Chaplain.
Dr. *Tho. Goodall*, Physician.
Mr. *William Lightfoot*, Register.
Robert Pain, Esq; *Receiver.*
Mr. *Richard Spour*, Auditor.
Mr. *Tho. Walker*, Schoolmaster.
Mr. *John Stacy*, Usher.
Mr. *Charles Ludgale*, Reader.
Mr. *Nicholas Love*, Organist.

CHELSEY-COLLEGE.

HAving now given a brief Account of the Richest Endowed Hospital that ever was founded by any one single Subject in Christendom, which is Situated a little without the Walls of this City; the *Reader* will easily pardon me if I here make an Excursion but of one Mile farther from *London*, to entertain him with a short description of the Richest Endowed Hospital that ever was Founded by any King of *England*, which is the Royal-College, or Hospital at *Chelsey*.

Amongst the many fair Villages about *London*, there are none more worthy to be visited by Foreigners, than *Kensington* and *Chelsey*; the former for the Pleasant, Wholsom Situation, Parks, Gardens, Walks, &c. belonging

ing to one of their Majesties Summer Houses. The latter for the sake, not onely of the Noblemens Houses, and of the Physick-Garden, full of most rare exotick Plants, but more especially of the Famous Royal Hospital; whereof take this following brief Account, till a larger shall be published.

The Royal Hospital at *Chelsey*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Founded about Ten years ago by King *Charles* the Second; carryed on by King *James* the Second; and now perfected by King *William* and Q. *Mary*, is seated upon a piece of Ground, designed by K. *James* the First for a College of Divines, to defend the Reformation of the Church of *England*, against all Opposers; which Ground afterwards did Escheat to the King. It is about a Mile from the Suburbs of *London*, near the Famous River of *Thames*, in a most wholsom Air, upon a Rising Gravelly Ground, about 16 Foot higher than the River, from whence it is abundantly furnished with wholsom Water, even to the Top of the Fabrick, by a most ingenious Machine, without the labour of Horse or Man; lately Invented by a Shopkeeper of *London*.

The Main Building is a Large Square, whereof one side is open to the River, which is about One hundred Paces distant, where is a most Commodious and Magnificent Landing Place; Of the other Three sides the Front-side contains the Chappel and Hall, both very Spacious Noble Rooms. The two other sides being Four Stories high, are divided into Wards, or Galleries, 2 in each Story, containing each 26 distinct Apartments for the Foot Souldiers. At each one of the Four Corners of this Main Building there is a Fair Pavilion, in one whereof is the Governour's Lodging, and the Council-Chamber; the other three being Fair Lodgings for several of the Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of this great Court, is placed, upon a Marble Pedestal, a most curious Brazen Statue of the Founder King *Charles* the Second, at the Cost and Charges of Mr. *Toby Rusted*.

Besides this Main Building, adorned with many Stately Pillars, there are Four Wings or out-Build-

ings, Large Uniform Piles, whereof one is the Infirmary, wherein to Lodge the Sick; another for several Officers of the House; another for old Maimed Officers of Horse and Foot; and the Fourth for the Bakers, Laundress, &c.

The Number of Pensioners is 476, besides the Officers of the House, and besides the Matrons, Landrers, Washerwomen, &c.

The Pensioners have all Red Coats, Lined with Blew, and are provided with all other Clothes, Linen and Woollen, plentiful Dyet, neat clean Lodging, Washing, Firing, and one days Pay in every week for Spending Money.

They all Meet at Chappel Morning and Evening, and in the Hall at 12 of Clock to Dinner, and at 6 of Clock to Supper, and at Nine go all to their Lodgings. In a word, they all live so much at their ease, that some Souldiers coming to see this Royal Hospital, have almost longed to be Old enough, or Lame enough, that they might be immediately admitted of the Society, to live so very pleasantly, without the least care for a Subsistance during the rest of their days, to pass their time with Men of the like age and fortune, in telling over their many Exploits, Adventures, and Hazards; in Receiving Visits from their Kindred and Acquaintance, in Prayer, and Praising God, and their Benefactors, &c.

Now the Qualification for one to be so happy, as to be admitted of this Society, is as followeth.

Each one must at first bring a Certificate from his Superior Officer, that he hath been Maimed, and Disabled in the Service of the Crown; or else that he hath served the Crown Twenty years, which must appear by the Muster-Rolls.

For the Government of this Royal Foundation, there are appointed these Officers following.

The Governour, Sir *Thomas Ogle*, whose Salary, as Governour, is 300 *l.* a year, besides which he hath a Pension of 200 *l.* not to be continued to the future Governours.

Major

Major *Ingram*, who acts as Lieutenant-Governour, Salary 100 *l.*
First Chaplain, Mr. *Auguſtin Fraſer*, Salary 100 *l.*
Second Chaplain, Dr. *Langford*, Salary 80 *l.*
Phyſitian, Dr. *Fraſer*, Salary 100 *l.*
Secretary, Mr. *James Fraſer*, for himſelf 80 *l.* and a Clerk, 20 *l.*
Deputy-Treaſurer, Mr. *Ralph Cook*, 80 *l.*
Steward, Mr. *Henry Powel*, 50 *l.*
Controller, Mr. *Robert Inglis*, 40 *l.*
Clerk of the Works, Mr. *Roger Hewit*, 20 *l.*
Chirurgeon, Mr. *John Noad*, 73 *l.*
Apothecary, Mr. *Iſaac Garnier*, 50 *l.*

Theſe have all fair Lodgings, and ſutable Dyet in the Hall. Moreover, there are ſeveral other Officers, or Servants, as Cooks, Butlers, Bakers, Sexton, Uſher, Porters, Women, Houskeepers, Matrons, 24; who have all Dyet in the Hoſpital. There are alſo Barbers, and divers other Servants, beſides Smiths, Carpenters, Joyners, Plummers, Stone-cutters, *&c.*

To defray the vaſt Charges of this Royal Hoſpital, there is 12000 *l.* a year paid out of the Poundage of the Army, beſides one days pay of each Officer, and of each Common Souldier once every year, which at preſent amounts to above 3000 *l.*

For the Over-ſight, or Superintendency of this Royal Conſtitution, their Majeſties have thought fit to make choice of the Right Honourable *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, Pay-maſter-General of their Majeſties Forces; Sir *Stephen Fox*, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* Surveyor General of their Majeſties Works, to order all things relating to the Maintenance and Well-Government of this College.

HOSPITALS.

IN this City are many Richly Endowed *Hospitals*, *Almshouses*, *Work-houses*, and Houses of *Correction*. The most noted are,

Christ-church Hospital. Formerly a Monastery of *Gray-Friars*, Dissolved by *Hen.* 8*th*, and Converted by his Son *Edward* the 6*th* into an Hospital for poor Children, called by some the *Blue-coat Hospital*; all the Boys and Girls being Cloathed in Blue Coats, very warm and decent, and provided with all suitable Necessaries. It hath since been enlarged by divers considerable Benefactors. A great part of this Fabrick was Burnt down in the great Fire; but is again Re-built with much Splendour and Convenience, by the Pious Care and Charity of its Governours, Trustees, and Religious Benefactors; Never-theless all would not do, without contracting a Great Debt, and anticipating the Revennes of the Hospital, the effects of which it still feels, and is like so to do, unless Administred to by the Bountiful Hands, not only of Willing, but of Able Persons. King *Charles* the Second, of Peaceful Memory, Founded here a *Mathematical*-School, and Liberally endowed it with Maintenance, for an Exquisite Teacher, where the more Adult Lads, about 40 in Number, are Taught all Parts of *Mathematicks*; but especially the Art of *Navigation*; and afterwards they are, every year, about 10 or 12 at a time, put Apprentices to Masters of Ships, and so become skilful and brave Commanders. Here's almost a Thousand Poor Children most of 'em Orphans, Maintain'd in the House, and out at Nurse upon the Charge of this Foundation; and Six or Seven Score put Yearly forth to Apprentice-hip; the Maidens to good and honest Services. Some of the most pregnant Lads, are so good Proficients at the Grammar-School belonging to this Hospital, that they are sent to the University, and become excellent Scholars;

lars; and ſome of thoſe that have been put to Trades, have arrived to the Higheſt Dignities in the City, even the *Prætorial Chair* hath been proud of being filled with one of theſe. But the ſtated Revenue not being at all anſwerable to the neceſſary yearly expences, many of the moſt Wealthy Citizens and Merchants are Chief Governours, in hopes that they will Commiſerate thoſe Wants which their own Eyes ſee. That Venerable Alderman Sir *John More* Kt. ſets a noble example of Munificence to this Hoſpital, Building at this time a Magnificent Writing-School, *&c.* which will coſt him (as it is computed) 6 or 7 Thouſand Pound.

St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital] adjoyns to the ſaid Chriſt-church, and formerly belong'd to the ſame *Gray-Fryars*, Founded by *Reior* a Muſician, in the time of *Hen.* the *Firſt*, Enlarged by *Hen.* the *Fourth*, at the Diſſolution of Monaſteries. *Henry* the *8th* left 500 Marks a year to it, for the Relief of Poor People, but was more largely endowed for the uſe of Sick and Lame Perſons onely, by *Edw.* the *Sixth*. This Spittle hath able Phyſicians, and Chirurgeons, careful Nurſes, and good Proviſion for Wounded and Sick Souldiers and Seamen, and other Diſeaſed Perſons, which come from all parts of the Kingdom hither for Cure; and through God's bleſſing here is ſometimes 1500, or 2000 Cured in a year, and relieved with Moneys, and other Neceſſaries at their departure. This Houſe it ſelf eſcaped the fury of the Great Fire, but moſt of the Eſtate belonging to it was Conſumed,

St. Thomas's Hoſpital] in *Southwark* is for the ſame uſe, and underwent almoſt the ſame fate in its Revenues, not onely in 1666, but in the three great Fires of *Southwark*, 1676, 1681, 1689, Founded by the ſame Pious Prince, and not inferiour at all to the other in the number of thoſe that are here yearly cured, and relieved. This they are Rebuilding (being old and ill-contrived) with great State and Convenience; a great Contribution being begun by the Right Honourable Sir *John Fleet* Lord Mayor (who laid the firſt Stone) and carried on

on by the Generosity of other Eminent Persons, who design to make the Work very great and splendid.

Bethlem Hospital] was an Ancient Mean House in the Suburbs of the City, for the maintaining and curing of Lunatick and Distracted Persons, which going to decay, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, granted a Piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, for erecting a larger and more convenient Building for the Reception of those poor wretches. The Building is very Magnificent, and Beautiful, in a good Air, with great Accommodations; it cost 17000 *l.* by reason of which this poor Hospital lies under the disadvantage of a great Debt, and deserves the Consideration of those that are Charitably inclined. Here is commonly cured about 40, 50, or 60 in a year.

Bridewell Hospital] or Workhouse, is a place where Indigent, Vagrant and Idle People are set to Work, and Maintained with Cloathing and Diet; and when it seems good to their Governour, they are sent by Passes into their Native Countrys.

To this Hospital, divers hopeful and ingenious Lads are put Apprentices, and prove afterwards honest and substantial Citizens — Hither likewise sawcy, and incorrigible Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, are sent to Work; and, according to their Crimes, receive daily such a number of Stripes, as the Governour Commands; Bread and Water being their best allowance, unless by Repentance, and Industry, they deserve better. This Hospital was likewise Founded by that Pious young Prince, *Edw.* the *6th.* it having been one of His own Palaces.

WALL and *GATES.*

THE Ancient City of *London* was Wall'd in on all parts, with a strong Stone Wall of defence, in height and thickness proportionable to its design, which is now for the most

moſt part decay'd, dwelling Houſes being now built upon the Foundations of that which is wanting, or upon the top of that little which remains. The City, when that Wall was built, was not above Three Miles in Circumference, but now the Suburbs being above Four times bigger than that, the immenſe number of its Inhabitants are a more powerful defence; yet moſt of the Gates of that old Wall ſtill remain; thoſe which were burnt down, as *Ludgate*, and *Newgate*, are re-built with great Solidity, and Magnificence; and thoſe which eſcaped, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldgate*, are kept in good Repair, and all are ſhut up every Night with great diligence, and a ſufficient Watch at 10 a Clock; none being ſuffered to go in and out without Examination; in like manner, at the ſame hour, watches are placed every where about the City, who ſeize all ſuſpicious Perſons, and ſecure 'em till the next Morning, to be examined by a Juſtice of the Peace; and if they are found to be Vagabonds, Strumpets, or Night-walkers, they are ſent to a Houſe of Correction. Moſt of theſe Gates are of good Architecture, and adorned with Statues of ſome of our Kings and Queens, as is that likewiſe called *Temple-bar* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, near the *Middle-Temple-Gate*.

Priſons.] The deſigned brevity of this Treatiſe will not let me give a very particular account of all the Priſons in and about this City. Two of the aforeſaid Gates, *viz. Newgate* and *Ludgate*, being ſtrongly built, are Priſons, the firſt for heinous Malefactors, as *Traitours*, *Murderers*, *Felons*, and the like, who are Tryed at the Seſſions-houſe in the *Old-Baily*, hard by, and the other for Debtors, who are Freemen of *London*. The King's-bench Priſon in *Southwark* is the greateſt for Debtors in *England*; not far from it is the *Marſhalſea*, a Priſon belonging to the Court of the Knight-Marſhal of *England*, who is the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Villiers*. The *Fleet* near *Fleet-ditch* is a great Priſon likewiſe for Debtors; ſo are the Two Counters belonging more peculiarly to the City. The *New-Priſon* at *White-Chappel*, the *Gate-houſe* at *Weſtminſter*, and others, would take up too much room to be

be described here; but each have their distinct Privileges, and Conveniences, according to the circumstances of the Debtor, which is the Reason why he so oft Removes himself from one to the other, by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*.

London-Bridge.] The next thing Remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the Bridge, which, for Admirable Workmanship, for Vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses, and Rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath XIX Arches, Founded in a Deep Broad River, and some say, on a Soft Ozy Ground, 800 Foot in Length, 60 High, and 30 Broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and 20 Foot between each Arch. It was begun by King *Henry* the 2*d*, and finished, *Ann* 1209, in the Reign of King *John*.

The Building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding Difficult and Costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the Constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again; the Charge of keeping it in Repair, is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors, to have a Large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, *&c.* to be set apart for the Constant Care and Repair thereof; the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, Chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the *Sheriffs* and *Chamberlain*.

The Royal Exchange] Is next to be consider'd, as the Noblest Building of that use in the World.

The former Burse began to be erected in the year 1566, just 100 years before it was Burnt; it was built at the cost and charges of a Noble Merchant Sir *Tho. Gresham*, and in a Solemn manner by a *Herald*, and Sound of Trumpet, in the Presence, and by the Special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed and Named the *Royal Exchange*. It was built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*;

rope, before the building whereof, the Burſe for Merchants was kept in *Lumbard-ſtreet*.

Now it is built within and without of the forementioned excellent Stone, with ſuch Curious and Admirable Architecture, eſpecially for a Front, a High Turret, or Steeple, wherein are an Harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells, and for Arch-work, that it ſurpaſſeth all other Burſes,

Quantum lenta ſolent inter viburna cupreſſi.

It is Built Quadrangular, with a Large Court, wherein the Merchants may Aſſemble, and the greateſt part, in caſe of Rain, or Hot Sun-ſhine, may be ſheltered in ſide-Galleries, or Portico's; the whole Fabrick coſt 50000 *l.* whereof one half was diſburſed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City; and the other half by the Company of *Mercers*; and to Reimburſe themſelves, there is Lett to Hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, beſides the ſeveral Shops below, on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under ground; So that it is the Richeſt Piece of Ground perhaps in the whole World; for, according to exact dimenſions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot from North to South, and 203 Foot from Eaſt to Weſt, (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) ſo that it is but very little more than 3 quarters of an Acre of ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

In the midſt of this Great Quadrangle ſtands that Exquiſite Statue of His late Majeſty King *Charles* the 2d, newly Erected, at the Charge of the Society of *Merchant-Adventurers* of *England*; 'tis done with great Beauty and Spirit, in the Ancient *Roman* Habit of their *Cæſars*, with a Wreath of Lawrel on the Head, ſtanding upon a Pedeſtal Seven Foot high, on Three Sides whereof are curiouſly Cut on Three Eſcutcheons, Firſt, the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered; Secondly, of *Scotland*; Thirdly, of *Ireland*, each ſupported by a Cupid; and on the Fourth ſide is the following Inſcription,

Carolo

Carolo II. Cæsari Britannico
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Aventur. Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei Intemeratæ & Gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit
Anno Salutis Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.

The whole is made of white Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and is the Workmanship of the Famous Carver and Statuary Mr. *Grinlin Gibbons*, that Glory of our Nation, not onely for his Carving in Wood, for which he is admired all over *Europe*, and, to which, nothing of Antiquity, in that kind, now to be seen, is comparable, as his Works at *Windsor*, and elsewhere testifie; but likewise for his Rare Performances in Brass, and Marble; for which, amongst all Men of Skill and Judgment in those Ingenious Arts, he has acquired the Reputation of Equalling, if not surpassing the most Fam'd *Italian* Masters.

Statue of King Charles the First.] Another Statue is set up in one of the Niches of the same Exchange, of the late King *Charles* the First; there, as may be supposed, whence the Rebels had Impiously pull'd down his Statue in the former Exchange which was Burnt; the Inscription under this, is,

EIKΩN

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ

Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis

CAROLI PRIMI

Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis
Fidei Defensoris,

Bis Martyris (in Corpore & Effigie) impiis Rebellium manibus ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta,
Anno Dom. 1647.
Restituta, & hic demum collocata,

Anno Dom. 1683.
Gloria Martyrii qui te fregêre Rebelles
Non potuere ipsum quem voluere Deum.

And as before the Dreadful Fire there were all round the Quadrangle of this Royal Exchange, the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom, since the *Norman* Conquest; So now by the Care and Cost of the City Companies, most of those Niches are again filled with the like Curious Statues in Marble or Alabaster, and the rest are daily designed.

Statue at Charing-Cross.] There are other Statues, worthy to be taken notice of, particularly that at *Charing-Cross*, of King *Charles* the First, on Horse-back, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, curiously adorned with Trophies of VVar, and all compassed about with Iron-Rails; this Excellent Piece of VVork had also suffered the Despite of the Rebels, having been pull'd down, and Sold by them to a Brasier in *Holbourn*, for the Rate of old Brass, by the pound weight; who preserv'd it intire till His Late Majesties happy Restauration. It was done by an Admirable Artist *Le-*

Seur, who made that Magnificent Brazen Monument in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel, for the D. of *Buckingham*, who was Murthered by *Felton*.

In the midst of the Great Court at *Whitehall*, is a Noble Statue in Brass, of King *James* the Second, upon a Pedestal of Marble, with this Inscription,

JACOBUS SECUNDUS
DEI GRATIA,
ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ,
ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.
1686.

The Monument.] Not far from the Bridge, is the Fatal Place where the Dreadful Fire afo e-mentioned first began; near which is now Erected (as was Ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar in perpetual memory thereof; It is of the *Dorick* Order, 202 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of Solid *Portland* Stone, with a Fair Stair-case in the middle of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top (not unlike those two Ancient VWhite Marble Pillars at *Rome*, Erected in Honour of the Emperours, *Trajan*, and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes, which were there built above 1500 years ago, and are still standing entire) the Pedestal of this our Pillar is also all of *Portland* Stone, and is 21 Foot Square, and 40 Foot High; the Front whereof is curiously adorned with Ingenious Emblems, the VWork of that Admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*; and on the Sides thereof are these following Large Inscriptions,

The

The INSCRIPTION of the MONUMENT.

On one Side.

Anno Chriſti CIↃDCLXVI, *Die IV Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem pedum* CCII *Intervallo, (quæ eſt hujuſce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ Nocte Incendium quod, vento ſpirante, hauſit etiam longinqua & partes per omnes populabundum, ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili,* LXXXIX *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptocotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Inſularum Magnum Numerum, Domuum* CCIↃↃ 00 00 00 CC, *vicos* CD *abſumpſit, de* XXVI *Regionibus* XV *funditus delevit, alias* VIII *laceras & ſemiuſtas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad* CDXXXVI *jugera hinc ab arce per Iamiſis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, illinc ab Euro aquilonali portâ ſecundum muros ad foſſæ Fletanæ Caput perrexit. Adverſus opes civium & fortunas infeſtum, erga vitas Innocuum: ut per omnia referret ſupremam illam Mundi Exuſtionem. Velox Clades fuit: Exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentiſſimam & Nullam.*

Tertio die cum jam plane evicerat humana conſilia & ſubſidia omnia, cœlitus, ut par eſt credere, juſſus ſtetit fatalis ignis & quaquaverſum elanguit.

On the Other Side is,

CAROLUS II. C. Mart. F. M. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex fid. D. Princeps Clementiſſimus, miſeratus luctuoſam rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum Ruinis in ſolatium Civium & Urbis ſuæ Ornamentum, providit, Tributum remiſit, preces ordinis & populi Londinenſis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica opera pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali carbonis foſſilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam reſtituerentur, utique Ædes Sacra & D. Pauli Tem-

plum à fundamentis omni Magnificentiâ extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Caceres novi fierent, emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad Regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singulæ domus muris intergeminis concluderentur, universa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari, ad hæc, lites de terminis orituras, lege latâ præscidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Festinatur, undique resurgit Londinum majori celeritate an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit quod seculi opus credebatur.

Incepta
Richardo Forde Equ.
prætore Lond.
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.

Perducta altius.
Geo. Waterman Eq. præ.
Roberto Hanson Eq. præ.
Guliel. Hooker Eq. præ.
Roberto Viner. Eq. præ.
Josepho Sheldon Eq. præ.
Perfecta
Thoma Davies Eq. præ.
Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

The same Inscriptions in English.

IN the Year of Christ 1666, the Second day of *September*, Eastward from hence, at the Distance of 202 Foot (the Height of this Column) about Midnight, a Terible Fire broke out, which, driven on by a High Wind,

VVind, not onely wasted the Adjacent parts, but likewise places very Remote; with Incredible Noise and Fury, it consumed 89 Churches, the City Gates, Guild-Hall, many Publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast number of Stately Edifices, 13200 Dwelling Houses, 400 Streets; of 26 VVards, it utterly destroyed 15, and left 8 others shatter'd and half burnt; the Ruines of the City were 436 Acres, from the Tower by the *Thames* side, to the Temple-Church, and from the North-East Gate along the City VVall to *Holborn*-Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was Mercilesse, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things Resemble the Last Conflagration of the VVorld.

The Destruction was Sudden, for in a small space of time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and Reduced to nothing.

Three days after, when this Fatal Fire had baffled all Human Counsels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, as it were, by the VVill of Heaven it stopped, and on every side was Extinguish'd.

CHARLES the II. Son of CHARLES the MARTYR, King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, a most Gracious Prince, Commiserating the deplorable State of things, whilst the Ruines were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and Ornament of his City, Remitted their Taxes, and Referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately passed an Act, that Publick VVorks should be Restored to greater Beauty with Publick Money, to be Raised by an Imposition on Coals; that Churches, and the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, should be Rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; that Bridges, Gates and Prisons should be new made, the Shores Cleansed, the Streets made Straight and Regular; such as were steep, levelled, and those too Narrow, made VVider, Markets and Shambles Removed to separate places: They also Enacted, that every House should be Built with Party-walls, and all in

Front raiſed of equal height, and thoſe VValls all of Squared Stone or Brick, and that no Man ſhould delay Building beyond the Space of Seven years. Moreover, care was taken by Law to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; alſo Anniverſary Prayers were Enjoyned; and to Perpetuate the Memory hereof to Poſterity, they cauſed this Column to be Erected.

The VVork was carried on with Diligence. *LONDON* is Reſtored, but 'tis uncertain whether with greater Speed or Beauty; A Three years time finiſh'd what was ſuppos'd to be the buſineſs of an Age.

This was begun, Sir *Richard Ford* Knight being Lord Mayor of *London*, *Anno Dom.* 1671.

Carried on,

Sir *George Waterman*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Hanſon*, Kt.
Sir *William Hooker*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Viner*, Kt.
Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, Kt.
} Lord Mayors.

And Finiſhed, Sir *Thomas Davies*, Knight, being Lord Mayor, *Anno Dom.* 1677.

Companies Halls.] To ſpeak now particularly of the many Noble Structures belonging to, and built at the Sole Charges of each Guild, or Incorporated Fraternity in this Great City, would take up too much place in this Little Book; theſe are Built like the Houſes of Great Nobility, with Gallant Fronteſpieces, ſtately Courts, Spacious Rooms, the Hall eſpecially from which the whole is named, is not only ample enough to entertain at a time of Feaſting, all of the Livery, in each Company, be they

they One, two, or three Hundred; but many of 'em are fit to Receive a Crowned Head, with all its Nobles, those of each of the 12 Companies especially; and in some one of these Halls, as that of *Merchant-Taylors*, the Annual Festivals of the most Splendid Societies are Celebrated; as of the *Artillery Company*, the most Glorious, and the *Sons* of the *Clergy*, the most Beneficent that this City can boast of; one of these 12 Palaces (as I may call 'em) the Lord Mayor for the time being, usually makes the place of his Residence, with all his Family and his Officers; there he usually entertains all Foreign Princes and Embassadours. The Company of *Mercers*, besides their Hall, have a Sumptuous and Spacious Chappel for Divine-Service, which every Lord's Day is Supplyed by Select Preachers: To the *Drapers Hall* belongs a large and well-kept Garden, with Bowers for Retirement, to Study, open for all People of Ingenious Appearance; And indeed each Hall hath some or other particular Excellency: I am loth to say any of the Lesser Companies are Poor and in Debt, or to assign any reason why some few of 'em do let out their Halls, which were built for better uses, to be Conventicles; and Dancing-Schools; and I am asham'd to say, That one and the same Hall many times serves for both these Employments: Sure I am, that most of the Company's scorn this Mercenary way.

Fountains.] I come now to consider the Publick *Fountains* and *Aqueducts*, which are many, and sumptuous, affording most excellent and wholsom Water, to omit those of *Crowders-well*, in *Jew-inn-street*, that of *Tower-hill*, and others of peculiar Vertues, as well as General use, some of the most eminent are these.

Statue of the King in Stocks-Market.] The Neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West-end of *Lombard-street*, whereupon is placed a very Magnificent Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, Trampling upon an Enemy, all in excellent White Marble, at the sole Cost and Charges of that Worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet.

The Obelisk in Cheapside.] A Piece of Workmanship, designed, and began to be erected by the City, at the West-end of *Cheapside*, where, before the Fire of *London*, stood the Church of St. *Michael* in the *Querne*; it is to be (if finished, as was intended) an *Obelisk*, or *Aguglia*, upon a Pedestal; the height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in Imitation of those Ancient ones, which formerly adorned Old *Rome*, and in this, and the last Century, have been taken out of Old Ruines, and again Erected for the Beautifying of New *Rome*.

Fountain in King's Square.] The Design also of that Fountain in the Middle of King's Square in *Soe-hoe-Fields*-Buildings, deserves Observation; where, on a High Pedestal, is His Majesties Statue, and at His Feet lie the Representations of the four Principal Rivers of *England*, pouring out their Waters into the Cistern, viz. *Thames*, *Trent*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, with Subscriptions under each.

There is an Excellent and plentiful Fountain likewise at *Aldgate*, with many others of less note in and about the City; nor must we pass by without notable Remark,

Fleet-Brook.] The mighty Chargable and Beautiful Work, rendring Navigable the *Fleet-brook*, or *Ditch*, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-bridge*; the curious Stone-bridges over it; the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to Treasure up *Newcastle*-Coals for the use of the Poor.

Observable likewise are the many Fair and Commodious Places of Publick Sale and Markets. *Blackwell-Hall*, a Place of Factors, for Woollen-Cloth; this is a large Sumptuous Building adjoyning to *Guild-hall*, to which Cloth is sent as to a Publick Fair or Market, from all Parts of the Kingdom.

Smithfield,

Smithfield, A Vaſt Weekly Market for Horſes, and all ſorts of Live Cattel; where the Annual Fair is likewiſe kept, beginning on St. *Bartholomew*'s-Day, and laſting 14 days.

Leaden-Hall.] A Noble Ancient Building, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather; for Fleſh, Poultry, Fiſh, and all ſorts of Edibles; *Queen-hith*, and *Bear-key*, great Markets for Grain of all ſorts. All along the *Thames*-Side, on both ſides, are Wholeſale-Traders, for Timber, Stone, Coals, and all manner of Fuel; the *Stocks Market*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Covent-garden*, *Bloomsbury*, *Hungerford*, St. *James*'s, *Weſtminſter*, Markets, *&c.* are places of Note Commodiouſly Situated and Built. There are divers other Exchanges likewiſe, beſide the Royal Exchange, where all Attire for Ladies and Gentlemen are ſold, as that Stately Building called the *New-Exchange*, and *Exeter-Change*, both in the *Strand*: Not to ſpeak of the Cloyſters at St. *Bartholomew*'s, and other ſuch like places for Sale of Small-Ware.

Private Buildings.] In this City, and parts adjacent, of late years eſpecially, they are generally very fair and ſtately; but within the City, the Spacious Houſes of Noblemen, and Merchants, and many of the Sumptuous Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reaſon that they are generally built backwards, that ſo the whole room toward the Street might be reſerved for Tradeſmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countries, no Foreign City would, even in this particular, much ſurpaſs *London*. Yet if a Stranger ſhall view the ſeveral Magnificent *Piazza's*, or open places, which we call *Squares* (for which the Cities in *Italy* are ſo highly eſteemed) as thoſe of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, St. *James*'s *Square*, *Southampton-Buildings*, the *King's Square* in *Soho*, *Leiceſter-fields*, *Red-Lyon Square*, *Golding-Square*, *Spittle-Fields-Square*, the *Square* by *Biſhopſgate* and *Morefields*. The ſeveral Straight and Spacious Streets, as *Cheapſide*, *Cornhill*,

Cornhill, *Lumbard-street*, *Fleetstreet*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Great Queen-street*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many Curious and Uniform Piles of Late Buildings and Streets, as those near St. *James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Essex*, *Arundel*, *Beaufort-Buildings*, *Good-Man's-Fields*, &c. The many Palaces of Noblemen, as *Northumberland-House*, *Wallingford-House*, *Mountague-House*, not long ago burnt down by accident, and now rebuilt with incredible Magnificence and Splendour; *Berkley-House*, the present Residence of their Royal Highnesses the *Prince* and *Princess*; *Arlington*, *Leicester*, *Southampton*, &c. Houses, they will find it equal to, if not surpass most of what they have seen abroad.

Here it may not be improper to mention the New Office of *Insurance*, for Insuring Houses in Case of Fire, where, for 6 *d.* in the *l.* Rent, a House is Insured for one year, and to discount by way of Purchase; that is, for a House of 10 *l. per annum* Rent, paying 25 *s.* it will be Insured 7 years, for 35 *s.* Eleven years, for 50 *s.* 21 years; and for as often as it shall happen to be burnt down in that Term of years, the Insurers are to pay 100 *l.* each time; but if onely damaged by Fire, then to make good all Repairs thereof; proportionable to which Rates, all Houses, of greater, or lesser Rents, are to be Computed, for Security of which Sums, to be so paid for Rebuilding such Houses, the Undertakers have Setled Rents in *London*, to the Value of 2100 *l. per Annum*; which Security has been Approved of, by very Eminent and Learned Counsel.

The Names of the Insurers are,

Samuel Vincent, Esq,
Dr. *Nicholas Barbon*.
John Parsons, Esq;
Felix Calverd, Esq;
Barnard Turner, Esq;
John Lyford, Esq,
John Hind, Esq;
Mr. *Edward Noel*.
Mr. *John Wilson*.
Mr. *Tho. Price*.
Mr. *Samuel Newton*.
Mr. *Samuel Tookey*.

They

They have a great Number of Servants in Livery with Badges, who are Watermen, and other Lusty Persons, dwelling in several parts of the City, who are always to be ready on all occasions of sudden Fires, which these Labour with great dexterity to suppress, and commonly expose themselves to extraordinary hazards. This Insurance Office is kept over against the *Royal Exchange*.

There is also another Office for Securing Houses, called the *Friendly Society*, by a Mutual Contribution agreed to by the Trustees, That every Member of that Society shall pay yearly at the Office before-hand, onely one Shilling, Four pence, for every 100 *l.* Secured on Brick-Houses, and 2 *s.* 8 *d.* for every 100 *l.* Secured upon Timber Houses, by way of *præmium*.

The Establishment of this Society, with all the Orders, are to be seen at large in this Office.

The Undertakers are,

William Hale of *Kings-Walden*, Esq; And
Henry Spelman, Esq;

The Trustees are,

Sir *Cyril Wyche*.	Sir *William Pritchard*.
Sir *Christopher Wren*.	Sir *William Dolben*.
Sir *Henry Tulse*.	Sir *Jonathan Raymond*.
Sir *James Smyth*.	Sir *Edmund Wiseman*.

By these there were, in the space of Two years and a half, above 3400 houses Secured.

By the other Insurers, in the Space of 6 Years, were Insured about 5650 houses,

Every

Cornhill, *Lumbard-street*, *Fleetstreet*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Great Queen-street*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many Curious and Uniform Piles of Late Buildings and Streets, as those near St. *James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Essex*, *Arundel*, *Beaufort-Buildings*, *Good-Man's-Fields*, &c. The many Palaces of Noblemen, as *Northumberland-House*, *Wallingford-House*, *Mountague-House*, not long ago burnt down by accident, and now rebuilt with incredible Magnificence and Splendour; *Berkley-House*, the present Residence of their Royal Highnesses the *Prince* and *Princess*; *Arlington*, *Leicester*, *Southampton*, &c. Houses, they will find it equal to, if not surpass most of what they have seen abroad.

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Every

Every Owner of a house within the Bills of Mortality, is free to choose which of these Two Societies he shall like best.

There are at present in *London*, and the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, by Computation, about 105000 houses.

The Arms of the City of London.] The *Arms of the City of London*, are *Argent* a *Cross Gules*, with the *Sword of* St. *Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tiler* the Rebel, as Learned Antiquaries Affirm.

Of the King's Great Wardrobe.

[Its Antiquity.]

THis Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-Warfe*, in an Ancient House built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master, or Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, is an Officer of Great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Privileges and Immunities were conferred on him, by *Hen.* 6th, and confirmed by his Successors; K. *James* the First enlarged the same, and Ordained, that this Great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politick for ever.

Several things Furnished from thence.] This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family, to Furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Clothes of Estate, Carpets, and other Necessaries, to Furnish Houses for Ambassadors at their first Arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all His Majesties Ambassadors abroad; to

to provide all Robes for Foreign *Knights* of the *Garter*, Robes for Knights of the Garter at home, and Robes and all other Furniture for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Treaſurer, *&c.* Livery for the Lord Chamberlain, Grooms of their Majeſties Privy Chamber, Officers of their Majeſties Robes, and divers other their Majeſties Servants; Rich Liveries for the Two Lords Chief Juſtices; all the Barons of the Exchequer; divers Officers in thoſe Courts; All Liveries for their Majeſties Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the Tower, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drummers, Drummers and Fifes, the Meſſengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Poſtillions and Grooms, *&c.* All Coaches, Chariots, Harneſſes, Sadles, Bits, Bridles *&c.* The King and Queens Watermen, Game-Keepers, *&c.* All Linen and Laces for His Majeſties Perſon, *&c.*

To defray all the forementioned Charges, Ordinarily there was Expended formerly above 40000 *l.* but now much leſs, beſide all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, *&c.*

This Office is at preſent enjoyed by Patent for Life, by the Right Honourable *Ralph* Earl of *Montague*, one of their Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council.

The preſent Salary to him, in Compenſation of ſeveral ancient Fees, and Allowances, is yearly

The ſaid Houſe near *Puddle-Wharfe*, was long ago annexed for ever to the Maſter of this Office; but, ſince the Great Fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-Houſe* Buildings.

The Chief Officers under the Maſter, are, a Deputy, *Robert Nott*, Eſq; whoſe Salary is And a Clerk of the ſaid Warders, *Thomas Townſend*, Eſq; by Patent likewiſe for Life, whoſe Salary, in Compenſation of ſeveral Antient Fees and Allowances, is at preſent 300 *l. per Annum.*

Both thoſe Officers had fair Dwelling Houſes, which were alſo conſumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradeſmen, Artificers

ficers and others, to the Number of at least 60, all Sworn Servants to the King.

The Principal Clerks Acting in the Office above, are, Mr. *Charles Bland*, and Mr. *William Turpin*.

Of the EXCISE-OFFICE.

THE OFFICE for Receipt of the next Considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, is the Excise-Office, which is at present under an absolute management for His Majesty by Commissioners; who, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, do receive the whole product of the Excise of Beer and Ale Collected all over *England*, and pay it into the Exchequer; they have 800 *l.* Sallary each *per annum*, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King onely.

The Commissioners for the Excise, are,

Sir *Samuel Dashwood.*
Sir *Stephen Evans.*
Sir *John Foach.*
Francis Parry, } Esqui-
Will. Strong, }
Nathanael Hornby,
John Wilcox,
Thomas Aram,
And
Thomas Hall.
} Esquires.

The Register and Secretary to these Commissioners, is *Edward Noell*, and *John Brather*, Esquires, whose Salary is 500 *l. per Annum.*

Auditor of the Excise is Sir *Bazell Dixwell* Baronet, who, for himself and Clerks, is allowed 700 *l. per Annum* Sallary.

The Comptroller is Sir *Scroop How*, Kt. and Clerks have Salary 1320 *l. per Annum.*

The Excise-Office is kept in *Broad-street.*

From

From the afore-named Commiſſioners, there lies an Appeal to others, called the Commiſſioners of Appeal, who are Five; and by His Majeſty are allowed 200 *l.* Sallary each *per Annum*.

The Commiſſioners of Appeal for Exciſe, are,

Sir *William Honywood*, Bar.
Richard Beak,
George Dodington,
Edmund Challoner,
And
John Lock, Eſquires.

Note, That by a late Commiſſion, the Two laſt Commiſſioners are made Commiſſioners of the Exciſe.

The Commiſſioners for Wine Licences, are,

Edmund Challoner, and *John Lock*, Eſq;

Of the Office of Poſt-maſter-General.

THe Profits of the ſaid Office were Settled by Act of Parliament on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, but His Majeſty doth Conſtitute His Poſt-maſter-General, by Letters-Patents under the Great Seal of *England*. This Office is now in the hands of the King, and is Executed by

Poſt-maſter-General.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, Knight.

Thomas Frankland, Eſquire.

In

In the Forreign Office.

Comptroler, ——— *Broket*, Esquire, Sallary 150 *l. per Annum.*

Alphabet-Keeper, *Ashburnham Frowde*, Esquire, 100 *l. per Annum.*

Besides Eight Clerks, 50 *l. per Annum* each.

His Majesty keepeth one Grand, or General-Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched.

Every *Monday* to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

Every *Tuesday* to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweedland*, *Denmark*, and to all parts of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Every *Wednesday* to *Kent* onely, and the *Downs*.

Every *Thursday* to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England*, and *Scotland*.

Every *Friday* to the *Spanish* and *United Netherlands* *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent* and the *Downs*.

Every *Saturday* to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

And the Answers of the said Letters and Pacquets are Received in the said Office in due course, and from thence dispersed, and Delivered according to their Respective Directions, with all Expedition.

From

From all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, except *Wales*, every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*. From *Wales* every *Monday* and *Fryday*; and from *Kent* and the *Downs* every day.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the Number of 77 Persons, who give their Actual Attendance Respectively in the Dispatch of the Business.

Upon this Grand Office depends 182 Deputy Post-masters in *England* and *Scotland*, most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-postmasters in their Branches: And also in *Ireland* another General-Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of 18 like Officers, and 45 Deputy-Post-Masters.

His Majesty keeps Constantly for the Transport of the said Letters and Pacquets,

Between *England* and
- *Spain*, 2 Pacquet-Boats, one in a Fortnight.
- *Flanders*, 2 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, 3 Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, 2 Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Post-masters, and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at His Majesties own Charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good Regulations, Established by the Post-master-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the Respective Postages, that there is no Considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the Due Course of the Males every Post.

Though the number of Letters Missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days,

yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest people have generally learnt to Write) that this Office was Farmed before the addition of the Penny-Post, at 40, or 50000 *l.* a year.

Note also, that Letters are conveyed with more expedition, and less Charges, than in any Foreign Country.

Charge.] A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 2 *d.* and 2 Sheets 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and above 80 Miles a single Letter is 3 *d.* a double Letter 6 *d.* and an Ounce 1 *s.* and that in so short a time, by Night as well as by Day, that every 24 hours the Post goes 120 Miles; and in 5 days an Answer of a Letter may be had from a place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

Moreover, if any Gentleman desire to Ride Post to any Principal Town in *England*, Post-horses are always in Readiness (taking no Horse without the consent of his Owner) which, in other Kings Reigns, was not duly observed, and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every English Mile, and for every Stage; to the Post-boy 4 *d.* for Conducting.

Besides this excellent convenience of Conveying Letters, and Men on Horse-back, there is of late such an Admirable Commodiousness, both for Men and Women of better quality, to Travel from *London* to almost any Town of *England*, and to almost all the Villages near this Great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be Transported to any place, sheltered from foul weather, and foul ways, free from endamaging ones health, or body, by hard jogging, or over-violent Motion; and this is not onely at a low price, as about a Shilling for every 5 Miles, but with velocity and speed, as that the Posts in some Foreign Countries make not more Miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make 40 or 50 Miles in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of

of 12 hours, not counting the time of coming, setting forth nor too early, nor coming in too late.

The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*, and is managed there by Sir *Robert Cotton* Knight, and *Tho. Frankland*, Esq.

Of the PENNY-POST.

MOreover, to the great Benefit of this *City*, and places Adjacent, there is established another Post, called the Penny-post, whereby, for one Penny, any Letter, or Parcel, not exceeding one pound weight, or Ten pounds value, is most speedily and safely conveyed to, and from all parts within the Bills of Mortality, and to most Towns within Ten Miles Round *London*, not conveniently served by the General-Post.

The Profits of this, as well as of all other Lawful Carriage of Letters, belong to His Majesty, being Settled on Him by Act of Parliament, and it is managed for Him by a Comptroller: And for the better carrying on this Useful Design, there are 6 General Offices kept at a convenient distance from one another; at all which Officers do constantly attend from Morning until Night, every day, Sundays onely excepted; and a very great Number of Messengers are Imployed, who have all given Security for the Collecting and Delivering of Letters, *&c.* There are also Five or Six hundred Receiving Houses in *London*, and the other Towns, a List of which Towns will be delivered to any Person *gratis*, at the General Offices, which are kept as followeth, *viz.* the Grand-Office in *Crosby-house* in *Bishopsgate-street*; the Office for St. *Paul's* Precinct in *Cannon-Alley* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*; that for the *Temple* in *Chichester's-Rents* in *Chancery-Lane*; for *Westminster* in St. *Martin's-Lane*, the end next *Charing-Cross*; for *Southwark*, in *Green-Dragon-Court*, near St. *Saviour's* Church; for *Ratcliff*, and the *Hermitage*, upon Little *Tower-Hill*.

A further Convenience of this Office is, that whatsoever Letters come from all parts of the World, by

the General-Post, directed to Persons in any of those Countrey Towns to which the Penny-post does go; they are delivered by the Messengers thereof the same day they come to *London*; and the Answers being left at their Receiving-Houses, are by them safely carried every night to the Office in *Lombard street*. The Comptroller of this very Commodious Penny-post-Office is *Nathaniel Castleton*, Gent. he Resides at the General Penny-post-Office in *Cornhil*; The Accomptant, *Thomas Law*, the Receiver, *Francis Golling*.

Conveniences.] The *Conveniences* of this Useful Undertaking of the *Penny-post*, are as follow; All Gentlemen, Country-Chapmen, and others, may hereby speedily and cheaply give notice of their Arrival at *London*; Shop-keepers and Tradesmen may send to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be dispersed, or Publication of any Concern; Summons or Tickets conveyed to all parts, Brewers Entries safely sent to the Excise-Office; Appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time saved in Solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually Correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chyrurgeons for what they shall want, besides many other Advantages.

Of Coachmen, Carmen, *and* Watermens *Rates.*

THe Conveniency of Hackney-Coaches, Carts and Boats in and about *London*, is very great; but Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen being for the most part rude, exacting, and quarelsome, I hope it will not be thought amiss to put down here those Rates which they may demand, and beyond which no body is obliged to pay 'em.

Rates

Rates of Coachmen, *according to an Act of* Parliament, 14 Car. 2.

	s.
For a whole day in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*, reckoning 12 hours to the day—	10 00
By the Hour, for the firſt hour	01 06
Every hour after the firſt	01 00
From any of the *Inns* of *Court*, or thereabouts, to any part of St. *James*'s, or *Weſtminſter* (except beyond *Tuttle-ſtreet*) or from any of thoſe places to any of the *Inns* of *Court*, or thereabouts,	01 00
From any of the *Inns* of *Court* to the *Royal Exchange*	01 00
From any *Inns* of *Court*, to the *Tower*, *Biſhopsgate-ſtreet*, *Aldgate*, or places thereabout	01 06

And the like Rates from and to any places of the like diſtance.

And though the aforeſaid Act be expired, yet the ſame Rates continue by Cuſtom.

Rates of Carmen, *as ſetled at a General Quarter-Seſſions.*

From any Wharf between the *Tower*, and *London-bridge*, to *Tower-ſtreet*, *Grace-Church-ſtreet*, *Fan-Church-ſtreet*, *Biſhopsgate-ſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and places of like diſtance up the Hill, with 18 hundred weight, not exceeding 20 hundred weight	02 02
And for every hundred weight above 20 hundred	00 02
Sea-Coals a Load, *i. e.* half a Chaldron, or an hundred of Faggots	01 02
From any of the aforeſaid Wharfs, to *Broadſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jewry*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Colemanſtreet*, *Ironmonger-Lane*, *Aldermanbury*, and places of like diſtance, the aforeſaid weight	02 06

	s.	d
Coals, or Faggots	01	04
From any of the said Wharfs to *Smithfield-Bar*, *Holborn-Bar*, *Temple-bar*, or like distance, like weight	03	04

And where the weight from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 *s.* 2 *d.* from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 1 *s.* 10 *d.* and where from 18 to 20 hundred pays 2 *s.* 6 *d.* from 14 to 18 hundred pays but 2 *s.*

And where from 18 to 20 pays 2 *s.* 2 *d.* from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and where from 18 to 20 pays 2 *s.* 6 *d.* from 8 to 14 hundred pays but 1 *s.* 8 *d.* There are other particulars stated, but according to these proportions.

Note, That for the foregoing Rates, the Carmen are to help as much as they can to Load and Unload their Carts.

All Merchants, or others, may chuse what Car they please, except such as stand for Wharf-work, Tackle-work, Crane-work, Shop and Merchants Houses, which are to be taken in turn.

Every Licensed Carman is to have a piece of Brass fixed upon his Cart, with a certain Number which is Registred in *Christ's Hospital*. So that if any Carman offend, the person grieved may repair every Tuesday at 2 a Clock in the Afternoon to *Christ's Hospital*, the Court then Sitting, and telling the Number, the Carman's Name will be found out, and he punished.

The Rates or Fares of WATERMEN, *as they were set forth by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.*

	Oars.		*Skuller.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d
From *London* to *Lime-house*, *New-crane*, *Shadwell-dock*, *Bell-wharf*, *Ratcliff-cross*—	1	0	0	6
To *Wapping-dock*, *Wapping new*, and *Wapping old-stairs*, the *Hermitage*, *Rotherith-Church*-Stairs, and *Rotherith* Stairs—	0	6	0	3

From

	Oars. s.	Oars. d.	Skuller. s.	Skuller. d.
From St. *Olaves* to *Rotherith* Church-Stairs, and *Rotherith*-Stairs	0	6	0	3
From *Billinſgate* and St. *Olaves* to St. *Saviour*'s Mill	0	6	0	3
All the Stairs between *London-bridge* and *Weſtminſter*	0	6	0	3
From either ſide above *London-bridge* to *Lambeth* and *Fox-hall*	1	0	0	6
From *Whitehall* to *Lambeth* and *Fox-hall*	0	6	0	3
From *Temple*, *Dorſet*, *Black-friars* Stairs, and *Paul's-wharf*, to *Lambeth*	0	8	0	4
Over the water directly in the next Skuller, between *London-bridge* and *Lime-houſe*, or *London-bridge* and *Fox-hall*	0	0	0	2

OARS,

From *London* to	Whole Fare. s.	Whole Fare. d.	Company. s.	Company. d.
Graveſend	4	6	0	9
Graiſe, or *Greenhive*	4	0	0	8
Purfleet, or *Eriff*	3	0	0	6
Woolwich	2	6	0	4
Blackwall	2	0	0	4
Greenwich, or *Debtford*	1	6	0	3
Chelſey, *Batterſey*, *Wanſworth*	1	6	0	3
Putney, *Fulham*, *Barnelms*	2	0	0	4
Hamerſmith, *Chiſwick*, *Mortlack*	2	6	0	6
Brentford, *Iſleworth*, *Richmond*	3	6	0	6
Twickenham	4	0	0	6
Kingſton	5	0	0	9
Hampton-Court	6	0	1	0
Hampton Town, *Sunbury*, and *Walton*	7	0	1	0
Weybridge and *Chertſey*	10	0	1	0
Stanes	12	0	1	0
Windſor	14	0	1	0

Rates for carrying of Goods in the Tilt-Boat between *Gravesend* and *London*.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
A half Firkin	0	1	*An ordinary Chest, or Trunk*	0	6
A whole firkin	0	2	*An ordinary Hamper*	0	6
A Hogshead	2	0	*The Hire of the whole Tilt-Boat*	22	6
A hundred weight of Cheese, Iron, or any heavy Goods	0	4	*Every single Person in the ordinary passage*	0	6
A sack of Salt, or Corn	0	6			

What Watermen takes and demands more than these Rates, lies liable to pay forty Shillings, and suffer half a Years Imprisonment.

And if he refuse to carry any Passenger or Goods at these Rates, upon Complaint made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he shall be suspended from his Employ for twelve Months.

OF THE TWO UNIVERSITIES.

UNiversity of Oxford.] *Oxford quasi Ousford, Isidis Vadum*, the Name of the Chief River whereon it is seated; or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for *Oxen* to pass through, before the use of Bridges, as *Thracius Bosphorus*, signifying the like, is by the *Germans* called *Ochenfurt*.

It is Seated at the meeting of two Clear Fishy Rivers, in such a Healthy Air, and pleasant Rich Soyl, that it hath

hath Anciently been called *Bellositum*, *Bellasis* or *Beaulieu*.

It lies in 51 degrees 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 degrees Longitude, above 13 degrees more Northward, than that most Ancient Famous City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurse of many Arts, Sciences, and Beneficial Inventions. But *Oxford* being Seated in an Island, the Air is not much Colder in the *Winter*, nor near so Troublesome or Hot in the *Summer* as *Athens*.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above Nine hundred years ago, and much Augmented (not founded) by the Learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and hath been very Anciently Reckoned the *Second University* among the four Principal of *Europe*; whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia* now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*, and although *Paris* hath usually been Named in the first place, yet it hath been Acknowledged to be *Oxoniæ propago*, and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many Respects, 'tis Excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford is an Ancient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, *viz.* *Students*, and *Citizens*, Living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government and Manners; for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to Disjoyn them, as much as might conveniently be, by Privileges, and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same Limits, for the University have them much larger; nor the same stroke nor Authority of Justice or power of Magistrates, for the Chancellour of the University, and in his absence, his Vice Chancellour, is not only in place, but in all Affairs of Moment (though concerning the City it self) Superiour to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they Governed by the same kind of Laws; for all Members of the University, are Subject to the Vice Chancellour's Judicial Courts; the proceedings of which are wholly managed according to the usage and form of the Civil Law.

The

The University hath time out of mind, and are warranted to do so by divers Charters, confirmed by Act of Parliament, exercised power and Jurisdiction in all Causes (Maim, Felony and Freehold excepted) whereof or wherein a privileged person is one party, wherein the proceedings are according to the Course of the Civil Laws. After witnesses have been openly produced in Court and Sworn, their Examinations are taken in writing by the Judge and Register, and then published, that all parties may have Copies of them, according to the Course of the Civil Law, the High Court of *Chancery* and the *Admiralty*: And the Sentences given there, are not as some ill Affected persons to the Church and Universities maliciously suggest, meerly Arbitrary and grounded upon no Law, but at the will of the Judge: But in all his Sentences the Judge is governed by the Justice and equity of the Civil and Common-Law, and the Statutes of the Land, against which he neither doth nor can give Decree or Sentence.

If the Judge be thought to Judge Erroneously or unjustly, Writs of Error are not brought to this Court, because as was said before, the manner of proceedings here are not as at the Common-Law, but the party aggrieved may either appeal or complain of a nullity, and have Redress; and there are in the University appointed yearly four or five Doctors, and some Masters, from the Convocation and Congregation delegated by them, to hear all Complaints against any proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and from their Judgment there lies a further appeal to the Supream power in *Chancery*, where the Judges of the Land, and other Learned Lawyers both Common and Civil, have usually been nominated Judges delegates as is usually done in the Admiralty and prerogative Courts.

Chancellors of Oxford.] Over the University next under the King, is placed the aforementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor, who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and neareſt in favour with the Sovereign Prince, Elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *Durante vita*, whose Office is to take Care of the

the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Privileges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, to punish Delinquents, *&c.*

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James* D. of *Ormond.*

High-Steward.] The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the *High Steward*, who is Nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University, and is also *durante vita*, whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the Execution of their Places, also to hear and determine Capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall Require him.

This Honour is held by *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon.*

Vice-Chancellor.] The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly Nominated by the Chancellor, and is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders. His duty is, in the Chancellor's absence, to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do, if he were present. Moreover, he takes care, that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed; that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, *&c.* be Expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors, and other Officers, and Publick Servants of the University, duly perform their Duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay; In a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the Advancement of Good Literature, may be carefully obtained; the present Vice-Chancellor is Dr. *Hen. Aldrich*, D. D. and Dean of *Christ Church.*

Proctors.] Fourthly. The Two Proctors, Chosen every year out of the several Colleges by turns, these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of the Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees; in searching after, and punishing

ing all Violaters of Statutes, or Privileges of the Universsity; all Night-walkers, *&c.*

The Universsity doth Claim the Power of the Night-Walk, and Watch, the Right and Custom of which is so Ancient, so strengthened by Confirmation of Parliament, and the Benefit thereof so great to all Inhabitants, by careful Practice and Exercise of it, and the Continuance of it so absolutely necessary for the Government of the Universsity (especially for securing younger Scholars against the many Temptations to Lewdness and Loosness, which they ordinarily are exposed to by means of such Townsmen as make their Advantage out of the Vanity and Luxury of the others) that no Man of any Civil Conversation, Stranger, Sojourner, or others, except some Factious and Turbulent Citizens, hath ever expressed the least dislike of, or reluctancy against it. As for such disorderly Walkers, who are of a contrary disposition, it is used onely to reduce them to Civility; and the Proctors exercise the like power over them, which the Constables, and other Magistrates in other Places are allowed to do by the Laws of the Land, to preserve the Quiet of the Place, and to punish the Misdemeanors of such as are Disorderly.

They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present, Mr. *Vesey*, Fellow of *Magdalen*, *Oriel*, Mr. *Altham*, Fellow of *Christ-Church*.

Publick Orator.] Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince, or Great Person, that comes to see the Universsity; to make Solemn Speeches, *&c.* He is now Mr. *Wyat*, Principal of St. *Mary Hall*.

Keeper of the Records.] There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose duty it is, not only to Collect and keep the Charters, Privileges and Records, that concern the Universsity, but also to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and

and to plead the Rights and Privileges of the said Univerſity; This Office is now in the Truſt of Dr. *Wallis*, *Geometry* Profeſſor.

The Regiſter.] Laſtly, is the Regiſter of the Univerſity, Mr. *Benjamin Cooper*, whoſe Office is to Regiſter all Tranſactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, *&c.*

Beadles.] Beſides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the Univerſity, called Beadles, from the High Dutch *Bitten*, or elſe from the Low Dutch *Bidden*, to Summon, Admoniſh, or Pray; of theſe there are Six, whereof Three are called *Eſquire Beadles*, and carry Large Maces of Silver Gilt; the other three are ſtiled *Yeoman Beadles*, and carry Large Silver Maces Ungilt, *Nicholas Vilet*, Eſq; Beadle of *Divinity*; *Peter Cox*, Eſq; Beadle of *Phyſick* and *Arts*; *Thiſtlethwait Architypographus*, and Eſquire Beadle of Law.

Mr. *William Sherwin*, Yeoman B. of *Divinity*.
Mr. ..... *Rogers*, Yeoman B. of *Law*.
Mr. *James Newlin*, Yeoman B. of *Phyſick* and *Arts*.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to ſeize any Delinquent, and carry him to Priſon; to Summon any one; to publiſh the Calling of Courts, or Convocations; to Conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, *&c.*

The Virger.] Upon more Solemn Times and Occaſions, there is a Seventh, that carries in his hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Virger*, who, with all the other Six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to obſerve his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, *&c.* Is at preſent Mr. *Richard Davies*.

Other Publick Servants of leſs note ſhall be paſſed by.

Pri-

Privileges.] Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to Give, or Enlarge the Privileges of the University.

The Mayor.] By Charter of *Edw.* the 3*d*, the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in Subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the Chief Burgesses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year, in a Solemn Manner, take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to Observe and Conserve the Rights and Privileges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every year on the Day of St. *Scholastica*, being the 10*th* day of *February*, a Certain Number of the Principal Burgesses Publickly and Solemnly do pay each one a penny, in token of their Submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

The Occasion of which Custom and Offering, was a Barbarous and Bloody Outrage committed by the Citizens in the Reign of *Edw.* the Third, against the Persons and Goods of several Innocent Scholars, which drew a Great and Just Amercement upon the Criminals; the City pretended that they were not able to pay this Fine, without their utter Ruine, and did humbly pray, and at last obtained a Mitigation from the University. An Annual Payment of 100 Marks was then Accepted: And this by the further Favour of the University, was changed into a Small yearly Acknowledgment, *viz.* That the Mayor and 62 such Townsmen as had been Sworn that year to preserve the Privileges of the University, should yearly, upon *Scholastica*'s-Day, Repair to St. *Mary*'s Church, and should then and there Offer Sixty three Pence, in Memory of that Barbarous Murder of 63 Innocent Scholars in the Reign of King *Edward* as aforesaid.

No Victuals to be taken by the King's Purveyors within 5 Miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King

King *James* the First of Happy Memory Honoured both Universities with the Privileges of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

It is none of the least Privileges belonging to the Two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King.

By Charter of *Henry* the 4th, it is left to the Choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there Inhabiting, Accused for Felony, or High-Treason, shall be Try'd by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University; though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be Tryed by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common-Law for Debts, Accompts, Contracts, Injuries, *&c.* but onely in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to Determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid; to give Corporal Punishment, to Excommunicate, to Suspend, and to Banish.

Colleges and Halls.] Anciently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden* (and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and Dispute; after that, there were divers Houses for Students onely to Live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court, and of Chancery in *London*) and those places were called either Inns from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own Charges, until divers Bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to Maintain in Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Sallaries for Professors to Instruct them, and for a Head to Govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are called Colleges, whereof the first thus Endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colleges in *Oxford*, all made Colleges

Colleges in the 12th Century, although *University-College* hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called the *University-College*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences Read.

Of such Endowed Colleges there are in *Oxford* 18; and of *Halls* (where, with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, onely excepting some certain Exhibitions, or Annual Pensions Annexed to some one or two of them) there are 7.

The Colleges and Halls in Oxford, *with the Names and Titles of their Respective Governours.*

The *Colleges* are Eighteen.

Heads of COLLEGES

Christ Church College, Dr. *Hen. Aldrich*, Vice-Chancellor, and Dean, D. D.

Magdalen College, Dr. *John Hough* President and Bishop of *Oxford*.

New College, Dr. *Henry Beeston*, Warden, L. L. D.

All Souls College, the Honourable *Leopold William Finch*, Warden, A. M.

Merton College, Sir *Tho. Clayton*, Warden, M. D.

Corpus Christi College, Dr. *Tho. Turner* President, D. D.

Queens College, Dr. *Timothy Halton* Provost, D. D.

St. John's College, Dr. *William Levins* President, M. D.

Trinity College, Dr. *Ralph Bathurst* President, M. D.

Brazen-Nose College, Dr. *John Mear* Principal, D. D.

Oriel College, Dr. *George Royse* Provost, D. D.

Wadham College, Dr. *Tho. Dunstar* Warden, D. D.

Lincoln College, Dr. *Fitzherbert Adams* Rector, D. D.

University College, Dr. *Arthur Charlote* Master, D. D.

Exeter

Exeter College, Dr. *Arthur Bury* Rector, D. D.
Baliol College, Dr. *Roger Mander* Master, D. D.
Jesus College, Dr. *Jonathan Edwards* Principal, D. D.
Pembrook College, Dr. *John Hall* Master, D. D. and Bishop of *Bristol*.

The HALLS are Seven.

Magdalen Hall, Dr. *William Levet*, Principal, D. D.
Edmond Hall, Dr. *John Mill*, Principal, D. D.
Alban Hall, Dr. *Tho. Bouchier*, Principal, LL. D.
Hart Hall, Mr. *William Thornton*, Principal, A. M.
St. Mary Hall, Mr. *William Wyat*, Principal, M. A.
New-Inn Hall, Dr. *Tho. Bayly*, Principal, D. D.
Glocester Hall, Dr. *Benjamin Woodroffe*, Principal, D. D. and Canon of *Christ Church*.

These Colleges have, within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions and Liberal Sciences, Read and Taught; and in some of them Publick Lectures for all Comers, and Large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch, that they seem so many Compleat Universities, and are not inferiour to some in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one College of *Oxford* in his time, what might be said of some others there and in *Cambridge*, *Non Credo in Orbe Terrarum extra Angliam simile esse; addam, aut fuisse. Magna illic opes & vetligalia*, &c. *Verbo vis, Dicam unum Oxoniense Collegium* (*rem Inquisivi*) *superat vel decem nostra.*

The Names of the present Professors and Lecturers in Oxford.

Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. *William Jane*, Dean of *Glocester*, and Canon of *Christ-Church*.
Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. *Thomas Sykes*, Fellow of *Trinity*-College.

Regius Professor of Physick, Dr. *John Luffe.*

Regius Professor of Civil Law, Dr. *Thomas Bouchier* Principal of *Alban-Hall.*

Publick Orator, Mr. *William Wyat*, Principal of Saint *Mary-Hall.*

Regius Professor of Hebrew, Mr. *Roger Altham*, Chief C. of *Christ-Church.*

Arabick Professor, Dr. *Tho. Hide*, D. D.

Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue, Dr. *William Levinz*, President of St. *John Baptist* College.

Anatomy Reader, Dr. *Stephen Fry.*

Mr. *Bazil Wood*, Professor of Chirurgery, and Assistant to the Anatomy Reader in all Publick Dissections.

Moral Philosophy Reader, Mr. *William Christmas*, Fellow of *New*-College.

Geometry, Dr. *John Wallis.*

Astronomy, Dr. . . . . *Gregory*, M. D.

Musick, Mr. *Richard Goodson.*

Botanick Reader, Mr. *Jacob Bobart.*

Cambden Professor of History, Dr. *Aldworth*, LL. D. Fellow of *Magdalen*-College.

Mr. *Edward Hannes*, Professor of *Chymistry*, M. B. and Student of *Christ-Church.*

The whole Number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges, are about 1000; and of other Students about twice as many, besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, *&c.*

There were Anciently in this University, before the Founding of Colleges, 200 *Hospitia Studiosorum, Inns, Hostels*, or *Halls*; and, as *Armachanus* Writes, there were 30000 Students; and 20 Miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart for provision in Victuals for this University.

The Discipline] of these Colleges and Halls is far more exact and excellent, than in any Foreign University.

First, All that intend to take their first Degree, *viz.* that of Batchellor of Arts, are to take their Diet and Lodging,

Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some College or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House; next they are to be subject to the Chief Magistrate of the University, to perform Publick Exercise, and to be subject to the Publick Statutes thereof; they are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses; they are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colleges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order, no where observed in Foreign Parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in Latin, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be Black, onely the Sons of the Higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are Honoured with Purple, or rather Scarlet Robes, which anciently were allowed onely to Emperors, or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the King, all Peers in Parliament, all Doctors in the Universities, all Mayors and Governours of Cities, and all the Principal Judges, are, at certain times, Cloathed in Scarlet.

Degrees.] The Degrees taken in the University, are onely two, *viz.* of *Batchellor* and *Master* (for so they are anciently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, as in the Arts) at present the Degrees in those Three Professions, are called *Batchellors*, and *Doctors*, onely in the Arts *Batchellor* and *Master*.

The Act.] Every year at the Act, or time of Compleating the Degree of Master, both in the Three Professions and Arts (which is always the *Monday* after the Sixth of *July*) there are (unless some Extraordinary Occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not onely for Publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers from all parts, to their Friends and Relations then Compleating their Degrees; whereby, and by the Set-Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of *Divinity*, *Law*, or *Physick*, about 100 *l.* Sterling, and a Master of Arts 20 *l.* or 30 *l.* Sterling.

In these Three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters or Doctors yearly, about 150; and every *Lent* about 200 Batchellors of Arts.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the forementioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any Foreign University, shall be here set down more particularly.

Batchellors of Arts, and Master of Arts.] To take the Degree of Batchellor in Arts, is required 4 years, and 3 years more to be Master of Arts.

The Four Terms.] Now the year is divided into 4 Terms; the First begins the Tenth of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas*-Term; The Second called *Hilary*, or *Lent*-Term, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The Third called *Easter-Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the Thursday before *Whitsunday*; The Fourth is called *Trinity-Term*, beginning the Wednesday after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends after the Act sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think meet.

Dr. of Divinity.] To take the Degree of Dr. of *Divinity*, the Student must necessarily first have taken the Degree of Master of *Arts*, and then after 7 years more, he is capable of being Batchellor of *Divinity*, and then 4 years is requisite before the Degree of *Doctor* can be had.

Dr. of Law.] To take the Degree of Dr. of *Law*, the more ordinary way is this; After 7 years standing in the University, and the performance of all Exercises required, a Person is capable of taking the Degree of *Batchellor* in that Faculty, and then in Five years more of Dr. in the same.

Or otherwise in Three years after, taking the Degree of *M.A.* he may take the Degree of *Batchellor* in *Law*, and

and in Four years more of *D. LL.* according to the Method and Time limited in taking the Degrees of *Batchellor* and *Doctor* in *Physick*.

Exercises.] The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough, yet not such, but that they may be performed in less time, by any Men of good Abilities: But it was the wisdom of our Ancestors so to order, that before those Degrees were Conferred upon any, and they allowed to Practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with time and years; and perhaps, that those of slower Parts, might by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.] To speak now particularly of the most Magnificent and Stately Publick Schools in *Oxford*, of the Large Salary to each Publick Professor; of the most Famous *Bodleian Library*, that for a Noble, Lightsome Fabrick, Number of Excellent Books, Choice Manuscripts, Diversity of Languages, Liberty of Studying, Facility of finding any Book; Equals, if not Surpasses, the Famous *Vatican*; the Reader may please to take this following brief Account.

The Publick Library in *Oxford* was founded by *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, in the time of *Henry* the 5th, about the year 1420, and the Foundation of it offered to be dedicated to him, which he refused, but gave to it at least 1000 Marks in Money, with a considerable number of Books.

This Ancient Library (being but one Walk) makes of the present Library onely the Middle-part, or Cross-stroke of the H, for such is now the Figure of it.

It happened that in process of time, this said Library lost not onely all its Books, but also its very Benches and Shelves; whereupon Sir *Tho. Bodley*, a worthy Patron of Learning (who had been employed in several Domestick and Foreign Negotiations by Queen *Elizabeth*) took pity of the Ruines of the said Library, and resolved upon a Restauration and Augmentation of it,

which he accordingly performed; whence it came to be deservedly called, The *Bodleian Library*.

To the above-said ancient part of the Library, Sir *Tho. Bodley* added the First Walk, or East-side, where you immediately enter from the top of the Stairs; and this New part, together with the other Ancienter part, he endeavoured to fill with Books, which he, in good measure, performed while he lived; and some Revenue he left for the Encouragement of a Library-Keeper, which Place, at present, is possessed by Dr. *Tho. Hyde*, and for the Buying in of Books; but in both respects so small and Insufficient, that some farther Additional Benefaction seemeth to be very much wanting towards those Uses.

The said part of the Library, built by Sir *Tho. Bodley*, was finished, and the whole furnished, about the Year 1600, at which time it began to be set open for the Use of the Students, and about 1616 were finished the Publick Schools for Disputations and Lectures, in the several Arts and Sciences, at the Charges of the University, and of divers other Benefactors, who Contributed largely to that Building. And in 1636, (by the Advice and Encouragement of Archbishop *Laud*, he being then Chancellor of the University) was built the West-side of the Library, at the Expence of the University Chiefly, and partly of other Benefactors, to which the said Archbishop Contributed largely in Money, besides a vast number of MS. Books in divers Languages (to the value of many Thousands of pounds, if to have been bought) which do now stand in the same West-side, with a Large and Visible Inscription expressing the Donor of them.

The Gifts of him, and other Generous and Noble Benefactors to the said Library, are Registred in a Large Book, which remaineth in Publick and Open View of all Comers, upon a Desk for that purpose, not far from the Entrance of the Library, with intention of preserving the Memory of the Respective Gifts, and of a grateful Remembrance of the Givers and Benefactors, whose Names and Titles do there Remain Recorded to Posterity.

Besides

Beſides this, there are many other Excellent Libraries belonging to the ſeveral Colleges.

Theatre.] To ſpeak of the Curious Architecture, and vaſt Charge of the New Theatre, Fabricated by the moſt Ingenious Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, at the ſole Coſt and Charges of the moſt Reverend Father in God *Gilbert*, the late Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the uſe of Scholaſtick Exerciſes. To ſpeak of the Beautiful Solid Stone Buildings, Chapels, Halls, Large Revenues, Admirable Diſcipline of ſeveral Colleges, Excellent Accommodation for young Noblemen and Gentlemen, Helps and Allowances for poor Scholars, *&c.* would require another Volume; onely of the Phyſick-Garden take this ſhort Account.

Among the ſeveral Noble Structures and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this Famous Univerſity is adorned, this of the Phyſick-Garden, commodiouſly placed by the River *Charwel*, claims not the leaſt place; Founded, Built, and the Donation thereof made to the Univerſity in the Year 1632, by the Munificent Benefaction of the Right Honourable *Henry Danvers* E. of *Danby*, then living at his Houſe at *Cornbury*; who, Purchaſing Five Acres of Ground, South of St. *Mary Magdalen*'s College, thereon erected, about the Square thereof, moſt Stately Walls and Gates; which Walls are 14 Foot high, of the beſt Squared and moſt Polite Stone, the like not to be elſewhere ſeen; and one Gate thereof to the Expence of 5 or 600 *l.* on the Front of which is this Inſcription to be ſeen,

Gloriæ Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli *Regis, in Uſum Academiæ & Reipublicæ* 1632, Henricus *Comes* Danby.

And Endowed the ſame with an Annual Revenue to perpetuity, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the ſame, and its great variety of Plants, whereof it now contains ſome Thouſands, for the Uſe and Honour of

the University; serving not onely for Ornament and Delight, and the Pleasant Walking and Diversion of the Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great use also, as is easily found among all Persons desirous to Improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the Pleasant Contemplation and Experience of *Vegetative Philosophy*, for which here is supposed to be as good Convenience as in any place of *Europe* (if not the best) as also for the Service of all *Medicinal Practitioners*, supplying the *Physicians*, *Apothecaries*, and who else shall have occasion for things of that nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service and Life of *Man*.

The Care of this Garden is now committed by the University to that Skilful Botanist Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who is now carrying on the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned Dr. *Morison* Deceased.

Also the newly erected *Museum* in *Oxford* cannot well be passed over, without some brief account thereof.

The *Museum*, a Large and Stately Pile of Squared Stone, was Built at the Charge of the University, who found such a Building necessary, in order to the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Success, several parts of Useful and Curious Learning, for which it is so well Contrived and Designed.

It borders upon the West-end of the Theater, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with several curious Frizes, and other Artificial Embellishments; the Front about 60 Foot, is to the Street, Northward, where is this Inscription over the Entrance in Gilt Characters, *Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola, Naturalis Historiæ Officina Chymica*; The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of *April*, 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of *March*, 1683, at which time a Rich and Noble Collection of Curiosities was Presented to the University by that Excellent and Publick-Spirited Gentleman, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; a Person so well known in the World, that he needs no farther *Elogium* in this *Short Narrative*; and the same day there deposited, and afterwards digested, and put into a Just Series and Order, by the great

Care

Care and Diligence of the Learned *Robert Plott*, Dr. of Laws, who, at the worthy Donor's Requeſt, is Entruſted with the Cuſtody of the *Muſæum*;

Take this Brief Deſcription of this Building.

It conſiſts of Ten Rooms, whereof the Three Principal and Largeſt are Publick, being each in Length about 56 Foot, and in Breadth 25; the uppermoſt is properly the *Muſæum Aſhmoleanum*, where an inferior Officer always attends, to ſhew the Rareties to Strangers; the Middle Room is the School of *Natural Hiſtory*, where the Profeſſor of *Chymiſtry*, who is at preſent Dr. *Plott*, Reads 3 times a Week, on *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, during the time of the *Chymical Courſe*, which continues an entire Month, concerning all Natural Bodies relating to, and made uſe of in *Chymical Preparations*, particularly as to the Countries and Places where they are produced, and found; their Natures, their Qualities, and Vertues; their Effects, and by what Marks and Characteriſticks they are diſtinguiſhed one from another, Natural from Artificial; True from Sophiſticated; with their ſeveral Mixtures and Preparations in Trials and Experiments, with the entire Proceſs of that Noble Art, very neceſſary to the Cure of Diſeaſes, when carefully managed by Learned and Skilful Perſons.

The Lower Room, to which there is a Deſcent by a double pair of Stairs, is the *Laboratory*, per chance one of the moſt Beautiful and Uſeful in the World, furniſhed with all ſorts of Furnaces, and all other Neceſſary Materials, in order to uſe and Practice; which part is, with very great Satisfaction, performed by Mr. *Chriſtopher White*, the Skilful and Induſtrious Operator of the Univerſity; who, by the Direction of the Profeſſor, ſhews all ſorts of Experiments chiefly relating to that courſe, according to the Limitation Eſtabliſhed by the Order of the Vice-Chancellor.

Near adjoyning to the *Laboratory* are two Fair Rooms, whereof one is deſigned for a *Chymical Library*, to which ſeveral Books of that Argument have been already preſented;

preserved; the other is made use of as a *Store-Room* for *Chymical Preparations*, where such as stand in need of them, are furnished at easie Rates, the Design of this Building being not onely to Advance the Students in true and real *Philosophy*, but also to conduce to the uses of Life, and the Improvement of Medicine: Near the *Musæum* is a handsome Room fitted for a Library of *Natural History* and *Philosophy*. The other remaining Rooms are the Lodging Chamber, and Studies of the Keeper of the *Musæum*; whereof one, which is most convenient, is sometimes imployed and made use of for private *Courses* of *Anatomy*.

Accessions are continually made to the *Musæum*, by several worthy Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntington*, who hath given *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian Antiquities*. Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, to whose generous favour they owe there an Entire Mummy; and the Eminently Learned *Martin Lister*, Dr. of *Physick*, who has presented the University with a Large Cabinet of Natural Rareties of his own Collection, and of several *Roman Antiquities*, as *Altars*, *Medals*, *Lamps*, &c. found here in *England*; so that it is justly believed, that in a few years it will be one of the most Famous Repositories in *Europe*.

Of the Philosophical Society.

THere is also in this Famous University lately Established a Society, by the Name of the *Philosophical Society*, for the Improvement of Real and Experimental *Philosophy*.

In order to the better carrying on this Generous and Useful Design, they have setled a Correspondence with the Royal Society at *London*, of which several of them are Fellows; and with the Society at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, lately Established there for the same good purpose.

Of

Of this Society are Dr. *John Wallis*, *Savilian*, Profeſſor of *Geometry*.

Dr. *Ralph Bathurſt*, Dean of *Wells*, and Preſident of *Trinity* College.

Dr. *Hen. Beeſton*, Warden of *New* College.

Dr. *William Levett*, Principal of *Magdalen* College.

Dr. *Henry Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt-Church* Coll.

Dr. *Tho. Smith*, Fellow of St. *Mary Magdalen*.

Dr. *Robert Plott*, Profeſſor of *Chymiſtry*, and one of the Secretaries of the *Royal Society*.

Dr. *Robert Pitt*, Fellow of *Wadham* College, and Profeſſor of *Anatomy*.

Dr. *William Gibbons*, Fellow of St. *John's* College.

Dr. *Edward Bernard*, *Savilian*, Profeſſor of *Aſtronomy*.

Mr. *Enchuſen*, and Mr. *Bambridge*, Secretaries.

Mr. *Coſwel*, Treaſurer.

They meet every Tueſday in the Afternoon by the permiſſion and favour of the Governour, in the *Natural-Hiſtory*-School. No one of the Univerſity is Admitted, who is under the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, or *Batchellor of Laws*: The way of Admiſſion, and the manner of Procedure, as to their Debates and Experiments, are, for the moſt part, the ſame with what is practiſed in the *Royal Society*.

OF

CAMBRIDGE.

WHat hath been ſaid of *Oxford*, the like may be ſaid of her Siſter, *Cambridge*, which, for Antiquities, Gracious Privileges, Beautiful Colleges, Large Revenues, Good Diſcipline, Number of Students, Plentiful

tiful Revenues, and of all other things necessary for Advancement of Learning, may Challenge equally with any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor.] The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present *Henry* Duke of *Somerset*) is not so *durante vitâ*, but may be Elected every Three years, *aut manere in eodem Officio durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Privileged Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are Tried and Determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, Chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, who is at present the Earl of *Craven*.

Vice-Chancellor.] The Vice-Chancellor is Dr. *Stanley*, Master of *Corpus Christi* College. This High Officer is Chosen every year, on the 3*d* of *November*, by the Senate, out of Two Persons Nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls.

Here *Note*, That the *Halls* at *Cambridge* are Endowed and Privileged as the *Colleges*, and differ only in Name.

Proctors.] The Two Proctors are Chosen every year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colleges and Halls. They are for this year, Mr. *Sam. Burton* of *Sidney* College, and Mr. *John Peareth* of St. *John's*.

There are Chosen after the same manner Two called *Taxers*, who are at present, *George Modd*, Coll. Trin. and *William Banks*, Aul. Pemb. who with the Proctors have Care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

Register.] The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register, is Mr. *James Holman* of *Gon.* and *Caius* College.

There

There are also Three Esquire Beadles, Mr. *William Worts*, Mr. *Hugh Martin*, and Mr. *John Pern*.

One Yeoman Beadle, Mr. *Titus Tillot*; and a Library Keeper, Mr. *Laughton* of *Trin.* Coll.

Privileges.] This University, for the Encouragement of Students, hath also divers Privileges, Rights and Liberties granted by several Kings of *England*, which every *Michaelmas*-Day, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a Solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to Observe and Conserve, according to the Purport of the said Grants.

Here follows a LIST of the Colleges, *and* Halls *in* CAMBRIDGE, *with the Names of the* Masters *thereof.*

Saint *Peter's* College, or *Peter-House*, Dr. *Joseph Beaumont.*
Clare-Hall, Dr. *Sam. Blithe.*
Pembroke-Hall, Dr. *Sampson.*
Corpus Christi, Dr. *William Stanley.*
Trinity-Hall, Dr. *George Oxenden.*
Gonvil and *Caius*, Dr. *Robert Brady.*
King's-Colledge, Dr. *Charles Rodenel.*
Queen's, Dr. *Henry James.*
Catharine-Hall, Dr. *John Eachard.*
Jesus, Dr. *William Saywell.*
Christ's, Dr. *John Coval.*
St. John's, Dr. *Humphrey Gower.*
St. *Mary Magdalen*, Dr. *Gabriel Quadring.*
Trinity Colledge, Dr. *John Montague.*
Emanuel, Dr. *John Balderston.*
Sydney Sussex, Dr. *James Johnson.*

Names

Names of the Several Professors.

OF *Peter-House*, *Regius Professor* in *Divinity*, Dr. *Beaumont*.

Lady *Margaret*'s Professor of *Divinity* of St. *John*'s, Dr. *Gower*.

Casuistical Professor, Dr. *Smoult*.

Trinity-Hall, *Law*-Professor, Dr. *Ozenden*.

Of *Caius*, *Physick*-Professor, Dr. *Brady*.

Trinity-Hall:
- *Mathematick*-Professor, Mr. *Newton*.
- *Hebrew*-Professor, Mr. *Stubs*.
- *Greek*-Professor, Mr. *Paine*.

Of *Christ*'s-Coll. *Arabick*-Professor, Dr. *Luke*.

The Professors of *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, and *Mathematicks*, are obliged by *Statute*, under a Penalty, to Read Four Days in every Week in *Term-time*.

As every *Professor* is obliged to Read Publickly in the *Schools*, every Week in *Term*, to the *Students* in their several Faculties; so these also are obliged to attend at their *Lectures*, and either of them, for every omission, are liable to a Pecuniary Mulct. The *Regius Professors* of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, are obliged to Moderate at every Doctor's and Batchellor's Act in their several Faculties, and to determine upon the Questions. The other Professors, as *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, &c. are likewise obliged to Read every Week in *Term*.

The

The Exerciſe Required for every DEGREE.

FIrſt, 'tis required of every one that takes the Degree of *Batchellor of Arts* that he be Reſident in the Univerſity Twelve *Terms*, and his laſt year keep Two *Philoſophy* Acts (*i. e.*) that he Defend Three Queſtions in *Natural Phil. Math.* or *Ethicks*, and Anſwer the Objections of Three ſeveral Opponents, at Two ſeveral times; and that he alſo oppoſe Three times. After which he is to be Examined by the Maſter and Fellows of his College, who, (if they find no Objection againſt him) give him leave to ſeek his Degree in the Schools; where he is to ſit Three days, and to be Examined by Two Maſters of Art, who are appointed by the Univerſity for that purpoſe; and by any other Regent that will take the trouble upon him. After which he puts up a Petition to the Senate, That he may be admitted to the ſaid Degree, which is Read over Three times in the *Caput Senatus*, once in the *Non-regent-Houſe*, and once in the *Regent-houſe*, and if the ſaid Petition be allow'd of by all, he is Admitted to his Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

No Man can be admitted to the Degree of *Maſter of Arts*, till Three years after he has taken the Degree of *Batchellour of Arts* during which time he is obliged Three ſeveral times to maintain Two *Philoſophical* Queſtions, in the Publick Schools, and to Anſwer ſuch Objections as ſhall be urg'd againſt them by a *Maſter of Arts*, He muſt likewiſe keep two Acts in the Batchellour's Schools, and Declaim once; when this is done, and Three years expired, he muſt firſt have the Conſent of the Maſter, and Major part of the Fellows of his College (which is requiſite to all Degrees) and then viſit every Doctor and Regent that is Reſident in the Univerſity; then put up a Petition to the Senate, which is Read at Two ſeveral Congregations to the *Caput Senat. Regents*, and *Non-Regents*; afterwards (if it be not Rejected) he is Admitted to

the

the Degree of *Master of Arts*, which is compleated on the first Tuesday in *July*.

It is required, that a Man be Seven years *Master of Arts* before he takes the Degree of *Bachellour* of *Divinity*; in order to which he is obliged, during that time, to oppose a Bachellour of *Divinity* twice, to keep one *Divinity-Act*, to Preach once in *Latin*, and once in *English*, before the University, after which he may be admitted to the said Degree.

To the taking the Degree of *Doctor* of *Divinity*, that the Party have been Five years *Bachellour* of *Divinity*; that he Oppose Twice, and Respond once in the *Divinity*-Schools; that he Preach at St. *Mary's* once in *Latin*, and once in *English*. Moreover, he is obliged, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to propose a Question in the Publick Schools within a year after he has taken his said Degree, and to Determine upon the same.

But those who are not *Gremials*, are dispensed with by the University, from taking the Degree of Bachellour of *Divinity*, and allow'd to Commence Doctor *per saltum* (as they call it) performing the above-mention'd Exercises.

Any one who makes the *Civil Law* his chief Study, from the time of his first Admission into the University, may be admitted to the Degree of *Batchellor of Law* at the end of Six years, provided he keep one Law Act in the Publick Schools, where he is to Answer such Objections as the Professor shall urge against his Questions.

A *Bachellour* of *Arts* may be admitted to the said Degree in Four years after the taking of his Degree of *Batchellor of Arts*, if he perform the like Exercise.

After a Man has been Five years *Batchellor of Law*, or Seven years *Master of Arts*, he may be *Doctor of Law*, provided he keep Two Law-Acts, and Oppose once.

No one can be Admitted *Batchell. in Physick* till the 6th year after his Admission, and has kept one *Physick-Act*, responding to the Professor or some other Doctor, and Opposed once. After which, if he keep Two *Physick-Acts*, and Oppose once, he may Commence Doctor at the end of Five years. A Master of Arts must stay Seven years, and perform the like Exercise, before he can be

Admitted

admitted to the said degree. The reason of which (though not exprest in the Statutes) seems to be this, viz. That they who take the degree of *Mr. of Arts*, are not supposed to have applied themselves much to the Study of *Physick*, before the taking their said Degree; and therefore 'tis reasonable they stay longer before the highest degree in that Faculty, than they who have taken a degree in it before.

The Exercises performed every Term, *are,*

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, in *Term-time*, or at least within a little after the beginning of the *Term*, there are *Philosophical Disputations* in the *Sophisters* Schools, from One to Three in the Afternoon.

Every *Wednesday* and *Friday* there are *Publick Disputations* in the *Batchellors of Arts* Schools, upon some *Philosophical*, or *Political Questions*, and *Declamations* in the same place upon *Saturdays*, all performed by *Senior Batchellours* (*i. e.*) those of the Third year.

Every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday*, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the Morning, are held *Philosophical Disputations*, between a *Master* and *Batchellour* of *Arts*.

Every second *Thursday* in *Term* is held a Publick *Theological Disputation*, in the *Divinity*-Schools, from 1 to 4 in the Afternoon, between a Master of *Arts* of some considerable standing, who is Respondent, and Three others who oppose him.

The sixth *Thursday* in every *Term* a *Batchellour of Law*, or *Master of Arts*, professing the *Civil Law*, is obliged to keep a *Law-Act*, Responding to Two Opponents.

Publick *Disputations* in *Physick* are performed in like manner the Ninth *Thursday* in every *Term*.

Note, That besides these Exercises required by Statutes, there are several others performed after the same manner, by those that take degrees in the several Faculties.

Besides all this, there is Exercise performed every day in *Term-time*, either by the Fellows, or the Scholars of every particular College in their respective Colleges.

Exercise performed at a Publick Commencement.

The first day (which is always the *Monday* before the first *Tuesday* in *July*) is kept a *Divinity-Act*, by a *Doctor* in that *Faculty*, who is opposed by several Heads of Colleges and *Doctors* of the same Faculty, who are *Gremials*, the *Vice-Chancellor*, or the *Regius Professor* Moderating: which said *Disputations* continue from 8 to 11 in the morning--From 1 to 3 the same day is kept a *Philosoph. Act* by a *Master of Arts*, those of his own degree opposing him--From 3 to 4 an Act by a *Doctor of Law*, opposed by some other *Doctors* of the same Faculty-- From 4 to 5 an Act by a *Dr.* of *Physick*, opposed likewise by *Doctors* of his own Faculty.

On *Tuesday* from 8 to 11 is kept a *Divinity Act* by a *Batchellour of Divinity*. — From 11 to 2 a *Philosophical Act* by a *Master of Arts*. — From 2 to 3 a *Law-Act* by a *Batchellor of Law*. —From 3 to 4 a *Physick-Act*, by a *Batchellor of Physick*. These are all opposed by those that Commence *Doctors* in their Respective Faculties.

After these is a *Musick-Act*.

The Terms.] In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13*th* of *January*, and ends the *Friday* before *Palm-Sunday*; *Easter-Term* begins the *Wednesday* after *Easter-Week*, and ends the Week before *Whitsuntide*; *Trinity-Term* they have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with them. *Michaelmas*-Term begins the 10*th* of *October*, and ends the 16*th* of *December*.

Commencement.] The first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement; wherein the *Masters* of *Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all Faculties Compleat their Degrees Respectively, and the *Batchellors* of *Arts* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*.

As to that part of Government in this Univerſity, whereby there is put a ſtop to Extravagant Living; The Vice-Chancellor ſometimes Viſits the Taverns, and other Publick Houſes in his own Perſon; but the Proctors do it very frequently; and have power not onely to Puniſh Offending Scholars, by Pecuniary Mulcts, or carry them to the *Tolbooth* at his Pleaſure; but alſo to Fine all ſuch Publick Houſes as Entertain Scholars at unſeaſonable hours, that is, after 8 in Winter, or 9 in Summer: by which time they ought to be all in their reſpective Colleges. For at thoſe times the Gates are Lockt: and the Dean of each College Viſits every particular Chamber in the ſame, to ſee if any Scholars be wanting, that there may be care taken both for Diſcovering and Reforming all ſorts of Diſorders.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes Northern Latitude.

Both theſe Univerſities are placed Two eaſie days Journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the ſame diſtance from each other.

Theſe are the Two Glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration, and yet even theſe had Lately been like to be dried up by the Over-heated Zeal of ſome Ignorant Fanaticks.

Theſe are the Chiefeſt Store-houſes of Letter'd Men, which ſend forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Phyſicians, *&c.* to Serve all parts of this Kingdom.

Of the reſt of His Majeſties Kingdoms, and Dominions, &c.

A Brief Account was intended to be given of all the reſt of His Majeſties Kingdoms, Dominions, Countreys, Territories, Plantations, and Places, which be Reſerved for another Opportunity; only after a ſhort Relation of the Two Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, ſhall follow a Catalogue of all the Governours Conſtituted by His Majeſty in Foreign Parts, together with all the Ambaſſadors, Envoys, Reſidents, Conſuls, and Agents, at this time Emp'oyed Abroad.

Scotland.] After *England*, the Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland* hath the Precedence; the Chief Governour whereof, under His Majesty, is the Lord *High-Commissioner of Scotland*, who, by that Title, enjoys the Ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, who is His Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*.

The next is the Kingdom of *Ireland*; the Governor whereof was lately the Right Honourable *Henry* Viscount *Sidney*, who, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, was as Vice-Roy of *Ireland*; but at present this Kingdom is managed by the Lord Justices, who are, the Lord *Capel*, *William Duncomb*, Esq; and Sir *Cyril Wych*, Knight.

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or Large Extent, may as well deserve the Name of Kingdoms, as divers Countreys, which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected those Swelling Titles.

Of Jersey *and* Guernsey.

THe next and nearest are His Majesties Two small Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, lying near the Coast of *France*, with two Lesser, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the onely Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in His Majesties Possession; in both of which generally, is still retained the *French* Tongue.

Jersey.] *Jersey*, the biggest of the Two, though not above 50 Miles in Circumference; is a most Fertile Soil, producing all kinds of Grain, and several sorts of good Fruit, especially Apples, of which they make great quantities of Cyder; 'tis well Stocked with Cattel, particularly Sheep, furnishing the Inhabitants with great store of Fine Wool, which employs most of the poor in making Stockings, chiefly sent over into *France*, their nearest Market. His Majesties Governour here, is that Experienced Souldier, Sir *John Lanier*; who did Reside in *Castle-Elizabeth*, a strong Castle, Seated on a Rock, which Commands the Harbour.

Here

Here are Three Companies of Foot, the first is the Governours own, the other two are Commanded by Major *Henry Budd*, the Deputy Governour, and Captain *Charles Manwayring*.

Civil Government.] For the Civil Government of this Island, the Principal Officer next to the Governour, is the *Bayliff*, Sir *Edward Carteret*; and under him are 12 Justices, or Jurats, who, with the Bayliff, Administer Justice, and Determine all Causes, and Controversies, of above the value of 100 Crowns; other Petty Matters are decided by one of tho'e Justices; they can Appeal to *England* to the King and Council: The best Seat in the Island, is St. *Antoine*, belonging to Sir *Edward Carteret*.

Guernsey.] The Island of *Guernsey*, lying about 20 Miles distance from the former, is well defended with Rocks, as that also is, and is not much less in Space, but is somewhat inferiour in the Richness of the Soil, which hath this Rare Quality, that it nourishes no Venomous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great Variety of Fish. Here are Ten Parishes in the Island, the first of which is St. *Peter's-Port*, which is a very Convenient and Safe Harbour for Shipping, along the Sides of the Peer, which is Curiously Paved, is the usual Walk of the Inhabitants of the Town. One of the Pleasantest Seats in the Island, is *de Granges*, belonging to *James Beauvoir*, Esq; Another is St. *Maries*, belonging to Sir *Edmond Andros*, now *Bayliff* of the Island, but the Ancient Seat is *d' Annerville*, belonging to *Charles Andros*, Esq;.

The Right Honourable *Christopher* Lord Viscount *Hatton* is His Majesties Governour here, who hath Three Foot Companies under his Command, the first of which is his own, the other Two belonging to Captain *George Littleton* the Deputy-Governour, and to his Lordship's Brother, Captain *Charles Hatton*.

The Government is, in all Respects, like that of *Jersey*, by a *Bayliff*, who is Sir *Edmond Andros*, and 12 Justices, or Jurats; they have also the same Appeal to *England*, to the King and Council.

Of His Majeſties Territories in *America*, Theſe are the Preſent GOVERNORS.

New-York,	Col. *Fletcher*.
Virginia,	Sir *Edmond Andros*.
Maryland,	Col. *Fran. Nicholſon*.
Barbados,	Col. *James Kendal*.
Jamaica,	Sir *William Beeſton*, Kt.
Leeward-Iſlands,	Col. *Chriſt. Codrington*.
Maſſachuſet-Bay, or *New-England*,	Sir *William Phips*.
New Hampſhire,	*Samuel Allen*.
Bermudas,	*John Goddard*.
Hudſon's-Bay,	Captain *James Knight*.
New-found-Land, *Carolina*, *Penſilvania*,	Governed by their Reſpective *Proprietors*, who have their *DEPUTIES*.

Preſidents, Chiefs, &c. in *Eaſt-India*.

Surat, Sir *Joſiah Child* Baronet, Preſident.
Bombay, Sir *John Wiborn*, Deputy-Governour.

On the Coaſt of *Gormandel*.

Fort St. Georges, *Elihu Yale* Eſq; Preſident of all the Factories on that Coaſt, and of the Bay of *Bengala*.
Hughly in the Bay, *John Charnock* Eſq; Agent.
Caſſumbizar, Chief.
Siam.

Syam.
Canton in *China.*
Tonquin.
} To these Places Persons are sent, but as yet not known who will be Chief.

In *AFRICA.*

IN *Africa* his late Majesty hath been pleased to grant to the *Royal African Company*, by his Letters Patents, a Liberty of Trading all along the Western Coasts thereof, from *Cape Verde*, in 14 Degr. North Lat. to the *Cape of Good Hope*, 32 South Lat. with Prohibition to all others of his Subjects Trading there; the Residence of their Chief Agent is at *Cape Coast*, where they have a strong Castle, or Fort.

AMBASSADOURS.

THe Right Honourable the Lord *Paget* Their Majesties Ambassadour at *Constantinople.*

ENVOYS Extraordinary.

Alexander Stanhop, Esq; at *Madrid.*
The Lord *Durzeley* at the *Hague.*
The Lord *Lexington* at *Vienna.*
The Lord *Godolphin* at *Turin.*
Monsieur *d' Hervart* Baron *d' Heuningben*, in *Suisserland.*
James Cressel Esq; at *Zell.*
Robert Wolsey Esq; at *Brussels.*
John Methwen Esq; at *Lisbon.*

RESIDENTS.

Sir *Paul Ricaut* at *Hamborough.*
George Stepney Esq; at *Dresden.*

SECRETARIES.

Mr. *Robinson* at *Stockholme.*
Mr. *Greg* at *Copenhagen.*

CONSULS.

Mr. Earle at *Lisbon.*
Mr. Westcombe at *Cadiz.*
Mr. Parker at *Gallicia* and *Astures.*
Mr. Godschall at *Sevill*, and *St. Lucar.*
Mr. Herne at *Alicant.*
Mr. Shallet at *Barcelona.*
Mr. Smith at the *Canaries.*
Mr. Geyer at *Malaga.*
Tho. Parker Esq; at the *Grome.*
Mr. Lambert Blackwell at *Leghorne.*
Mr. Kirke at *Genoa.*
Mr. Chamberlain at *Messina.*
Sir George Davies at *Naples.*
Mr. Frankland at *St. Sebastian.*
Mr. Short at *Carthagena.*
Mr. Brenchley at *Venice.*
Mr. Paul at *Zant* and *Corfu.*
Mr. Lodington at *Tripoly.*
Mr. Bonetschi at *Cagliari* in *Sardinia.*
Mr. Thomas Baker at *Algiers.*
Mr. Goodwyn Agent and Consul-General at *Tunis.*

A List of the Foreign Ministers at Present Residing in their MAJESTIES COURT.

Spain.

DOn *Emanuel de Colonna*, Ambassador in Ordinary.

Holland.

The *Heer Van Citters*, Ambassador from the *States General.*

Portugal.

Don *Simon de Souza de Magalanes*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Portugal.*

Vienna.

Monsieur *Hoffman*, Resident.

Den-

Denmark.

Monſieur *Alſtik*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Denmark*.

Sweden.

Baron *Levenberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Sweden*.

Brandenburgh.

Monſieur *Dankelman*, Reſident from the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

Savoy.

The Preſident, *De la Tour*, Envoy Extraordinary.

Lunenburgh.

Baron *De Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary.

Genoa.

Signore *Carlo Ottone*, Agent from the Republ. of *Genoa*.

Supplement.

Of ſome things Added and Altered ſince this *Edition* was began to be Printed.

DEan of *Ely*, Dr. *John Lamb*, p. 133.

Dean of *Briſtol*, Dr. *George Royſe* Provoſt of *Oriel* College in *Oxon*. p. 133.

Menhard Schomberg, Duke of *Schomberg*, p. 181.

Charles Earl of *Shrewſbury* created Marquiſs of *Alton*, and Duke of *Shrewſbury*.

Thomas, Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*, Created Duke of *Leeds*, p. 191.

Earl of *Bedford* Created Marquiſs of *Taviſtock*, and D. of *Bedford*.

Earl of *Devonſhire* Created Marquiſs of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devonſhire*.

Earl of *Clare* Created Marqueſs of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

John Earl of *Mulgrave*, Created Marquiſs of *Normanby*, p. 182.

Dele * before *Algernon Capel* E. of *Eſſex*, p. 181.

Henry Windſor Earl of *Plymouth*,

Henry Stafford Earl of *Stafford*,

James Booth Earl of *Warrington*,

Viſcount *Newport* Created E. of *Bradford* in the County of *Salop*.

Lord Viſcount *Sydney* Created Earl of *Romney*, p. 183.

William Stawel Lord *Stawel*.

Charles

Charles Lord *Butler* Baron of *Weston*.

Henry Lord *Herbert*, Baron *Herbert* of *Cherbery*, p. 186.

Burgeſs for *New Windſor*, Sir *William Scawen*, in the room of *William Ashurſt* Eſq; deceaſed, p. 188

Knight of the Shire for *Cambridge*, *John* Lord *Cuts*, in the Room of Sir *Levinus Bennet* Bar. deceaſed, p. 189.

Burgeſs for *Bodmin*, the Honourable *Ruſſel Roberts*, in the room of Sir *John Cutler* deceaſed, p. 190.

Knight of the Shire for *Eſſex*, Sir *Charles Barrington*, in the room of Sir *John Lemot Honywood* deceaſed, p. 193.

Knight of the Shire for *Huntingtonſhire*, *John Proby* Eſquire, in the room of the Honourable *Robert Mountague*, p. 194.

Knight of the Shire for *Lancaſhire*, in the room of *Charles* Lord *Brandon Gerrard*, [illegible] of *Macclesfield*, p. 195.

Burgeſs for *Clitheroe*, the Honourable *Patron Gerrard*, in the room of *Anthony Parker* Eſq; deceaſed, p. 195.

Burgeſs for *Northampton* Sir *Juſtinian Isham*, in the room of Sir *Thomas Samuel* deceaſed, p. 197.

Burgeſs for *Bath*, *William Blathwait* Eſq; in the room of Sir *William Baſſet* deceaſed, p. 199.

Burgeſs for *Edmondsbury*, *John Harvey* Eſq; p. 201.

Burgeſs for *Worceſter*, *Charles Cox* Eſq; in the room of my Lord Keeper *Somers*. p. 204.

Chaplain in Ordinary for *Nov.* Mr. *Atterbury*, p. 214.

The Honourable *Peregrine Bertie*, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain to the King, in the Room of Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, p. 228.

Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, Sir *Fleetwood Shepherd*, in the room of Sir *Thomas Thoppe* deceaſed, p. 232.

5 Purſuivants, the Fifth *Robert Dale* Gentleman, *Blanch Lion*. Page 238.

Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre the Earl of *Abingtown*, in the room of the Lord *Levinez* deceaſed. Page 240.

Principal Secretary of State *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, in the room of the Earl of *Nottingham*, p. 243.

Under Secretary to Sir *John Trenchard*, Mr. *Hopkins*, in the room of Mr. *Vernon*, p. 243.

Sir *Edward Ward*, Kt. Attorney-General. Page 244.

Sir *Henry Gold* King's Serjeant, in the room of Sir *John Tremain* deceaſed. Mr. *John*

Mr. *John Pink* Painter and Gilder, p. 246. l. 10.

Captain of the Band of Penſioners, his Grace the D. of St. *Albans*, in the room of the L. *Lovelace* deceaſed, p. 248.

Gentlemen of the Band.

John Champany, Eſq; *George Farrington*, Eſq; *James Gray*, Eſq; *James Terril*, Eſq; } *William Gwin*, Eſq; *George Ruſſel*, Gentleman Harbinger, p. 249.

Mrs. *Mary Compton* Bed-Chamber-Woman to the Queen in the room of Mrs. *Agnes Vygh*, lately Married, p. 266.

Mrs. *Mary Berkley*, Daughter to my Lord *Durſley*, Maid of Honour in the Room of Mrs. *Compton*, p. 266.

Phyſician to his Royal Highneſs the Prince, Dr. *John Radcliffe*, in the Room of Sir *Charles Scarborough* deceaſed, p. 265.

Gentleman Waiter to His Royal Highneſs, Mr. *John Lang*, in the Room of Colonel *John Webb*, p. 273.

Maſter of the Horſe to His R. Highneſs, *Edward* Earl of *Sandwich*, in the room of the Earl of *Denbigh*, p. 273.

Sir *Samuel Ayres* Juſtice of the King's Bench, in the room of Sir *William Dolben* deceaſed, p. 278.

Lords of the Treaſury, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *Stephen Fox* Knight, the Honourable *Charles Mountague* Eſq; Sir *William Trumbal* Knight, *John Smith* Eſq; p. 303.

John Lord Viſcount *Fitz-harding*, one of the Four Tellers of the Exchequer, in the room of *Francis Villiers* Eſquire deceaſed, p. 305.

Charles Mountague Eſq; Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer.

Sheriffs for the Year 1694.

BErks, *Sebaſtian Lyford*, Eſq;
Bedford, *John Eſton*, Eſq;
Bucks, *John Shalcroſs*, Eſq;
Cumberland, *Henry Brougham*, Eſq;
Cheſhire, *William Davenport* Eſq;
Cambridge, and Huntingdon, *William Tanner*, Eſq;
Cornwall, *William Williams*, Eſq;
Devon, *Chriſtopher Savery*, Eſq;
Dorſet, *Tho. Cooper* of *Sherburne*, Eſq;

Derby,

Derby, ... *Mundy* of *Marton Eaton*, Esq;
Ebor. *Charles Tunckred*, Esq;
Essex, *John Locky*, Esq;
Glocest. *Thomas Stevens*, Esq;
Hartford, *James Read*, Esq;
Hereford, *Tho. Fletcher* of *Laighton Hope*, Esq;
Kent, *Edward Davenport*, Esq;
Leicester, *John Wilkins*, Esq;
Lincoln, Sir *John Tyrwhyts*.
Monmouth, *George Kemys*, Esq;
Northumberland, *Tho. Cartwright*, Esq;
Norfolk, Sir *Charles Adams*, Baronet.
Nottingham, *Tho. Newdigate*, Esq;
Oxon, Sir *Sebastian Smith*.
Rutland, *John Browne*, Esq;
Salop, *Francis Prince*, Esq;
Somerset, *Robert Hydrin*, Esq;
Stafford, *Richard Bagnal*, Esq;
Suffolk, *William Cook*, Esq;
Southampton, *Anthony Sturt*, Esq;
Surrey, *Tho. Burroughs* of *Clapham*, Esq;
Sussex, *John Cook* of *Goring*, Esq;
Warwick, *Abraham Bracebridge*, Esq;
Worcester, *Edward Partridge*, Esq;
Wilts, Sir *William Pinsent*, Baronet.

WALES.

Montgomery, *Richard Owen*, Esq;
Denbigh, *Humphry Kynaston*, Esq;
Flint, *Thomas Hanmer*, Esq;
Anglesey, *William Jones*, Esq;
Carnarvan, *John Thomas*, Esq;
Merioneth, *Owen Wynne*, Esq;
Glamorgan, *Richard Herbert*, Esq;
Brecknock, *Edward Jones*, Esq;
Radnor, *Tho. Griffith* of *Leyney*, Esq;
Carmarthen, *Griffith Rice*, Esq;
Pembroke, *John Edwards*, Esq;
Cardigan, *David Lloyd*, Esq;

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Lords

Lords of the *Admiralty*.

The Honourable *Edward Ruſſel*, Eſq;
Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, Bar.
Henry Prieſtman, Eſq;
Robert Auſtin, Eſq;
Sir *Robert Rich*, Knight.
Sir *George Rook*, Knight.
Sir *John Houblon*, Knight, p. 340.

Page 428. *John Smith* of *Iſleworth* Created Baronet, *April*, 1694.

Charles (Earl, and ſince) Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Knight of the Garter in the Room of the Duke of *Hamilton* deceaſed, p. 433.

John Buckworth, Eſq; Knighted *Dec.* 2. 1693.

Fleetwood Shepherd, Eſq; Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, Knighted *April* 1694. p. 437.

Lord Mayor of *London* for the year 1694.

Sir *William Aſhhurſt*, Knight, p. 589.

Tho. Darwin, Eſq; Alderman in the room of Sir *William Turner* deceaſed.

Joſeph Smart, Eſq; Alderman in the room of Sir *Benjamin Thorowgood* deceaſed, p. 589.

Sir *Tho. Abney*, } Sheriffs, p. 590.
Sir *William Hedges*, }

John Marqueſs of *Normanby*, and }
Charles Lord Viſcount *Durſeley*. }

A True and Perfect LIST *of the New* LIEUTENANCY, *Anno Dom.* 169⅔.

The Q *Denotes those of the* Quorum; *The* * *the New Members.*

Q. THE Right Honourable Sir *William Ashhurst* Kt. Lord Mayor.
Q. Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt.
Q. Sir *Patience Ward*, Kt.
Sir *John Moor* Kt.
Sir *William Pritchard* Kt.
Sir *Robert Jeffereys* Kt.
Q. Sir *Thomas Stamp* Kt.
Q. Sir *John Fleet* Kt.
* Sir *Salathiel Lovel* Kt. Recorder.
Sir *Jonas* Raymond Kt.
Sir *Samuel Dashwood* Kt.
Sir *Benj. Thorowgood* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Kensey*, Kt.
Q. *Sir *Thomas Lane* Kt.
Q. Sir *John Houblan* Kt.
Q. Sir *Edward Clark* Kt.
Q. Sir *Humphrey Edwin* Kt.
Q. Sir *Francis Child* Kt.
Q. Sir *Richard Levett* Kt.
Sir *William Gore* Kt.
Q. Sir *Thomas Cook* Kt.
Sir *James Houblan* Kt.
Q. S r *Thomas Abney* Kt.
Q. Sir *William Hedges* Kt.
* Sir *Thomas Halton* Kt.
Sir *John Mordant* Kt.
Sir *Henry Ashhurst* Kt.
Sir *Benjamin Newland* Kt.
Sir *John Lethulier* Kt.
Sir *Peter Vandeputt* Kt.
Sir *William Russel* Kt.

Sir *Jerem. Sambrook* Kt.
Sir *Gabriel Roberts* Kt.
Sir *Edw. Desbovery* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Vernon* Kt.
Sir *Ralph Box* Kt.
Sir *Joseph Herne* Kt.
Sir *Leonard Robinson* Kt. Chamberlain.
Sir *William Schawen* Kt.
Sir *John Foache* Kt.
* Sir *Stephen Evans* Kt.
* Sir *Henry Furnifs* Kt.

Thomas Papillion Esq;
Thomas Frederick Esq;
Thomas Westerne Esq;
Nathanael Tench Esq;
Thomas Langham Esq;
Peter Houblan Esq;
William Garret Esq;
John Flavel Esq; Deputy
Robert Whittingham Esq;
William Warren Esq;
John Railey Esq; Deputy.
Francis Gosfright Esq;
John Johnson Esq;
Samuel Powell Esq;
James Deneu Esq; Dep.
Jos. Scriven Esq; Deputy
Daniel Allen Esq;
Robert Raworth Esq;
Francis Moore Esq;
Thomas Shaw Esq;
William Faulkner Esq;

James

James Boddington Esq;
Henry Hatley Esq; Col.
John Adams Esq;
* Benjam. Whitehorn Esq;
* Charles Chamberlain Esq;
Richard Aly Esq;
John Nicholls Esq;
Thomas Colson Esq;
William Hazzey Esq;
Richard Hoare Esq;
James Smith Esq;
Rich. Normansell Esq;
Jos. Smart Esq;
Peter Joy Esq;
William Hooker Esq;
Arthur Barton Esq;
Peter Floyer Esq; Deputy
Henry Clark Esq;
John Geneu Esq; Deputy
John Sawyer Esq;
Jefferey Jefferies Esq;
Nathanael Haws Esq;
William Strong Esq;
John Jeffreys, Esq;
John East Esq;
Richard Pierce Esq;
Edmund Boulter Esq;
* John Morrice Esq; Deputy.
* Edward Rudge Esq;
* Francis Tyson Esq;
* Michael Godfrey Esq;
* Richard Briston Esq;
* John Hammond Esq;
* Isaac Houblon Esq;
* Gilbert Heathcott Esq;
* John Carey Esq;
* Henry Cornish Esq;
* George Gooday Esq;
* John Morgan Esq;
* Thomas Goddard Esq;
* George Bowes Esq;
* Thomas Death Esq;
* Robert Foot Esq;
* Thomas Cudden Esq;
* Thomas Cuthbert Esq; Col. and Deputy.
* John Bickley Esq; Deputy.
* Robert Hatton Esq; Colonel.
* William Gunn Esq; Deputy.
* John Cullum Esq;
* Jos. Bateman Esq;
* William Walker Esq;
* Owen Buckingham Esq;
* Samuel Stamper Esq;
* Michael Rolls Esq;
* Edward Cressener Esq;
* William Cotes Esq;
* Richard Young Esq;
* John Mountfort Esq; Deputy.
* Arthur Shallet Esq;
* John Sherbrook Esq; Deputy.
* John Woolfe Esq;
* Samuel Waldoe Esq;
* Daniel Darville Esq;
* Richard Gwynn Esq; Deputy.
* Edward Lemmon Esq;
* John Gardiner Esq;
* John Lordell Esq;
* Samuel Lack Esq;
* Barthol. Gracedieu Esq;

Total 132.

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Dr. Woodward,

Dr. *Wadeworth* Physick Professor at *Gresham-College*, p. 633.

Dr. *George Bramston* Chancellor of *Winchester*, p. 645.

One of the Governours of the *Charter-House*, the Present Arch-Bishop, in the room of the last, p. 677.

ERRATA.

PAge 3. *Line* 5. r. *Austin* the Monk; so again. *l.* 34. *p.* 6. *l.* 6. for *Lincolnshire* r. *Lincoln*. *p.* 12. *l.* 31. for *Perth*, r. *Penreth*. *p.* 16. last line, for *Beaufort* r. *Bolton*. *p.* 39. last line but 3. r. *humani*. *p.* 42. *l.* 17. r. *Cawly-flowers*. *p.* 81. *l.* 4. r. *Conferring*. *p.* 120. *l.* 12. after *Metropolitan*, begin a New *Section*. *p.* 205. *l.* 19. r. *Fowks*. *p.* 240. *l. ult.* r. *Harriers*. *p.* 277. *l.* 28. r. *gesseris*. *p.* 257. *l.* 22. r. *four*. So likewise *l.* 26. *p.* 320. *l.* 4. r. *Brewer*. *l.* 24. and 25. r. *Col. Erle*. *p.* 382. *dele l.* 28 and 29. *p.* 358. *l.* last but one, r. *dunsary*. *p.* 382. *l.* 32. after *Old Style*, add, *Or Julian Account, the other observed by those still under the Romish Yoke, is called the New Style, or l. the last*, r. *fifth*. *p.* 384. *l.* 37. r. *Undecim. Duodecim*. *p.* 400. *l.* 2. r. *Nobiles*. *p.* 416. *l.* 12 and 16. for *Viscount*, r. *Vic*. *p.* 442. *l.* 34. r. 909. and *l.* 41. r. 16000. *p.* 393. *l.* 29. r. *Denew*. *p.* 586. *l.* 26. r. *for* London and Middlesex. *p.* 612. *l.* 7. r. *Clausarum*. *p.* 692. *l.* 2. r. *Carceres*. *l.* 5. r. *Integerrimis*. *p.* 701. *l.* 27. r. 2000 l. *p.* 703. *dele l.* 10, 11. *p.* 731. *l.* 18. r. *Government*. *p.* 733. *l.* 22. r. *Roderick*. *l.* 27. r. *Gower*.

FINIS.